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1965

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1965

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

AND THE

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES UNITED STATES SENATE

EIGHTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

H.R. 11369

MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1965, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

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(The hearings in this volume from page 1 through page 814 were joint hearings held with the Military Construction Subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee. Page 815 to the completion of this volume were additional hearings held by the Appropriations Subcommittee on Military Construction.)

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MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL YEAR 1965

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1964

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee (composed of Senators Stennis (chairman), Cannon, Byrd of West Virginia, Young of Ohio, Saltonstall, and Smith) appointed to consider H.R. 10300, an act to authorize certain construction at military installations, met, pursuant to notice, at 8:30 a.m., in room 212, Old Senate Office Building.

Present: Senators Stennis (presiding), Cannon, Young of Ohio, and Smith.

Also present: Gordon A. Nease, professional staff member, Herbert S. Atkinson, assistant chief clerk, Committee on Armed Services; and Vorley M. Rexroad, professional staff member, Fred M. Rhodes, minority counsel, and Maurice P. Pujol, professional staff member, Committee on Appropriations.

Senator STENNIS. The subcommittee will please come to order. We are meeting this morning to consider the military construction authorization bill for fiscal year 1965.

(H.R. 10300 follows:)

[H.R. 10300, 88th Cong., 2d sess.]

AN ACT To authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I

SEC. 101. The Secretary of the Army may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including site preparations, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment for the following projects:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

CONTINENTAL ARMY COMMAND

(First Army)

Fort Devens, Massachusetts: Community facilities, $681,000.
Fort Dix, New Jersey: Hospital facilities, and troop housing, $18,890,000.
Fort Hamilton, New York: Utilities, $118,000.

(Second Army)

Fort Belvoir, Virginia: Operational and training facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing and utilities, $3,564,000.
Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania: Operational and training facilities, and troop housing, $5,244,000.
Fort Knox, Kentucky: Troop housing and utilities, $7,778,000.
Fort Lee, Virginia: Training facilities, $2,900,000.
Fort George G. Meade, Maryland: Troop housing and community facilities, and utilities, $2,084,000.
Fort Ritchie, Maryland: Operational facilities, $1,600,000.

(Third Army)

Fort Benning, Georgia: Operational facilities, and administrative facilities, $5,452,000.
Fort Bragg, North Carolina: Troop housing and community facilities, $5,655,000.
Fort Campbell, Kentucky: Training facilities, $111,000.
Fort Gordon, Georgia: Training facilities, and troop housing, $13,968,000.
Fort Jackson, South Carolina: Training facilities, and troop housing, $15,383,000.
Fort Rucker, Alabama: Training facilities, and troop housing, $2,994,000.
Fort Stewart, Georgia: Training facilities, and maintenance facilities, $627,000.

(Fourth Army)

Fort Bliss, Texas: Operational facilities, community facilities, and utilities, $721,000.
Fort Hood, Texas: Maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and troop housing, $11,836,000.
Fort Polk, Louisiana: Troop housing, $627,000.
Fort Sill, Oklahoma: Maintenance facilities, troop housing and utilities, $2,893,000.

(Fifth Army)

Fort Carson, Colorado: Maintenance facilities, supply facilities, troop housing, and real estate, $18,256,000.
Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana: Troop housing, $1,652,000.
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: Administrative facilities, $390,000.
Fort Riley, Kansas: Maintenance facilities, medical facilities, troop housing, and real estate, $18,692,000.
Fort Sheridan, Illinois: Medical facilities, administrative facilities, and utilities, $5,544,000.
Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri: Training facilities, maintenance facilities, medical facilities, troop housing, and community facilites, $16,679,000.

(Sixth Army)

Fort Irwin, California: Troop housing, $2,643,000.
Fort Lewis, Washington: Training facilities, maintenance facilities, and troop housing, $1,906,000.
Presidio of Monterey, California: Training facilities, $194,000.
Fort Ord, California: Troop housing, $777,000.
Presidio of San Francisco, California: Utilities, $283,000.
Yakima Training Center, Washington: Training facilities, $303,000.

(Military District of Washington, District of Columbia)

Fort McNair, District of Columbia: Training facilities, $1,550,000.
Fort Myer, Virginia: Medical facilities, and troop housing, $4,052,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND

(United States Army Missile Command)

Redstone Arsenal, Alabama: Research, development and test facilities, and utilities, $2,389,000.

(United States Army Munitions Command)

Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland: Research, development and test facilities, $4,494,000.
Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey: Production facilities, $365,000.
Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Colorado: Administrative facilities, $29,000.

(United States Army Supply and Maintenance Command)

Aeronautical Maintenance Center, Texas: Maintenance facilities, $888,000.
Letterkenny Army Depot, Pennsylvania: Utilities, $43,000.
Oakland Army Terminal, California: Operational facilities, administrative facilities, community facilities, and utilities, $2,029,000.
Savanna Army Depot, Illinois: Supply facilities, $446,000.
Sierra Army Depot, California: Maintenance facilities, $590,000.
Sunny Point Army Terminal, North Carolina: Utilities, $131,000.

(United States Army Test and Evaluation Command)

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland: Operational facilities, research, development and test facilities, $784,000.
Jefferson Proving Ground, Indiana: Operational facilities, $11,000.
Fort Huachuca, Arizona: Hospital facilities, and utilities, $4,635,000.
White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico: Research, development and test facilities, $2,685,000.

(United States Army Weapons Command)

Watervliet Arsenal, New York: Utilities, $77,000.

TECHNICAL SERVICES FACILITIES

(Signal Corps)

East Coast Radio Receiving Station, La Plata, Maryland: Utilities, $93,000.
East Coast Relay Station, Frederick, Maryland: Troop housing, $257,000.
Army Pictorial Center, New York: Operational facilities and production facilities, $1,120,000.
West Coast Radio Receiving Station, Santa Rosa, California: Utilities, $76,000.

(Medical Service)

Brooke Army Medical Center, Texas: Operational facilities, $104,000.
Letterman General Hospital, California: Hospital facilities, $14,305,000.
Water Reed Army Medical Center, District of Columbia: Training facilities, and utilities, $1,019,000.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

United States Military Academy, West Point, New York: Operational and training facilities, administrative facilities, cadet housing, community facilites and utilities, $20,578,000.

ARMY SECURITY AGENCY

Two Rock Ranch Station, California: Operational facilities, $1,014,000.
Vint Hill Farms Station, Virginia: Operational facilities, $997,000.

ARMY COMPONENT COMMANDS

(United States Army Air Defense Command)

Various locations: Operational facilities, administrative facilities and troop housing, $7,814,000.

(Alaska Command Area)

Fort Richardson, Alaska: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, and administrative facilities, $767,000.
Fort J. M. Wainwright, Alaska: Maintenance facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $743,000.

(Pacific Command Area)

Aliamanu Military Reservation, Hawaii: Utilities, $247,000.
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, and administrative facilities, $3,235,000.
Fort Shafter, Hawaii: Administrative facilities, and utilities, $1,370,000.
Tripler Army Hospital, Hawaii: Medical facilities, $100,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND

(United States Army Missile Command)

Kwajalein Island: Research, development and test facilities, hospital facilities, and troop housing, $32,119,000.

ARMY SECURITY AGENCY

Various locations: Operational facilities, $5,662,000.

ARMY COMPONENT COMMANDS

(Pacific Command Area)

Korea: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, troop housing and utilities, $8,509,000.
Okinawa, various: Utilities, $1,064,000.
Taiwan: Utilities, $26,000.

(European Command Area)

Germany: Operational facilities, and maintenance facilities, $3,252,000.

(United States Army Forces Southern Command)

Fort Kobbe, Canal Zone: Troop housing, $343,000.
Quarry Heights, Canal Zone: Utilities, $86,000.

SEC. 102. Any of the authority in title I of this Act may be utilized for the establishment or development of Army installations and facilities made necessary by changes in Army missions and responsibilities which have been occasioned by: (a) unforeseen security considerations, (b) new weapons developments, (c) new and unforeseen research and development requirements, or (d) improved production schedules, if the Secretary of Defense determines that deferral of such construction for inclusion in the next military construction authorization Act would be inconsistent with interests of national security, and in connection therewith to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment: *Provided*, That the total cost of projects constructed under this section shall not exceed $17,500,000: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Army, or his designee, shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, immediately upon reaching a final decision to implement, of the cost of construction of any public work undertaken under this section, including those real estate actions pertaining thereto. This authorization will expire as of September 30, 1965, except for those public works projects concerning which the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives have been notified pursuant to this section prior to that date.

SEC. 103. (a) Public Law 88–174 is amended under heading "Inside the United States" in section 101, as follows:

(1) Under the heading "ARMY COMPONENT COMMANDS" and under the the subheading "PACIFIC COMMAND AREA", with respect to "Fort Shafter, Hawaii", strike out "$74,000" and insert in place thereof "$91,000".

(b) Public Law 88–174 is amended by striking out in clause (1) of section 602 "$154,976,000", and "$199,633,000" and inserting in place thereof "$154,993,000", and "$199,650,000", respectively.

TITLE II

SEC. 201. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment for the following projects:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

BUREAU OF SHIPS FACILITIES

(Naval Shipyards)

Naval Shipyard, Charleston, South Carolina: Maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, and utilities, $1,675,000.

Naval Shipyard, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii: Operational facilities, and utilities, $1,171,000.

Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: Maintenance facilities and utilities, $4,760,000.

(Fleet Support Stations)

Naval Facility, Cape Hatteras, North Carolina: Utilities, $36,000.

Naval Facility, Nantucket, Massachusetts: Community facilities, $162,000.

Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut, Administrative facilities, and troop housing and community facilities, $3,301,000.

Headquarters, Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic Fleet, Norfolk, Virginia: Administrative facilities and troop housing, $1,550,000.

(Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation Stations)

Navy Marine Engineering Laboratory, Annapolis, Maryland: Utilities, $356,000.

David Taylor Model Basin, Carderock, Maryland: Research, development and test facilities, $3,811,000.

Navy Mine Defense Laboratory, Panama City, Florida: Utilities, $150,000.

Navy Electronics Laboratory, San Diego, California: Operational facilities, $1,196,000.

Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory, San Francsico, California: Research, development and test facilities, $793,000.

FLEET BASE FACILITIES

Naval Station, Boston, Massachusetts: Troop housing, $260,000.

Naval Station, Charleston, South Carolina: Operational facilities, and community facilities, $2,509,000.

Naval Command Systems Support Activity, District of Columbia: Administrative facilities, $1,516,000.

Naval Station, Key West, Florida: Operational facilities, $428,000.

Naval Station, Long Beach, California: Troop housing and community facilities, $3,054,000.

Naval Station, Newport, Rhode Island: Operational facilities, and troop housing, $1,761,000.

Naval Station, Norfolk, Virginia: Operational facilities, $242,000.

Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii: Troop housing and community facilities, $2,775,000.

Naval Station, San Diego, California: Operational facilities, supply facilities, and troop housing, $1,320,000.

NAVAL WEAPONS FACILITIES

(Naval Air Training Stations)

Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Chase Field, Texas: Operational facilities, $268,000.

Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Kingsville, Texas: Operational facilities, $149,000.

Naval Air Station, Memphis, Tennessee: Utilities, $594,000.

Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Meridian, Mississippi: Operational and training facilities, $106,000.

Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida: Operational facilities, and maintenance facilities, $4,788,000.

Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Saufley Field, Florida: Operational and training facilities, $664,000.

Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Whiting Field, Florida: Operational facilities, $166,000.

(Field Support Stations)

Naval Station, Adak, Alaska: Operational facilities, community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, $2,676,000.

Naval Air Station, Alameda, California: Utilities, $406,000.

Naval Air Station, Barbers Point, Oahu, Hawaii: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, and community facilities, $3,516,000.

Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine: Maintenance facilities, and community facilities, $321,000.

Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Florida: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, troop housing and community facilities, $4,818,000.

Naval Air Facility, El Centro, California: Troop housing, $329,000.

Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Fallon, Nevada: Operational facilities, and medical facilities, $819,000.

Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida: Operational and training facilities, and utilities, $1,445,000.

Naval Air Station, Key West, Florida: Operational facilities, $617,000.

Naval Station, Mayport, Florida: Operational facilities, community facilities, and ground improvements, $466,000.

Naval Air Station, Miramar, California: Operational and training facilities, and community facilities, $2,916,000.

Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Virginia: Operational facilities, $193,000.

Naval Air Station, North Island, California: Maintenance facilities, $350,000.

Naval Air Station, Oceana, Virginia: Training facilities, and maintenance facilities, $906,000.

Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, Rhode Island: Operational facilities, and maintenance facilities, $870,000.

Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Ream Field, California: Operational facilities, $1,693,000.

Naval Auxiliary Landing Field, San Clemente Island, California: Troop housing, $176,000.

Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Washington: Operational facilities, $459,000.

(Marine Corps Air Stations)

Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina: Operational facilities and maintenance facilities, $152,000.

Marine Corps Auxiliary Landing Field, Camp Pendleton, California: Operational and training facilities, $150,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, $2,965,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, California: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, $1,746,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Oahu, Hawaii: Operational facilities, $344,000.

Marine Corps Air Facility, New River, North Carolina: Operational and training facilities, $326,000.

Marine Corps Air Facility, Santa Ana, California: Operational and training facilities, $1,306,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma, Arizona: Operational facilities, and maintenance facilities, $2,087,000.

(Fleet Readiness Stations)

Naval Weapons Station, Concord, California: Operational facilities, community facilities, and utilities, $720,000.

Naval Photographic Center, District of Columbia: Operational facilities, $490,000.

Naval Propellant Plant, Indian Head, Maryland: Utilities, $1,106,000.

(Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Stations)

Naval Weapons Evaluation Facility, Albuquerque, New Mexico: Research, development and test facilities, $340,000.

Naval Ordnance Test Station, China Lake, California: Research, development and test facilities, $1,080,000.

Naval Parachute Facility, El Centro, California: Research, development and test facilities, and real estate $2,540,000.

Naval Air Development Center, Johnsville, Pennsylvania: Utilities, $340,000.

Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River, Maryland: Operational facilities, and hospital and medical facilities, $2,453,000.

Pacific Missile Range, Point Mugu, California: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, and research, development and test facilities; and on San Nicolas Island, research, development and test facilities, and supply facilities, $1,988,000.

SUPPLY FACILITIES

Naval Supply Center, Charleston, South Carolina: Supply facilities, $455,000.

Naval Supply Center, Oakland, California: Administration facilities, $590,000.

Naval Supply Depot, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Utilities, $668,000.

MARINE CORPS FACILITIES

Marine Corps Supply Center, Albany, Georgia: Maintenance facilities, $43,000.

Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, California: Community facilities, $213,000.

Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina: Community facilities, and utilities, $2,319,000.

Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, medical facilities, admnistrative facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, $4,979,000.

Marine Barracks, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii: Training facilities, $198,000.

Marine Corps Supply Activity, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Administrative facilities, $2,800,000.

Marine Corps Base, Twenty-nine Palms, California: Supply facilities, and troop housing, $527,000.

SERVICE SCHOOL FACILITIES

Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland: Maintenance facilities, utilities and ground improvements, and real estate, $1,498,000.

Naval Training Center, Bainbridge, Maryland: Troop housing, $1,091,000.

Fleet Anti-Air Warfare Training Center, Dam Neck, Virginia: Supply facilities, $448,000.

Naval Station, District of Columbia: Community facilities, $338,000.

Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois: Troop housing, and utilities and ground improvements, $13,661,000.

Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Virginia: Training facilities, $323,000.

Fleet Training Center, Mayport, Florida: Training facilities, $587,000.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California: Training facilities, and troop housing $2,470,000.

Fleet Training Center, Newport, Rhode Island: Operational and training facilities, $2,011,000.

Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island: Training facilities, $335,000.

Officer Candidate School, Newport, Rhode Island: Troop housing, $2,600,000.

Fleet Training Center, Norfolk, Virginia: Training facilities, $116,000.

Fleet Anti-Submarine Warfare School, San Diego, California: Troop housing, $534,000.

Naval Training Center, San Diego, California: Troop housing, $2,760,000.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Illinois: Troop housing, $589,000.
Naval Hospital, Jacksonville, Florida: Hospital and medical facilities, $7,400,000.
Naval Hospital, Oakland, California: Hospital and medical facilities, $14,500,000.

COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

(Communication Stations)

Naval Communications Station, Adak, Alaska: Utilities and ground improvements, $150,000.
Naval Radio Station, Buskin Lake, Kodiak, Alaska: Utilities, $80,000.
Naval Radio Station, Dixon, California: Community facilities, $135,000.
Naval Radio Station, Driver, Virginia: Operational facilities, $217,000.
Naval Communications Station, Newport, Rhode Island: Operational facilities, and real estate, $1,593,000.
Naval Communication Station, Norfolk, Virginia: Operational facilities, $350,000.
Naval Communication Station, Wahiawa, Oahu, Hawaii: Operational facilities, and troop housing, $1,279,000.
Various locations: Utilities, $3,111,000.

(Security Group Stations)

Naval Security Group Department, Newport, Rhode Island: Administrative facilities, $275,000.
Naval Security Group Department, Norfolk, Virginia: Administrative facilities, $449,000.
Naval Security Group Department, Northwest, Virginia: Troop housing and community facilities, $385,000.
Naval Security Group Department, San Diego, California: Administrative facilities, $276,000.
Naval Security Group Activity, Skaggs Island, California: Troop housing, and utilities, $1,490,000.
Naval Security Group Activity, Winter Harbor, Maine: Troop housing, $237,000.

OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH FACILITIES

Naval Research Laboratory, District of Columbia: Research, development and test facilities, $5,628,000.
Naval Training Device Center, Mitchel Field, New York: Research, development and test facilities, $550,000.

YARDS AND DOCKS FACILITIES

Navy Public Works, Norfolk, Virginia: Utilities, $1,866,000.
Navy Public Works Center, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii: Maintenance facilities, and utilities, $274,000.
Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, California: Utilities, $228,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

BUREAU OF SHIPS FACILITIES

Atlantic Undersea Test and Evaluation Center, Andros Island, Bahama Island: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, medical facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, $4,882,000.
Naval Station, Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines: Community facilities, $403,000.
Fleet activities, Yokosuka, Japan: Utilities, $198,000.

NAVAL WEAPONS FACILITIES

Naval Station, Argentia, Newfoundland, Canada: Operational facilities, and supply facilities, $289,000.

Naval Air Station, Atsugi, Japan: Operational facilities, and troop housing, $743,000.

Marine Corps Air Facility, Futema, Okinawa: Supply facilities, medical facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, $386,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, Iwakuni, Japan: Operational facilities, and maintenance facilities, $1,210,000.

Naval Station, Keflavik, Iceland: Operational facilities, and community facilities, $1,906,000.

Naval Station, Midway Islands: Utilities, $743,000.

Naval Air Facility, Naha, Okinawa: Training facilities, and maintenance facilities, $297,000.

Naval Air Facility, Naples, Italy: Operational facilities, $370,000.

Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto, Rico: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and utilities, $13,759,000.

Naval Station, Rota, Spain: Maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, and troop housing, $3,457,000.

Fleet Activities, Ryukyus, Okinawa: Community facilities, $278,000.

MARINE CORPS FACILITIES

Camp Smedley D. Butler, Okinawa: Maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, and troop housing, $2,167,000.

COMMUNICATION FACILITIES

Naval Radio Station, Fort Allen, Puerto Rico: Operational facilities, $292,000.

Naval Security Group Activity, Futema, Okinawa: Operational facilities, $90,000.

Naval Security Group Activity, Galeta Island, Canal Zone: Troop housing, $225,000.

Naval Radio Station, Isabela, Puerto Rico: Operational facilities, $106,000.

Naval Communication Station, Londonderry, North Ireland: Operational facilities, $1,100,000.

Naval Communication Station, Sabana Seca, Puerto Rico: Maintenance facilities, and utilities, $195,000.

Naval Communication Station, San Miguel, Republic of the Philippines: Community facilities, and utilities, $466,000.

Various locations: Utilities, $3,398,000.

YARDS AND DOCKS FACILITIES

Navy Public Works Center, Guam, Mariana Islands: Utilities, $112,000.

Navy Public Works Center, Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines: Utilities, $463,000.

SEC. 202. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or develop classified naval installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, in the total amount of $35,795,000.

SEC. 203. Any of the authority in title II of this Act may be utilized for the establishment or development of Navy installations and facilities made necessary by changes in Navy missions and responsibilities which have been occasioned by: (a) unforeseen security considerations, (b) new weapons developments, (c) new and unforeseen research and development requirements, or (d) improved production schedules, if the Secretary of Defense determines that deferral of such construction for inclusion in the next military construction authorization Act would be inconsistent with interests of national security, and in connection therewith

to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment: *Provided*, That the total cost of projects constructed under this section shall not exceed $17,500,000: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Navy, or his designee, shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, immediately upon reaching a final decision to implement, of the cost of construction of any public work undertaken under this section, including those real estate actions pertaining thereto. This authorization will expire as of September 30, 1965, except for those public works projects concerning which the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives have been notified pursuant to this section prior to that date.

TITLE III

SEC. 301. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, for the following projects:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

Ent Air Force Base, Colorado Springs, Colorado: Operational facilities, and troop housing and community facilities, $1,035,000.

Hamilton Air Force Base, San Rafael, California: Maintenance facilities, $112,000.

Kincheloe Air Force Base, Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, and community facilities, $1,470,000.

Perrin Air Force Base, Sherman, Texas: Troop housing, $233,000.

Portland International Airport, Portland, Oregon: Community facilities, $145,000.

Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base, Kansas City, Missouri: Operational facilities, and supply facilities, $380,000.

Selfridge Air Force Base, Mount Clemens, Michigan: Operational facilities, and maintenance facilities, $389,000.

Stewart Air Force Base, Newburgh, New York: Troop housing, $40,000.

Truax Field, Madison, Wisconsin: Operational facilities, $102,000.

Tyndall Air Force Base, Panama City, Florida: Hospital facilities, $2,746,000.

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND

Brookley Air Force Base, Mobile, Alabama: Administrative facilities, $1,300,000.

Hill Air Force Base, Ogden, Utah: Maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, and community facilities, $1,893,000.

Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, and troop housing, $1,085,000.

Marietta Air Force Station, Marietta, Pennsylvania: Supply facilities, $273,000.

McClellan Air Force Base, Sacramento, California: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, medical facilities, and administrative facilities, $2,045,000.

Newark Air Force Station, Newark, Ohio: Maintenance facilities and administrative facilities, $3,269,000.

Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino, California: Operational facilities, medical facilities, and troop housing, $2,146,000.

Olmsted Air Force Base, Middletown, Pennsylvania: Maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, and community facilities, $2,969,000.

Robins Air Force Base, Macon, Georgia: Maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and hospital facilities, $4,454,000.

Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, and administrative facilities, $3,084,000.

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio: Operational facilities, research, development, and test facilities, and administrative facilities, $5,948,000.

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND

Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tullahoma, Tennessee: Research, development and test facilities, and supply facilities, $883,000.

Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Research, development, and test facilities, administrative facilities, and troop housing, $1,618,000.

Edwards Air Force Base, Muroc, California: Research, development, and test facilities, and medical facilities, $6,065,000.

Eglin Air Force Base, Valparaiso, Florida: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, and troop housing, $1,726,000.

Holloman Air Force Base, Alamogordo, New Mexico: Operational facilities, supply facilities, hospital facilities, community facilities, and utilities, $5,047,000.

Kirtland Air Force Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico: Maintenance facilities, $337,000.

Laurence G. Hanscom Field, Bedford, Massachusetts: Troop housing, $365,000.

Patrick Air Force Base, Cocoa, Florida: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, research, development, and test facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $3,300,000.

Various locations, Atlantic Missile Range: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, troop housing, utilities, and real estate, $1,876,000.

AIR TRAINING COMMAND

Amarillo Air Force Base, Amarillo, Texas: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and real estate, $4,354,000.

Chanute Air Force Base, Rantoul, Illinois: Maintenance facilities, and troop housing, $394,000.

Craig Air Force Base, Selma, Alabama: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, and real estate, $3,459,000.

James Connally Air Force Base, Waco, Texas: Administrative facilities, and utilities, $215,000.

Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Mississippi: Troop housing and utilities, $1,040,000.

Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Training facilities, and troop housing, $1,288,000.

Laredo Air Force Base, Laredo, Texas: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities and troop housing and community facilities, $4,599,000.

Laughlin Air Force Base, Del Rio, Texas: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and troop housing, $1,550,000.

Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado: Training facilities, $132,000.

Mather Air Force Base, Sacramento, California: Maintenance facilities, $161,000.

Moody Air Force Base, Valdosta, Georgia: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, hospital facilities, and troop housing and community facilities, $3,763,000.

Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities, $888,000.

Sheppard Air Force Base, Wichita Falls, Texas: Training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, and utilities, $1,191,000.

Vance Air Force Base, Enid, Oklahoma: Maintenance facilities and real estate, $475,000.

Webb Air Force Base, Big Spring, Texas: Operational facilities, and community facilities, $379,000.

AIR UNIVERSITY

Gunter Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama: Troop housing, $125,000.

Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama: Community facilities, $239,000.

AERONAUTICAL CHART AND INFORMATION CENTER

South Saint Louis Storage Annex, Saint Louis, Missouri: Supply facilities, and administrative facilities, $1,271,000.

ALASKAN AIR COMMAND

Eielson Air Force Base, Fairbanks, Alaska: Operational facilities, and utilities, $1,389,000.

Elmendorf Air Force Base, Anchorage, Alaska: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities, $1,355,000.

Galena Airport, Galena, Alaska: Maintenance facilities, and community facilities, $406,000.

King Salmon Airport, Naknek, Alaska: Operational facilities, $189,000.

Various locations: Maintenance facilities, supply facilities, community facilities, and utilities, $2,545,000.

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

Andrews Air Force Base, Camp Springs, Maryland: Operational and training facilities, hospital facilities, troop housing and utilities, $5,597,000.

Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, District of Columbia: Administrative facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and utilities, $4,426,000.

MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE

Charleston Air Force Base, Charleston, South Carolina: Maintenance facilities, and community facilities, $159,000.

Dover Air Force Base, Dover, Delaware: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, and community facilities, $2,392,000.

McGuire Air Force Base, Wrightstown, New Jersey: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, and community facilities, $1,463,000.

Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Illinois: Operational facilities, hospital facilities, and troop housing, $3,137,000.

Travis Air Force Base, Fairfield, California: Maintenance facilities, and medical facilities, $431,000.

PACIFIC AIR FORCE

Hickam Air Force Base, Honolulu, Hawaii: Troop housing, $625,000.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

Altus Air Force Base, Altus, Oklahoma: Utilities, $100,000.

Barksdale Air Force Base, Shreveport, Louisiana: Maintenance facilities, and troop housing, $1,185,000.

Bergstrom Air Force Base, Austin, Texas: Maintenance facilities, and troop housing, $231,000.

Biggs Air Force Base, El Paso, Texas: Maintenance facilities, $153,000.

Blytheville Air Force Base, Blytheville, Arkansas: Maintenance facilities, and troop housing and community facilities, $268,000.

Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth, Texas: Maintenance facilities, $348,000.

Columbus Air Force Base, Columbus, Mississippi: Maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, and troop housing and community facilities, $616,000.

Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Tucson, Arizona: Hospital facilities, $1,233,000.

Dow Air Force Base, Bangor, Maine: Operational facilities, $108,000.

Dyess Air Force Base, Abilene, Texas: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, and troop housing, $1,058,000.

Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne, Wyoming: Operational facilities, and maintenance facilities, $715,000.

Glasgow Air Force Base, Glasgow, Montana: Operational facilities, and administrative facilities, $223,000.

Grand Forks Air Force Base, Grand Forks, North Dakota: Operational facilities, supply facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and utilities, $2,241,000.

Homestead Air Force Base, Homestead, Florida: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, hospital facilities, and troop housing, $3,021,000.

K. I. Sawyer Municipal Airport, Marquette, Michigan: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and utilities, $499,000.

Larson Air Force Base, Moses Lake, Washington: Operational facilities, supply facilities, and community facilities, $896,000.

Lincoln Air Force Base, Lincoln, Nebraska: Operational and training facilities, $245,000.

Little Rock Air Force Base, Little Rock, Arkansas: Troop housing, $422,000.

Lockbourne Air Force Base, Columbus, Ohio: Operational facilities, and maintenance facilities, $505,000.

Loring Air Force Base, Limestone, Maine: Operational facilities, $92,000.

March Air Force Base, Riverside, California: Real estate, $32,000.

McCoy Air Force Base, Orlando, Florida: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, and troop housing, $641,000.

Minot Air Force Base, Minot, North Dakota: Operational facilities, medical facilities, and troop housing and community facilities, $1,462,000.

Mountain Home Air Force Base, Mountain Home, Idaho: Operational facilities and maintenance facilities, $1,371,000.

Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha, Nebraska: Operational facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and utilities, $1,888,000.

Pease Air Force Base, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: Operational facilities, and maintenance facilities, $163,000.

Plattsburgh Air Force Base, Plattsburgh, New York: Operational facilities, and maintenance facilities, $297,000.

Schilling Air Force Base, Salina, Kansas: Maintenance facilities, $152,000.

Turner Air Force Base, Albany, Georgia: Operational and training facilities, and maintenance facilities, $617,000.

Vandenberg Air Force Base, Lompoc, California: Utilities, $69,000.

Walker Air Force Base, Roswell, New Mexico: Maintenance facilities, $51,000.

Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Oscoda, Michigan: Operational facilities, $392,000.

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

Cannon Air Force Base, Clovis, New Mexico: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and hospital facilities, $6,310,000.

England Air Force Base, Alexandria, Louisiana: Training facilities, maintenance facilities, and administrative facilities, $2,032,000.

George Air Force Base, Victorville, California: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $2,294,000.

Langley Air Force Base, Hampton, Virginia: Maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, and community facilities, $1,824,000.

Luke Air Force Base, Phoenix, Arizona: Administrative facilities, $442,000.

MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa, Florida: Maintenance facilities, and supply facilities, $720,000.

McConnell Air Force Base, Wichita, Kansas: Maintenance facilities, and utilities, $2,743,000.

Myrtle Beach Air Force Base, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina: Troop housing, $190,000.

Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas, Nevada: Operational facilities, and community facilities, $2,297,000.

Pope Air Force Base, Fort Bragg, North Carolina: Operational facilities, administrative facilities, and troop housing and community facilities, $2,032,000.

Sewart Air Force Base, Smyrna, Tennessee: Troop housing, $462,000.

Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro, North Carolina: Operational facilities, supply facilities, and troop housing, $361,000.

Shaw Air Force Base, Sumter, South Carolina: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, hospital facilities, and troop housing, $5,690,000.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACADEMY

United States Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colorado: Cadet housing, community facilities, and utilities, $17,080,000.

AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING SYSTEM

Various locations: Maintenance facilities, troop housing, utilities, and real estate, $1,062,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

Various locations: Maintenance facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and utilities, $906,000.

MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE

Wake Island: Operational facilities, and troop housing, $496,000.

PACIFIC AIR FORCE

Various locations: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, medical facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and utilities, $13,327,000.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

Andersen Air Force Base, Guam: Utilities, $51,000.
Ramey Air Force Base, Puerto Rico: Maintenance facilities, and supply facilities, $665,000.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCES SOUTHERN COMMAND

Howard Air Force Base, Canal Zone: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, medical facilities, and utilities, $2,842,000.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE SECURITY SERVICE

Various locations: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, medical facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and utilities, $3,288,000.

SEC. 302. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish or develop classified military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permament or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment in the total amount of $151,347,000.

SEC. 303. Any of the authority in title III of this Act may be utilized for the establishment or development of Air Force installations and facilities made necessary by changes in Air Force missions and responsibilities which have been occasioned by: (a) unforeseen security considerations, (b) new weapons developments, (c) new and unforeseen research and development requirements, or (d) improved production schedules, if the Secretary of Defense determines that deferral of such construction for inclusion in the next military construction authorization Act would be inconsistent with interests of national security, and in connection therewith to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment: *Provided*, That the total cost of projects constructed under this section shall not exceed $17,500,000: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Air Force, or his designee, shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, immediately upon reaching a final decision to implement, of the cost of construction of any public work undertaken under this section, including those real estate actions pertaining thereto. This authorization will expire as of September 30, 1965, except for those public works projects concerning which the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives have been notified pursuant to this section prior to that date.

TITLE IV

SEC. 401. The Secretary of Defense may establish or develop military installations and faciilties by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, for defense agencies for the following projects:

DEFENSE ATOMIC SUPPORT AGENCY

Sandia Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico: Training facilities, and administrative facilities, $2,636,000.

DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

Defense Supply Agency, Alexandria, Virginia: Administrative facilities, and utilities, $1,609,000.

Defense Clothing and Textile Supply Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Maintenance facilities, $104,000.

Defense General Supply Center, Richmond, Virginia: Supply facilities, $141,000.

Tracy Defense Depot, Tracy, California: Supply facilities, $204,000.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

Fort Meade, Maryland: Operational facilities, $280,000.

Kent Island, Maryland: Real estate, $31,000.

SEC. 402. The Secretary of Defense may establish or develop classified installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment in the total amount of $5,800,000.

TITLE V

MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING

SEC. 501. The Secretary of Defense, or his designee, is authorized to construct, at the locations hereinafter named, family housing units and trailer court facilities, in the numbers hereinafter listed, but no family housing construction shall be commenced at any such locations in the United States, until the Secretary shall have consulted with the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, as to the availability of adequate private housing at such locations. If the Secretary and the Administrator are unable to reach agreement with respect to the availability of adequate private housing at any location, the Secretary shall immediately notify the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate, in writing, of such difference of opinion, and no contract for construction at such location shall be entered into for a period of thirty days after such notification has been given. This authority shall include the authority to acquire land, and interests in land, by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land, or otherwise.

(a) Family housing units for—

(1) The Department of the Army, two thousand one hundred and thirty-five units, $38,346,000.

Fort Richardson, Alaska, one hundred units.
Fort Irwin, California, one hundred units.
Fort Ord, California, one hundred and fifty units.
Presidio of San Francisco, California, one hundred units.
Two Rock Ranch Station, California, forty units.
Fort Gordon, Georgia, three hundred units.
U.S. Army installations, Hawaii, one hundred units.
Fort Sheridan, Illinois, two hundred and fifty units.
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, one hundred units.
Fort Jackson, South Carolina, two hundred and fifty units.
Atlantic Side, Canal Zone, one hundred and forty units.
Pacific Side, Canal Zone, two hundred units.
Fort Buckner, Okinawa, two hundred units.
ASA Location 12, sixty units.
Classified location, forty-five units.

(2) The Department of the Navy, four thousand and fifty-six units, $73,155,000.

Naval Station, Kodiak, Alaska, one hundred units.
Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma, Arizona, one hundred units.

TITLE V—Continued

MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING—Continued

(a) Family housing units for—Continued

(2) The Department of the Navy, etc.—Continued

Naval Air Station, Alameda, California, two hundred units.

Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, California, seventy-four units.

Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California, one hundred and forty units.

Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, California, one hundred units.

Naval Station, Long Beach, California, four hundred units.

Naval Complex North Bay, San Francisco, California, one hundred units.

Naval Post Graduate School, Monterey, California, two hundred units.

Naval Base, San Francisco, California, three hundred units.

Naval Station, Washington, District of Columbia, one hundred and fifty units.

Naval Base, Key West, Florida, four hundred units.

United States Navy installations, Hawaii, three hundred and fifty units.

Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois, one hundred units.

Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, Rhode Island, two hundred units.

Naval Station, Charleston, South Carolina, one hundred units.

Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina, one unit.

Naval Station, Norfolk, Virginia, five hundred units.

Naval Security Group Activity, Galeta Island, Canal Zone, twenty-six units.

Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico, nine units.

Naval Communication Station, North West Cape, Australia, one hundred and thirty units.

Naval Station, Keflavik, Iceland, one hundred units.

Naval Facility, Antigua, the West Indies, thirty-eight units.

Naval Facility, Eleuthera, Bahamas, thirty-eigth units.

Classified location, two hundred units.

(3) The Department of the Air Force, three thousand six hundred and ninety-five units, $66,257,000.

Beale Air Force Base, California, three hundred and thirty-seven units.

George Air Force Base, California, five hundred units.

Bolling Air Force Base, District of Columbia, one hundred and fifty units.

Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, ninety units.

MacDill Air Force Base, Florida, twenty units.

Hunter Air Force Base, Georgia, one unit.

Moody Air Force Base, Georgia, one hundred units.

Robins Air Force Base, Georgia, one hundred units.

Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland, one hundred and fifty units.

Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska, two hundred and eighty-seven units.

Cannon Air Force Base, New Mexico, two hundred and fifty units.

Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico, four hundred units.

Langley Air Force Base, Virginia, two hundred units.

McChord Air Force Base, Washington, two hundred and fifty units.

Goose Air Base, Canada, two hundred units.

Kadena Air Base, Okinawa, one hundred units.

Naha Air Base, Okinawa, two hundred units.

Site 4–S, one hundred and eighty units.

Site 6–S, one hundred units.

Site 10–C, eighty units.

(b) Trailer court facilities for:

(1) The Department of the Navy, 280 spaces, $500,000.

(2) The Department of the Air Force, 358 spaces, $529,000.

SEC. 502. Authorizations for the construction of family housing provided in this Act shall be subject to the following limitations on cost, which shall include shades, screens, ranges, refrigerators, and all other installed equipment and fixtures:

(a) The cost per unit of family housing constructed in the United States (other than Hawaii and Alaska) and Puerto Rico shall not exceed—

$26,000 for generals or equivalent;

$19,800 for colonels or equivalent;

$17,600 for majors and/or lieutenant colonels or equivalent;

$15,400 for all other commissioned or warrant officer personnel or equivalent, except that four-bedroom housing units authorized by sections 4774(g), 7574(e), and 9774(g) of title 10, United States Code, may be constructed at a cost not to exceed $17,000;

$13,200 for enlisted personnel, except that four-bedroom housing units authorized by sections 4774(f), 7574(d), and 9774(f) of title 10, United States Code, may be constructed at a cost not to exceed $15,000.

(b) When family housing units are constructed in areas other than those listed in subsection (a), the average cost of all such units, in any project of 50 units or more, shall not exceed $32,000, and in no event shall the cost of any unit exceed $40,000.

(c) The cost limitations provided in subsections (a) and (b) shall be applied to the five-foot line.

(d) No project in excess of fifty units in the areas listed in subsection (a) shall be constructed at an average unit cost exceeding $17,500, including the cost of the family unit and the proportionate costs of land acquisition, site preparation, and installation of utilities.

(e) No family housing unit in the areas listed in subsection (a) shall be constructed at a total cost exceeding $32,000, including the cost of the family unit and the proportionate costs of land acquisition, site preparation, and installation of utilities.

SEC. 503. The Secretary of Defense, or his designee, is authorized to accomplish alterations, additions, expansions, or extensions not otherwise authorized by law, to existing public quarters at a cost not to exceed—

(a) For the Department of the Army, $2,300,000;

(b) For the Department of the Navy, $1,250,000;

(c) For the Department of the Air Force, $1,250,000;

(d) For the Defense Agencies, $971,000.

SEC. 504. Section 515 of Public Law 84-161 (69 Stat. 324, 352), as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 515. During fiscal years 1965 through and including 1966, the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, respectively, are authorized to lease housing facilities at or near military installations in the United States and Puerto Rico for assignment as public quarters to military personnel and their dependents, if any, without rental charge, upon a determination by the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, that there is a lack of adequate housing facilities at or near such military installations. Such housing facilities shall be leased on a family or individual unit basis and not more than five thousand of such units may be so leased at any one time. Expenditures for the rental of such housing facilities may not exceed an average of $160 a month for any such unit, including the cost of utilities and maintenance and operation."

SEC. 505. There is authorized to be appropriated for use by the Secretary of Defense or his designee for military family housing as authorized by law for the following purposes:

(a) for construction and acquisition of family housing, including improvements to adequate quarters, improvements to inadequate quarters, minor construction, rental guarantee payments, construction and acquisition of trailer court facilities, and planning, an amount not to exceed $188,168,000; and

(b) for support of military family housing, including operating expenses, leasing, maintenance of real property, payments of principal and interest on mortgage debts incurred, payments to the Commodity Credit Corporation, and mortgage insurance premiums authorized under section 222 of the National Housing Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1715m), an amount not to exceed $472,437,000.

TITLE VI

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 601. The Secretary of each military department may proceed to establish or develop installations and facilities under this Act without regard to section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 529) and sections 4774(d) and 9774(d) of title 10, United States Code. The authority to place permanent or temporary improvements on land includes authority for surveys, administration, overhead, planning, and supervision incident to construction. That authority may be exercised before title to the land is approved under section 355 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (40 U.S.C. 255), and even though the land is held temporarily. The authority to acquire real estate or land includes authority to make surveys and to acquire land, and interests in land (including temporary use), by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land, or otherwise.

SEC. 602. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act, but appropriations for public works projects authorized by titles I, II, III, IV, and V shall not exceed—

(1) for title I: Inside the United States, $249,482,000; outside the United States, $51,061,000; or a total of $300,543,000.

(2) for title II: Inside the United States, $165,206,000; outside the United States, $37,535,000; section 202, $35,795,000; or a total of $238,536,000.

(3) for title III: Inside the United States, $172,805,000; outside the United States, $21,575,000; section 302, $151,347,000; or a total of $345,727,000.

(4) for title IV: A total of $10,805,000.

(5) for title V: Military family housing, a total of $660,605,000.

SEC. 603. Any of the amounts named in titles I, II, III, and IV of this Act, may, in the discretion of the Secretary concerned, be increased by 5 per centum for projects inside the United States (other than Alaska) and by 10 per centum for projects outside the United States or in Alaska, if he determines in the case of any particular project that such increase (1) is required for the sole purpose of meeting unusual variations in cost arising in connection with that project, and (2) could not have been reasonably anticipated at the time such project was submitted to the Congress. However, the total costs of all projects in each such title may not be more than the total amount authorized to be appropriated for projects in that title.

SEC. 604. Whenever—

(1) the President determines that compliance with section 2313(b) of title 10, United States Code, for contracts made under this Act for the establishment or development of military installations and facilities in foreign countries would interfere with the carrying out of this Act; and

(2) the Secretary of Defense and the Comptroller General have agreed upon alternative methods of adequately auditing those contracts;

the President may exempt those contracts from the requirements of that section.

SEC. 605. Contracts for construction made by the United States for performance within the United States and its possessions under this Act shall be executed under the jurisdiction and supervision of the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, or the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Department of the Navy on an equal basis when practicable, unless the Secretary of Defense determines that because such jurisdiction and supervision is wholly impracticable such contracts should be executed under the jurisdiction and supervision of another department or Government agency, and shall be awarded, insofar as practicable, on a competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder, if the national security will not be impaired and the award is consistent with chapter 137 of title 10, United State Code. The Secretaries of the military departments shall report semiannually to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives with respect to all contracts awarded on other than a competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder.

SEC. 606. (a) As of October 1, 1965, all authorizations for military public works (other than family housing) to be accomplished by the Secretary of a military department in connection with the establishment or development of military installations and facilities, and all authorizations for appropriations therefor, that are contained in Acts approved before November 8, 1963, and not superseded or otherwise modified by a later authorization, are repealed. This provision shall

not apply to the following authorizations, which shall remain in effect until October 1, 1966:

(1) authorizations for public works and for appropriations therefor that are set forth in those Acts in the titles that contain the general provisions;

(2) the authorization for public works projects as to which appropriated funds have been obligated for construction contracts or land acquisitions in whole or in part before October 1, 1965, and authorizations for appropriations therefor;

(3) notwithstanding the provisions of section 606 of the Act of November 7, 1963 (77 Stat. 307, 328), the authorization for—

(a) operational facilities and utilities in the amount of $3,105,000 at classified locations that is contained in title I, section 101, under the heading "OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES" and subheading "ARMY COMPONENT COMMANDS (European Command Area)" of the Act of June 27, 1961 (75 Stat. 98).

(b) utilties in the amount of $115,000 for Naval Magazine, Cartagena, Spain, that is contained in title II, section 201, under the heading "OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES" and subheading "NAVAL WEAPONS FACILITIES" of the Act of June 27, 1961 (75 Stat. 102).

(c) troop housing in the amount of $611,000 at Fort Benning, Georgia, that is contained in title I, section 701, under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES", and subheading "CONTINENTAL ARMY COMMAND (Third Army)" of the Act of July 27, 1962 (76 Stat. 223);

(d) administrative facilities in the amount of $883,000 at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, that is contained in title I, section 101, under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES", and subheading "CONTINENTAL ARMY COMMAND (Third Army)" of the Act of July 27, 1962 (76 Stat. 223).

(e) maintenance facilities in the amount of $212,000 in Germany, that is contained in title I, section 101, under the heading "OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES" and subheading "ARMY COMPONENT COMMANDS (European Command Area)" of the Act of July 27, 1962 (76 Stat. 225).

(f) operational facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing and utilities in the amount of $3,705,000 at classified locations that is contained in title I, section 101, under the heading "OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES" and subheading "ARMY COMPONENT COMMANDS (European Command Area)" of the Act of July 27, 1962 (76 Stat. 225).

(g) troop housing in the amount of $383,000 at Fort Meade, Maryland, that is contained in title I, section 101, under the heading "INSIDE THE UNITED STATES" and subheading "CONTINENTAL ARMY COMMAND (Second Army)" of the Act of July 27, 1962 (76 Stat. 223).

(h) troop housing in the amount of $679,000 for Marine Corps Air Stations, Iwakuni, Japan, that is contained in title II, section 201, under the heading "OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES" and subheading "NAVAL WEAPONS FACILITIES" of the Act of July 27, 1962 (76 Stat. 229).

(i) community facilities in the amount of $476,000 for the Naval Air Station, Lemoore, California, that is contained in title II, section 201, under the heading "NAVAL WEAPONS FACILITIES (Field Support Stations)" of the Act of July 27, 1962 (76 Stat. 228).

(j) community facilities in the amount of $189,000 for the Naval Ammunition Depot, Concord, California, that is contained in title II, section 201, under the heading "NAVAL WEAPONS FACILITIES (Fleet Readiness Stations)" of the Act of July 27, 1962 (76 Stat. 228).

(k) the development of classified facilities in the amount of $4,080,000 for the Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico, that is contained in title II, section 202 of the Act of July 27, 1962 (76 Stat. 230).

(b) Effective fifteen months from the date of enactment of this Act, all authorizations for construction of family housing which are contained in this Act or any Act approved prior to November 8, 1963, are repealed except the authorization for family housing projects as to which appropriated funds have been obligation for construction contracts or land acquisitions in whole or in part before such date.

SEC. 607. None of the authority contained in titles I, II, and III of this Act shall be deemed to authorize any building construction project inside the United States (other than Alaska) at a unit cost in excess of—

(1) $32 per square foot for cold-storage warehousing;
(2) $8 per square foot for regular warehousing;
(3) $1,850 per man for permanent barracks;
(4) $8,500 per man for bachelor officer quarters;

unless the Secretary of Defense determines that, because of special circumstances, application to such project of the limitations on unit costs contained in this section is impracticable.

SEC. 608. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 9 of the Act of April 1, 1954 (Public Law 325) as amended, no funds may be appropriated after the date of enactment of this Act for construction at the Air Force Academy unless appropriation of such funds has been authorized in this Act or any Act enacted after the date of enactment of this Act: *Provided*, That funds are authorized to be appropriated to accomplish advance planning and minor construction at the Air Force Academy in the same manner as for other projects under the Act of September 28, 1951, as amended (31 U.S.C. 723) and title 10, United States Code, section 2674, as amended.

SEC. 609. Titles I, II, III, IV, V, and VI of this Act may be cited as the "Military Construction Authorization Act, 1965."

TITLE VII

RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES

SEC. 701. Subject to chapter 133 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense may establish or develop additional facilities for the Reserve Forces, including the acquisition of land therefor, but the cost of such facilities shall not exceed—

(1) for Department of the Army—
  (a) Army National Guard of the United States, $5,450,000.
  (b) Army Reserve, $5,100,000.
(2) for Department of the Navy: Naval and Marine Corps Reserves, $6,500,000.
(3) for Department of the Air Force—
  (a) Air National Guard of the United States, $12,800,000.
  (b) Air Force Reserve, $4,600,000.

SEC. 702. The Secretary of Defense may establish or develop installations and facilities under this title without regard to section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 529), and sections 4774(d) and 9774(d) of title 10, United States Code. The authority to place permanent or temporary improvements on land includes authority for surveys, administration, overhead, planning, and supervision incident to construction. That authority may be exercised before title to the land is approved under section 355 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (40 U.S.C. 255), and even though the land is held temporarily. The authority to acquire real estate or land includes authority to make surveys and to acquire land, and interests in land (including temporary use), by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land, or otherwise.

SEC. 703. This title may be cited as the "Reserve Forces Facilities Authorization Act, 1965."

Passed the House of Representatives March 18, 1964.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS, *Clerk.*

Senator STENNIS. Secretary Morris, we welcome you here this morning. I have a very brief opening statement that I shall read. Let me first express the hope that all of us, including Senators as well as witnesses, will be as brief as possible and to the point. Nothing will be sacrificed as far as merit is concerned because of the pressure of time, but we have to recognize that we have only limited hours now during the day that we can meet under the rules of the Senate, and we want to utilize our time to the best possible advantage.

For the same reason the hearings may not be continued from day to day consecutively, but we will have hearings as many mornings as possible. I appreciate the fact that you are all here on time and are ready to go.

This is a special subcommittee appointed by Chairman Russell to hear the authorization bill this year. For the information of those in the services particularly as well as the public, we might read the names of the Senators that are on this subcommittee. We have Senator Cannon, Senator Byrd of West Virginia, Senator Young of Ohio, Senator Saltonstall, Senator Smith, and I am the chairman.

For economy of time as well as concentration of effort, the chairman, at the suggestion of Senator Saltonstall, has invited all the members of the Appropriations Subcommittee to attend these hearings and they will be permitted to ask questions as if they were regular members but will not participate, of course, in marking up the bill.

The reason is that I believe to a large extent these hearings can serve as hearings for our Appropriations Subcommittee on Military Construction—Senators Stennis, Russell, Bible, Ellender, McGee, Mansfield, Proxmire, Kuchel, Saltonstall, Hruska; and ex officio Senators Hayden, Byrd of Virginia, Symington, and Goldwater.

We have a good number of witnesses in common with the Authorization Subcommittee, and to a degree the hearings will be on the same facts before Appropriations as before this subcommittee, but there is a distinction between the particular duties of those subcommittees, and we have tried to keep those differences and distinctions in mind. But as far as we can utilize the same talent of witnesses and the time of the two subcommittees, we will certainly do so.

The subcomittee has convened this morning to begin hearings on the military construction authorization bill for fiscal year 1965. The companion bill, which passed the House of Representatives on March 18, is H.R. 10300. Before hearing from the departmental witnesses I should like to make a few comments concerning the bill.

As originally submitted by the Department of Defense, the bill called for the total authorization of $1,809,739,000. Subsequent to the submission of the bill, however, the Department of Defense requested numerous changes and the adjusted bill we are now called upon to consider totals $1,850,540,000. It is understood, however, that the Department intends to keep within the original budget limitation by not asking for restoration of some of the House deletions and by not funding this year certain other items now contained in the bill.

The principal increase over the original bill arises from the expansion of the Army and Air Force Academies as a result of legislation passed after this bill was submitted to the Congress. The House-passed bill grants a total authority of $1,590,666,000, which represents a reduction of about 14 percent. Now we will base our deliberations on S. 2467, the bill as it was submitted to the Congress, giving due consideration to all adjustments requested by the Department and those made by the House of Representatives. As the hearings progress it is expected that the departmental witnesses will at the proper time address themselves to any items denied by the House for which restoration is desired.

Our first witness this morning will be the Honorable Thomas D. Morris, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Logistics. I am confident Mr. Morris' statement is comprehensive enough to prepare us for proceeding directly to the line items justifications by representatives of the military departments. After each military department completes its presentation in open session we will have an executive session to consider those items involving security classifications.

I am really surprised, gentlemen, at the total amount of authorization requested in this bill. I have been associated for many years with authorization bills, and I can't understand the housing now included in the military bill. I can't understand why we can't get along on substantially less than $1.8 billion, in view of the enormous amount of construction money we have spent in the last 10 years. I know a great deal is necessary, but I think we have to make an additional special effort to reduce our expenditures as well as make the dollar go further, as the President says.

I suppose I am old fashioned, but I have been, without claiming any credit for it, turning off lights long before President Johnson became President. I still save string off packages. I was taught to do those things and have those values.

Senator Smith, we have a very large authorization requested, $1,800 million, including the housing, of course. I am especially glad to have you here as a member of the subcommittee.

Senator SMITH. I have a committee meeting I will have to go to at 9 a.m. It is a meeting of the Appropriations Committee.

Senator STENNIS. Secretary Morris, we are delighted to have you here. You have a prepared statement, I understand.

Mr. MORRIS. I do, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Do you wish to start now?

Mr. MORRIS. If it suits your pleasure, sir.

Senator STENNIS. If you will continue then, I must go to the telephone to speak with the Secretary, but you proceed with your statement.

STATEMENT OF HON. THOMAS D. MORRIS, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS; ACCOMPANIED BY E. J. SHERIDAN, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, PROPERTIES AND INSTALLATIONS; AND J. J. READ, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, FAMILY HOUSING

Mr. MORRIS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, it is again our privilege to appear before this committee and to present for your consideration the military construction authorization bill for fiscal year 1965. The principal features of the defense program were highlighted in Secretary McNamara's posture statement, but we would like to present further overall perspective prior to the detailed testimony by the military departments and defense agencies.

The fiscal year 1965 military construction authorization bill, S. 2467, contains two distinct parts:

A. Authority to construct new operational facilities for the Active and Reserve Forces in the amount of $1.098 billion: These requirements just under the dollar total requested last year, are detailed in titles I, II, III, IV, and VII of the bill.

Senator STENNIS. Let me interrupt to say, Secretary Morris, I know you have done a great deal of work on these bills from year to year, and it is a continuing proposition with you and many other members of your civilian and military staff, and I know you have worked on it and we appreciate what you do with it. All right, continue.

Mr. MORRIS. Thank you, sir.

B. Authorization for appropriation of military family housing funds in the amount of $711 million, as described in title V of the bill: Of the total requested $223 million covers the cost of constructing 12,500 new housing units. The remainder is required to finance trailer parks, improvements, planning, rental guarantee, leasing, debt service, and operation and maintenance costs.

I would like to summarize each of these requests and then, with my associates, answer any questions you may have regarding our construction and real property management policies and practices. While these summaries relate to S. 2467 as introduced, I will also refer to certain supplemental requests of the Department of Defense where significant changes to the original bill are concerned.

A. NEW OPERATIONAL FACILITIES FOR THE ACTIVE AND RESERVE FORCES

As described to you by Secretary McNamara, the Defense program for fiscal year 1965 is based on a 5-year projection of the missions and forces to be supported through fiscal year 1969. Such projections are particularly important in planning military construction, in view of the leadtime required for many construction projects. The authorizations requested in this bill are for construction to support the latest approved program which should be in place no later than the end of fiscal year 1967.

The requests for new facilities originally submitted by the military departments and defense agencies totaled over $2.1 billion, exclusive of family housing. Each project was first evaluated to verify its justification in support of the approved DOD program, and to assure that it could not be met adequately from existing assets. Following this screening, each valid project was then given an engineering and technical analysis against DOD-wide standards covering size, cost, site location, and design.

In addition, all projects costing in excess of $1 million were personally reviewed by the Secretary of Defense or his deputy. As a result of these appraisals, made jointly with the Bureau of the Budget, 49 percent of the amounts requested—over $1 billion—were not approved or were deferred. The resulting requirements, contained in the Senate bill as introduced, are distributed among the departments and agencies as follows:

[Dollar amounts in millions]

Department	Active forces	Reserve forces	Total	Percent
Army	$384	$10	$394	35.9
Navy	273	7	280	25.5
Air Force	376	17	393	35.8
Defense agencies	31		31	2.8
Total	1,064	34	1,098	100.0

About 34 percent of the amount requested in this year's bill is to provide operational and training facilities. Next in order of size—27 percent—are facilities to house and support troops including provision of medical and community facilities. The remaining 39 percent cover facilities required for research and development, maintenance, supply, administration, base utilities, and land.

The summary provided in the remainder of this section is arranged in accordance with the principal missions and defense programs to be supported, as follows:

Facilities for the Active and Reserve Forces

[Dollar amounts in millions]

Mission and program	Army	Navy	Air Force	Defense agencies	Total	Percent
1. Strategic retaliatory	----------	$8.5	$114.8	----------	$123.3	11.2
2. Continental air and missile defense	$55.8	3.5	19.5	----------	78.8	7.2
3. General purpose	75.5	111.4	64.6	----------	251.5	22.9
4. Airlift and sealift	2.2	----------	12.3	----------	14.5	1.3
5. Reserve and Guard	10.5	6.5	17.4	----------	34.4	3.1
6. Research and development	50.9	26.1	28.6	----------	105.6	9.6
7. General support	181.8	106.5	118.5	$30.9	437.7	39.9
Unforeseen emergency	17.5	17.5	17.5	----------	52.5	4.8
Total	394.2	280.0	393.2	30.9	1,098.3	100.0

I would like now to highlight the types of military construction projects contained in each of the principal mission categories.

1. STRATEGIC RETALIATORY FORCES

Projects to support this mission are predominantly operational facilities for missile and manned bomber forces as follows:

Millions

(*a*) MINUTEMAN facilities ---------- $94
Construction of facilities in support of 1 squadron (50 silos) and provisions for improved survivability of 6th MINUTEMAN Wing at Grand Forks Air Force Base.

(*b*) TITAN II facilities ---------- 5
Modifications of existing facilities to improve their reliability and safety, based on system tests.

(*c*) SAC base improvements ---------- 16
General improvements to support manned bomber program at 36 CONUS bases and 1 oversea base.

(*d*) POLARIS submarine and missile support ---------- 8
Additional training and replenishment facilities at New London, Conn., Newport, R.I., and Charleston, S.C.

Total ---------- 123

2. CONTINENTAL AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE FORCES

The $79 million requested for this mission category is required primarily for operational purposes:

Millions

(*a*) Redeployment of 22 NIKE-HERCULES batteries ---------- $45
These batteries will be redeployed from various SAC bases to hardened ICBM sites and combat control centers. (This amount now reflected in S. 2467 may be reduced to $35 million in accordance with Secretary Vance's letter to this committee of Apr. 11, 1964.)

2. CONTINENTAL AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE FORCES—Continued

(b) Additional NIKE operational facilities 11
Additional operational facilities at existing sites, including fallout protection ($5 million) in control and launcher facilities.

(c) Warning and surveillance systems 7
Facilities in support of Air Force Dewline and A.C. & W. stations ($4 million); Backup interceptor control, ($1 million); Navy Airborne Dewline facilities ($2 million).

(d) Fighter dispersal facilities 6
Increased costs of facilities which were authorized in fiscal year 1964.

(e) Other fighter interceptor base facilities 9
Support facilities, such as troop housing, maintenance shops, community facilities, and utilities at 25 fighter interceptor bases.

(f) Navy undersea surveillance 1
Additional facilities to be provided at 4 bases.

Total 79

3. GENERAL PURPOSE FORCES

The construction for this principal mission is estimated to cost $252 million, and the highlights are as follows:

Millions

(a) Army facilities CONUS $61
Replacement of troop housing, modernization of operational and support facilities at 7 division bases in CONUS and 4 installations in Hawaii. Includes land acquisition at Fort Riley, Kans. ($16 million) and Fort Carson ($2.5 million)

(b) Army facilities overseas 15
Operational, maintenance and supply facilities in Europe ($5 million) and Pacific area ($10 million).

(c) Attack and ASW carrier air group facilities 20
Improvement and modernization of existing shore facilities at 12 CONUS locations to support air operations and proficiency training.

(d) Fleet aircraft support facilities 15
Improvement at 8 U.S. and 6 oversea bases.

(e) Marine Corps ground froces and aircraft wing support 22
$10 million for ground forces support ($8 million in United States and $2 million overseas). $12 million for Marine Corps air support ($9 million in United States and $3 million overseas).

(f) Fleet shore support bases 54
Improvements and modernization for submarine operations ($4 million at 2 bases in United States); for operating fleet units ($18 million at 12 U.S. and 3 oversea bases); expansion of Naval Station Roosevelt Roads, P.R. ($23 million); and $9 million for logistic facilities at 9 fleet support bases.

(g) Tactical aircraft shelters in oversea areas 20

(h) Other tactical air command projects 45
Operational, maintenance, supply, troop housing, community, and administrative facilities and utilities in CONUS and oversea locations.

Total 252

4. AIRLIFT AND SEALIFT FORCES

$12 million is requested for the Air Force to provide support facilities for troop carriers, cargo aircraft, and MATS; and $2 million is being requested for the Army to provide facilities for the relocation and consolidation of Army transportation activities in the San Francisco area. These facilities will support the Army-Navy joint terminal command announced by Secretary McNamara on April 24, 1964.

The Air Force projects are related primarily to airfreight terminals, miscellaneous maintenance facilities, troop housing, and community facilities. The relatively modest fiscal year 1965 construction requirements for airlift are due to the fact that our existing facilities are substantially adequate to support the modernized and augmented airlift forces.

5. RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES

Authorization for construction of facilities for all of the Reserve Forces is contained in title VII of the bill in the form of a lump sum for each of the program components, namely: the Army National Guard, the Army Reserve, the Naval and Marine Corps Reserves, the Air National Guard, and the Air Force Reserve. In accordance with procedures reinstituted upon reverting to the lump sum method of authorization in fiscal year 1963, the Congress is furnished advance notification of projects to be constructed under each lump sum authorization.

The $34.4 million total for Reserve Forces facilities consists of the following:

	Millions
Army National Guard	$5.4
Army Reserves	5.1
Navy Reserves	6.5
Air National Guard	12.8
Air Force Reserves	4.6
Total	34.4

While identification of individual projects is only tentative at this time, current indications are that the new authorization will be applied to the following categories of facilities:

	Millions
(*a*) Armories and training centers	$13
(*b*) Miscellaneous training and logistic facilities for nonflying units	3
(*c*) Airfield pavements	3
(*d*) Miscellaneous aviation buildings (maintenance, supply, administration, traning, etc.)	15
Total	34

6. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The highlights of construction costing $106 million to support research and development are as follows:

	Millions
(*a*) NIKE-X—Kwajalein Island	$32
Development and test facilities, $27 million; operational and support facilities, $5 million.	
(*b*) Missile range improvements	18
White Sands, $9 million; Pacific Missile Range, Air Force, $7 million; Navy, $2 million.	
(*c*) Atlantic Undersea Test and Evaluation Center (AUTEC)	5
Additional shore facilities at Andros Island, Bahamas.	

6. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT—Continued

(*d*) Laboratories and support facilities 51
Army: $10 million, major projects at Edgewood Arsenal, Md.; Redstone Arsenal, Ala.; and Fort Belvoir, Va.
Navy: $19 million, major projects at Carderock, Md.; San Diego, Calif.; China Lake, Calif.; NRL, District of Columbia and El Centro, Calif.
Air Force: $22 million, major projects at Edwards AFB, Calif.; Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio; Patrick AFB, Fla.; and Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tenn.

Total 106

7. GENERAL SUPPORT

This is the largest of the construction programs for the principal missions and covers all other facilities required by the military departments and the defense agencies. The highlights of this $438 million program are as follows:

Millions

(*a*) Military training facilities $158
Academic, technical, and recruit training facilities, and troop housing:
Army, $113 million to support recruit, technical, and flight training at 25 installations in the United States; Navy, $29 million to support recruit, technical, professional, and flight training at 19 school and training stations in the United States; Air Force, $16 million to support professional training at 15 bases in the United States. (These amounts would be increased should this committee give favorable consideration to the supplemental request of the Secretary of Defense to provide $18.7 million for cadet housing and training facilities at the Army Military Academy, and $16.1 million for similar facilities at the Air Force Academy. These facilities are required to accommodate an initial increase of 800 cadets at each Academy as related to the authorization contained in Public Law 88–276, Mar. 3, 1964.)

(*b*) Medical facilities 77
Hospitals, new additions (14), dental clinics and dispensaries, and facilities directly supporting medical services: Army, $28 million; Navy, $22 million; Air Force, $27 million. (In addition to the above, the Secretary of Defense in his letter of March 6, 1964, has requested that S. 2467 be modified to include $2.3 million for a 60-bed hospital for Robins Air Force Base, Ga.)

(*c*) Communications, navigational aids, and detection systems 72
Includes security service site facilities: Army, $23 million; Navy, $31 million; Air Force, $18 million.

(*d*) Missile and space program support 11
For advanced space technology and ballistic missile support.

(*e*) Defense agencies facilities 31
Primarily administrative space: DASA, $7 million; DSA, $4 million; DSA, $4 million; DIA, $18 million; and NSA, $2 million. (After restudy, the amount of $4 million initially requested for DSA may be reduced to $2 million, in accordance with our letter of February 28, 1964.)

(*f*) Other facilities 89
Modernization and improvement of utilities, miscellaneous operational, supply, maintenance and administrative facilities: Army, $18 million; Navy, $24 million; Air Force, $47 million.

Total 438

8. EMERGENCY UNFORESEEN REQUIREMENTS

Sections 103, 203, and 303 request contingency unfunded authorization for the three military departments in the amount of $17.5 million each—a total of $52.5 million. This authorization amounts to less than 5 percent of the total authorization requested. Its availability during the past years has enabled the Department of Defense to proceed with construction made necessary by changes in missions and responsibilities due to unforeseen security considerations, new weapons developments, new and unforeseen research and development requirements, or improved production schedules. We have and will continue to request the use of this authority only when justified by these criteria. The amount requested is thus a ceiling figure and we would use only that part found necessary after careful review by my office in each case.

As you know, Mr. Chairman, unused portions of this emergency authorization automatically expire on September 30 of each year following enactment, thus preventing the accumulation of unused balances. In this way it serves as a true emergency contingency, available for use if needed, but automatically rescinded if not used.

Senator STENNIS. May I interrupt you? This is a splendid statement. It is of good solid value to us and to the staff.

But talking about these unused balances, if your statement doesn't cover it, I wish you would give us the facts on the amount of the unused authorizations broken down for the services. When I say unused, I mean where construction has not started and no contract has been let, and then show the amount that has been funded and that which has not been funded, and also the dates when those authorizations will expire.

Mr. MORRIS. I would be pleased to, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. That will bring us up to date on what you have done with what we have already approved. I hope you can get that in soon so we will have it to go with your statement.

Mr. MORRIS. I will be pleased to, Senator.

Status of unused military construction authorization as of Apr. 1, 1964

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total unobligated authorization	Amount funded but not obligated	Amount currently unfunded [1]	Amount of authorization which will expire [2]—	
				As of October 1, 1964 [3]	As of October 1, 1965 [4]
Army	273,600	190,600	83,000	63,100	19,900
Navy	133,376	98,043	35,333	6,550	28,783
Air Force	312,938	165,806	147,132	75,882	52,070
Total	719,914	454,449	265,465	145,532	100,753

[1] Of the unfunded authorization, $12,666,000 is emergency authorization under secs. 103, 203, and 303 of each annual bill for which appropriations are not requested. When it is necessary to use such authority, funds already available for other projects must be reprogramed.

[2] Does not include unfunded fiscal year 1963 and fiscal year 1964 authorization for the Air Force in the amount of $19,180,000 which is planned for financing during fiscal year 1965.

[3] Project expiration date of Public Law 87-57 (fiscal year 1962) and Public Law 87-554 (fiscal year 1963).

[4] Project expiration date of Public Law 88-174 (fiscal year 1964).

Senator STENNIS. Without downgrading your statement, could you summarize some of your paragraphs here and we will put in the record all of your statement, and thereby save a little time?

Mr. MORRIS. I will be pleased to, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Before you continue, Senator Smith is the ranking member of the Space Committee, and you have to leave at 9, I believe.

Senator Smith, is there something you would like to say before you go?

Senator SMITH. No, thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like to look the statement over before I ask any questions.

Senator STENNIS. As I have said before, this is a special Subcommittee on Authorization of the Armed Services Committee for the whole military construction program, and we have invited the members of the Appropriations Subcommittee who pass on the appropriations bill to come and sit with us and ask questions if they wish, but it will be our responsibility to mark up the bill.

Senator SMITH. A very great responsibility, I would say, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Young, do you have any questions?

Senator YOUNG. No, I haven't.

Senator STENNIS. All right, will you proceed with the rest of your statement.

Mr. MORRIS. Departing from procedure followed in prior years the House made changes in the emergency construction provisions of the bill, which will require that the use of this authority be accomplished only upon relinquishing an equivalent amount of authorization contained in the individual titles of the military departments for specific line items of construction in the current year bill.

The effect of this legislation is to require the deferral of valid projects whenever emergency situations must be met. We feel that this places an unjustifiable penalty upon projects which have already been approved by the Congress in support of proven defense needs.

As stated in our letter of April 11, Mr. Chairman, we urge that the original language as included in S. 2467, governing the use of sections 103, 203, and 303, be retained.

9. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

As Secretary McNamara pointed out in his statement, a continuing concern in recent years has been the deficit in the Nation's balance of international payments, and the impact of our defense expenditures abroad on that deficit. We have been making a special effort during the last 3 years to reduce the impact of the defense program on our balance of payments without adversely affecting our combat capabilities or creating hardships for military personnel and their families.

In the area of construction, we give emphasis to the use of U.S. contractors and materials wherever feasible, and are willing to pay a premium in total costs if we can save significant amounts in foreign exchange. In our fiscal year 1965 program, the foreign exchange cost has been reduced from $95 to $64 million—a reduction of $31 million, or 32 percent, at a premium cost of only $9 million.

B. MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING

The fiscal year 1965 MCA program includes authorization for the total appropriation to defray military family housing costs. We are asking for authorization of $711 million for the following costs:

[In millions of dollars]

	Army	Navy	Air Force	Defense agencies	Total
1. Construction, new housing units	47.9	91.9	83.1		222.9
2. Trailer parks		.5	.5		1.0
3. Improvements, planning and rental guarantee	4.8	3.8	5.0	1.0	14.6
4. Leasing	9.9	1.6	3.0		14.5
5. Operation and maintenance	117.1	68.1	106.0	2.5	293.7
6. Debt payment	48.8	32.8	91.1		172.7
Total	228.5	198.7	288.7	3.5	719.4
Less anticipated reimbursement					8.4
Total to be authorized					711.0

Although there will be a separate presentation to the committee on the urgent need for the fiscal year 1965 housing program. I would like to highlight some of its principal elements. Last year Secretary McNamara in testimony before this committee outlined a 5-year plan for 62,100 family housing units to satisfy our outstanding deficit. This plan proposed 12,100 units last year and 12,500 units for fiscal year 1965. Although the Congress provided funds for only 7,500 units last year, we have decided to leave our request for fiscal year 1965 at the 12,500-unit level. Accordingly, this year's program requests $223 million to finance 12,500 new housing units, distributed by military departments as follows:

Department	Domestic	Foreign	Total
Army	2,350	305	2,655
Navy	4,571	506	5,077
Air Force	3,608	1,160	4,768
Total	10,529	1,971	12,500

In addition, we propose to construct 638 trailer spaces which will be rented to military personnel who desire to own their own trailer. The cost of these trailer spaces will be amortized in approximately 15 years from the rent received by the Government.

Improvements to existing public quarters are planned at a cost of about $11 million. Considering our inventory in fiscal year 1965 of over 335,000 adequate public quarters, we feel that this is a very modest request.

I would like to mention a few of the improved housing management practices which have been inaugurated in the past year. Last year the Congress provided all of the funds for housing in a single appropriation. We find this to be extremely advantageous, both in developing our budget and in executing the approved program. A single appropriation allows both ourselves and the Congress to view the housing program as an entity.

Our cost accounting system for operation and maintenance has been in effect since July 1962. We are now able to measure cost effectiveness by military service, type of housing, and by installations. Currently we are introducing acceptable cost ranges covering maintenance work. The accounting system will allow us to monitor compliance with these cost ranges. Cost reductions achieved in fiscal year 1963 were $6 million and are expected to increase to $25 million annually by further improvements to be introduced during fiscal years 1964 and 1965.

In programing new housing requirements, we have revised our former cost and distance criteria in accordance with the desires of Congress for more stringent criteria. The distance criterion has been increased from 45 minutes to 1 hour as the normal driving time one way from home to installation. The criterion for determination of excess cost has been substantially increased above the basic allowance for quarters. This recognizes that during his career a serviceman will pay rental costs above his BAQ during some tours, as well as rents less than his BAQ during other tours. In addition, we have strengthened our requirements review by requiring more comprehensive annual surveys and more extensive field visits to validate requirements.

We now have uniform inventory and occupancy reporting by all services to my office and are now able to monitor closely the utilization of all of our housing assets. A uniform rental policy is now in existence as well as a uniform policy on furniture and furnishings. However, we are still studying our furniture inventory and its location, and have budgeted only minor amounts for furniture this fiscal year pending the completion of this analysis.

In the construction of family housing a great many major improvements have been made. We have just recently completed a portfolio of standardized designs which will be utilized in execution of our fiscal year 1965 program is scheduled so that all housing will be under congraphical areas and site conditions. This will materially assist in placing our projects under contract in a timely fashion as well as standardizing design practices among the services. Our schedule for the fiscal year 1965 program is scheduled so that all houisng will be under contract within 7 months after final passage of the appropriation bill. We are also investigating methods of compressing the construction time in order to have beneficial occupancy of new houses at the earliest possible time.

For our oversea housing program we will continue to use the U.S. Army home concept which was adopted in fiscal year 1963. This concept of providing U.S. manufactured, componentized units for erection overseas has significantly reduced foreign exchange costs for housing from about 88 percent to about 18 percent without increasing total construction costs.

C. OTHER IMPROVEMENTS IN REAL PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

Having summarized the fiscal year 1965 military construction program, I now would like to report to you on our management of construction and the operation and maintenance of real property facilities. These activities are among the most challenging of our business responsibilities, and we are constantly exploring new avenues for increased economies and efficiencies.

C. OTHER IMPROVEMENTS IN REAL PROPERTY, ETC.—Continued

1. DESIGN STANDARDS AND CRITERIA, AND CONSTRUCTION SURVEILLANCE

The comprehensive system of Department of Defense instructions, which establishes the design standards and criteria for military construction, has been under review during the past year for necessary updating and additions. The extensive criteria for providing welfare and recreational facilities have been completely revised and reissued. A worldwide survey of military construction indicated a need for certain new criteria, and these are presently in various stages of development.

Surveillance of construction costs and DOD criteria is being carried on through our standard cost reporting procedures, and through periodic organized inspection of typical construction in the field.

2. MANAGEMENT OF MINOR CONSTRUCTION

Revised procedures have been established to more effectively manage the minor construction program. In this regard, we have issued improved criteria for making determinations concerning the scope, urgency, and cost of projects to be accomplished under this program.

3. AREA RESPONSIBILITY FOR DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

During the past year, a comprehensive study of the worldwide construction activities of the military departments was made for the purpose of increasing efficiency of operation and to eliminate duplication of staffs whenever possible. Areas of single construction responsibility have already been assigned in the Far East, and studies for assignments in the remaining areas of the world have been completed, with clarification and unification of assignments to be made early this calendar year.

4. REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

During the past year, we have given increased emphasis to the overall program of maintenance and operation of real property facilities. An outstanding firm of management consultants was employed to review our procedures in this area with the object of effecting improvements and economies. To implement the recommendations of the consulting firm and to improve our management, we have established a separate real property maintenance staff. This staff will establish appropriate standards and criteria for improved management methods and systems in the operation and maintenance of real property facilities for optimum efficiency. In fiscal year 1963, reductions in cost accomplished through management improvements in this area amounted to $23 million, and are expected to increase to $38 million annually in future years. These savings will be used to offset rising costs of labor and materials and to reduce the backlog of essential maintenance and repair.

C. OTHER IMPROVEMENTS IN REAL PROPERTY, ETC.—Continued

5. IMPROVED BASE UTILIZATION

This area of our cost reduction program has been intensified during the past year in order that we may continue to reduce expenditures by the closure of unneeded facilities. As you know, since 1961 we have been engaged in a continuous systematic, and detailed evaluation of all our military installations. This is to insure that we operate only the minimum number of our most modern and efficient bases in order to achieve maximum savings without impairing our required military capabilities. Rapid technological changes and improved management procedures have major effects on our weapons systems and forces. These changes often reduce our base complex requirement or cause significant realinements. In order to further intensify our efforts in achieving improved base utilization, President Johnson recently directed Secretary McNamara to establish a Board of Defense officials to oversee and coordinate the studies of our military installation requirements.

In the past 3 years we have initiated numerous actions for improved base utilization. These actions, when completed, will effect annual savings of $551 million, release some 696,000 acres of land as excess to Defense needs, and reduce our requirements for military and civilian positions by 81,600 spaces.

We recognize the adverse economic impact that some of these actions have on employees and communities. Accordingly, we have instituted vigorous programs to assist employees and communities affected. Every employee whose job is eliminated will be offered another job opportunity. Every effort is being made to help communities find new payrolls and uses for the excess Defense properties.

My associates and I are now ready, Mr. Chairman, to answer the committee's questions regarding our proposed military construction program and how we are attempting to carry out our stewardship for conducting a sound construction, housing, and real property management program.

Mr. MORRIS. We believe this emergency unfunded authorization is a very important management tool which permits us to proceed with such things as the Cuban water problem of recent date, the buildup of Johnston Island, and the NIKE X Kwajalein project, so it is very valuable management flexibility during the course of the fiscal year.

In the miltary family housing area, as I have emphasized, out of the $711 million, only $223 million is actually for the construction of new housing as such, the biggest remaining items being operation and maintenance of $294 million and debt payment of $173 million.

We have been very pleased, Mr. Chairman, with the existence of a single appropriation for the management of this total fund. It permits us much better to budget for and control expenditures of the entire housing program, which is so large and vital to us.

Senator STENNIS. You might develop the high points of the use of this special fund program. The members will remember the background. We had the Wherry program and the Capehart program and

now we are on appropriated funds. This concerns the management, the upkeep and the payment on the old Wherry buildings and also the Capehart buildings, is that correct?

Mr. MORRIS. That is correct, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, now give us the high points of it?

Mr. MORRIS. Through this device we are able to program and budget within the departments, and totally for the Department of Defense, all moneys related to the acquisition and furnishing of housing to the military services, including such housing as might be leased. Projects for each year are started in the planning phase as early as possible, and our present schedule calls for placing under contract all authorized projects within 7 months from the date of the appropriation bill. This is a significant improvement over past practice.

We have recently been able to standardize upon a selected group of architectural designs, which not only will save architectural fees but assure the best quality and the most suitable designs for use by all departments under various geographic and other considerations. We have been able through the application of the cost accounting program in the past year to establish yardsticks as to acceptable levels of cost for various ages and types of housing, and through this device our savings this year will amount to some $6 million in operating costs. We expect those savings to rise to about $25 million in the next 2 years. So this is producing better quality housing at lower cost, we believe, for all members of the armed services.

Senator STENNIS. As I understand it, it is through this fund that you replace a refrigerator in a house that is furnished with a refrigerator. Would you replace that refrigerator through this fund?

Mr. MORRIS. Any requirements for the furnishing and procurement of equipment; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I was talking about equipment.

Mr. MORRIS. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And if the roof should blow off the house, repair would come out of this fund?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes, sir. This fund covers all costs associated with housing.

Senator STENNIS. And you were with the Department of Defense when this plan was inaugurated, were you not?

Mr. MORRIS. I was, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And it has been working 2 years.

Mr. MORRIS. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What is your estimate of it now, a success or failure?

Mr. MORRIS. My estimate, sir, is it is proving to be very successful. We will continue to improve upon it each year because we now have information that we can study and use for management purposes.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have a figure in mind as to the cost per unit for this maintenance and operations as far as it goes in your plan?

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, we have precise breakdowns now for each base and each class of housing. They necessarily range over a wide spectrum, depending upon age, location, size, and so on. We can furnish you a breakdown when Mr. Reed makes the detailed presentation on housing.

Senator STENNIS. I wish you would, and then give us an overall average. We can't remember all those figures, but we might remember what the average is.

Mr. MORRIS. The overall average, sir, is $68 per house per month. That includes all houses in the inventory, some 340,000 units. It is a fairly meaningless figure as an overall figure because of the widely divergent ages, sizes, conditions, and locations of our housing.

Hence we have to break the figure down to actual base level where we can better manage it.

Senator STENNIS. I think it is well to break it down.

All right, proceed.

Mr. MORRIS. Thank you, sir. In other respects as to the management of our construction and military facilities program, we wanted to call the committee's attention to progress made in several other areas.

One is that of improving upon design standards and criteria and the increased surveillance now being given construction on a Department of Defense-wide basis. We have made improvements in the management of minor construction. We have surveyed the designation of departments to have area of responsibility for design and construction in various parts of the world, with the objective of having single responsibility established so far as possible in any one area. We have improved upon our real property maintenance and operation during the past year, deriving savings of some $23 million through better base level operating and maintenance practices. We expect these savings also to increase in future years to a level of about $38 million.

Improved base utilization has been one of our most continuous efforts over the past 3 years, and as a result of the studies of the use of our bases, and endeavoring to consolidate our activities on the smallest number of our hardest core long-term bases, it has been possible to effect economies by reducing or closing unneeded activities. When completed these activities will produce annual savings, since 1961, of some $551 million and release some 696,000 acres of land as excess to defense needs.

This also means release for other assignments, or actual reductions, of over 81,000 spaces, military and civilian. We recognize that these actions have an adverse economic impact on the communities and employees concerned. Accordingly we have instituted vigorous programs to assist the employees affected.

Every employee whose job is eliminated through such an action will be offered another job opportunity, and every effort is being made to help the communities find new payrolls and uses for these excess defense properties.

Mr. Chairman, my associates and I would now be prepared to answer any questions that the committee might have on our program.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Secretary, additional questions may arise later but your statement gives us an overall review. We may have to ask you to come back. Let's see if there are any questions now.

Senator Cannon, do you have some question?

Senator CANNON. No questions at this time.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Young.

Senator YOUNG. Mr. Secretary, I wonder if the occupants of these houses are encouraged, or even instructed to bear a part of the maintenance and do some work in keeping up livable quarters.

Mr. MORRIS. Tenant maintenance is one of the practices which has been greatly improved upon in the past several years, sir, and that is part of the source of savings of $6 million that I did refer to.

Senator YOUNG. It seems to me the cost of maintenance is quite high, and I should think the tenants themselves would be very strongly encouraged to do some work in keeping their homes in livable condition. Are they?

Mr. MORRIS. They are, sir.

Senator YOUNG. Thank you.

Senator STENNIS. I agree with Senator Young. It seems to me that the cost and maintenance of these houses is very high, even though there are some that necessarily would be quite expensive due to location. I am told, Senator, that there is a great variation between care that the different occupants of these houses give. Some you know just don't take any care of them at all and others take the best possible care. That is one of the explanations I suppose.

Mr. Morris, if you don't have anything else——

Senator CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I have one or two questions. If these have been gone into will you just call it to my attention?

Mr. STENNIS. That will be all right of course. Generally we put the figures in the record, Senator, but any questions you have are certainly in order.

Senator CANNON. Mr. Secretary, what is the status of the rental guarantee program now? Did you go into that in detail in your statement?

Mr. MORRIS. I touched on it only briefly, sir. Mr. Reed, my housing deputy, can summarize the overall status of the program.

Mr. REED. Senator, we have just, as you know, gotten new authority last year. We are currently beginning to solicit proposals for Rota, Spain, as our first project. We are optimistic—we sent a team over there—that we can provide housing in Spain with the new rental guarantee situation.

Senator CANNON. What is the status on the rental guarantee units that we have had in the past? For example, we had as I recall a rather unfortunate experience in France here a few years ago.

Mr. REED. I could submit data for the record on the individual cases. Overall, the experience has not been too bad, sir. We had both the French and Moroccan situation which you are aware of, but I would say overall this is an economical way of providing housing.

Senator CANNON. Would you provide a chart showing the current status of our guarantee housing program up to date for the record?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

(This information furnished to the committee but not being printed.)

Senator CANNON. On page 11 of your statement, Mr. Secretary, you show this debt payment breakdown. What does that debt payment represent?

Mr. MORRIS. This is the payment, sir, of our mortgage debt for the Capehart and other programs.

Senator CANNON. And represents all of the acquisitions under the Capehart program and when you bought under the Wherry program?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. And all of the Government-owned projects?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes, sir; all mortgage debt.

Senator CANNON. And that is current and up to date?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes, sir; and these are fairly level payments we will have for some years yet.

Senator STENNIS. The Secretary testified that he was one of the fathers of this plan and it was working well. The committee wants to be recognized as one of the fathers, and the House committee, also.

Senator CANNON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. That is all I have.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Reed, do you have something you want to say?

Mr. REED. We were prepared, Mr. Chairman, a little bit later to go into the housing in detail when the committee gets to that title. Also, we are ready to handle any specific questions you have now, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Sheridan, do you have anything you wish to say? Mr. Sheridan has been a long time with this military construction program, gentlemen. He is well versed in it.

Mr. SHERIDAN. No, I don't have anything. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. All right, we may call on you later.

Mr. SHERIDAN. I am ready.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you very much, Mr. Secretary. General Shuler, come around.

Gentlemen of the committee, General Shuler is a very accomplished officer, particularly in this field where he is rendering a very valuable service. General Shuler has rendered a lot of valuable service that I know about and I know he has rendered a great deal that I do not know about. He is now Director of Installations and Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics for the Army.

General, we are glad to have you here. Will you proceed?

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. W. R. SHULER, DIRECTOR OF INSTALLATIONS, OFFICE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS; ACCOMPANIED BY E. H. MERRILL, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY (INSTALLATIONS); BRIG. GEN. F. J. CLARKE, DIRECTOR OF MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, OFFICE, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS; COL. W. R. JOHNSON, CHIEF, CONSTRUCTION DIVISION, OFFICE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS; LT. COL. J. J. KELLY, JR., OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS; MAJ. R. E. GRAF, CONSTRUCTION DIVISION, OFFICE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS; AND W. J. ELLENBERGER, CHIEF, PUBLIC WORKS PLANNING BRANCH, OFFICE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS

General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, I have a statement that I can brief for the committee.

Senator STENNIS. Shall we put the statement in the record and let you summarize it?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, we are glad to have you here as a witness. We are not going to swear you this time.

General, proceed.

General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee, I am Maj. Gen. William R. Shuler, Director of Installations, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Department of the Army.

I have the privilege of appearing before this committee to present the Army's fiscal year 1965 military construction program.

The Department of the Army request totals $405,148,000 in new authorization for military public works. The Army will indicate reductions in this request which total $38,983,000 during consideration of the individual line items. These reductions consist of line items withdrawn or reduced by the Army during the House Armed Services Committee hearings and items denied by the House Armed Services Committee for which the Army will make no reclama. We also request amendments to Public Laws 87–554 and 88–174 to cover deficiencies of $367,000 in currently authorized items. Additionally, we request an exception to repeal of $3,105,000 of authorization contained in Public Law 87–57 and $5,744,000 of authorization contained in Public Law 87–554.

Of the $405,148,000 in new authorization requested $267,961,000 is for construction within the United States and $51,902,000 for construction outside the United States. Our request for construction of classified facilities is in the amount of $67,785,000.

As in the past, we request authorization for construction made necessary by changes in Army missions and responsibilities occasioned by specific urgent or unforeseen circumstances. We are requesting $17,500,000 for this emergency authorization which has proved to be extremely important in meeting these unforeseen construction requirements in recent years.

Our program presents the Army's most urgent construction needs. These requirements have been thoroughly staffed and coordinated with the other Army programs. This program is in consonance with the fiscal years 1964–69 force structure and financial program as approved by the Secretary of Defense. Program emphasis has been given to these projects supporting new missions, new deployment of tactical units, and provision of adequate troop housing and supporting facilities.

During World War II temporary facilities were hastily constructed for rapid mobilization using criteria, designs, and materials for a 5-year life expectancy. Now some 20 years later about one-quarter of the Army's physical plant is comprised of these old deteriorated structures. Although some replacement has been realized, recent funding levels have not provided an adequate level of replacement for operational, maintenance, and administrative facilities. It is the desire of the Army, under the 5-year force structure and financial program concept, to establish an approved level of effort commensurate with the presently approvel level of effort for troop housing and supporting facilities which, if approved by the Congress, will be completed within a programing period of approximately 10 years. A substantial annual replacement program is needed to preclude a prohibitively large replacement program in any one of 2 years' programs resulting from widespread structural failure of these antiquated temporary facilities. Even though this year's authorization request provides for an increased replacement rate it is apparent that an additional increase will be required in future year programs.

In general introduction of this program, I will discuss it by the function and mission groupings that are used within the Department of Defense for all programing.

We are requesting $55.8 million in new authorization for continental air and missile defense forces. The major item, for which we request $45 million is, classified and will be discussed in executive session. It is our goal to continue our program of improvements to the NIKE–HERCULES system to increase tactical effectiveness. This request proposes to continue the program to provide protective construction at firing sites and control centers.

For general purpose forces, those combat units and their direct combat support elements either deployed overseas or stationed in the United States, we are requesting $78.3 million. Major items will provide: Aviation support facilities at installations within the United States and overseas; land acquisition at Forts Riley and Carson to provide needed additional training and maneuver space for the Strac divisions at these stations; troop housing complexes for the Strac divisions at Forts Hood and Carson; and unit facilities and improvements to our logistical posture in Korea. I would like to emphasize the importance of the troop housing complexes.

Senator STENNIS. Just what do you mean by troop housing complexes?

General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, this is a program that we brought to the Congress about 3 years ago in which we built a regimental complex, that is 10 326-man barracks, the messes, and the supporting facilities within the area. There are about 4,000 troops concerned in one of these regimental complexes. Because this can be done in one contract essentially, we can do the whole thing cheaper costwise than if we did this piecemeal over the years.

Senator STENNIS. Is that the only virtue it has?

General SHULER. No, sir. It allows us to get a completed unit so that it is fully supporting all at one time when it is completed.

Senator STENNIS. Colonylike; it is complete within itself?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; that is correct. I will present those as we go through the program.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Could you present that as well as other matters in a unit group, and repeatable items as we call them sometimes.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Are you able to present it that way?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

A large portion of the temporary World War II facilities I discussed earlier are troop housing facilities especially at our large training centers and division stations.

The Army feels that the continued replacement of inadequate temporary troop housing and facilities by complex-sized increments is the most economical, efficient, and satisfactory answer to our urgent need for facilities to support the soldier. These barracks complexes provide in addition to baracks, the messhalls; administration, supply, and classroom buildings; troop chapels and unit dispensaries; and motor parks that are required to provide a completely balanced increment of such construction.

Our third category, airlift and sealift forces, contains a small request of $2.2 million to enable the Army to relocate activities from

Fort Mason to Oakland Army Terminal in consonance with the Department of Defense's program to increase efficiency and reduce costs through consolidations wherever feasible.

For research and development we request $50.9 million. About $32 million of this request will provide facilities to support the test and evaluation of the NIKE X missile system upon which a decision concerning future deployment of the antimissile system will be based. Also included are projects for a clinical research building at Edgewood Arsenal and range instrumentation facilities at the White Sands Missile Range.

Our final subdivision is for general support, the broad base for our training, supply, maintenance, medical services, headquarters, communications network, and Army Security Agency requirements. This grouping includes requirements at the greatest number of stations and of the most varied nature. For general support we request $200.5 million in new authorization. We are requesting $20.6 million for construction at the U.S. Military Academy—$18.7 million of this supports the recently authorized increase in the strength of the Corps of Cadets. We request $19 million for a classified Department of Defense project. The following are some of the other large items: troop housing complexes for recruit training units at Forts Dix, Gordon, Jackson, and Leonard Wood; replacement of two deteriorated, inadequate old hospitals—Letterman General Hospital and Fort Huachuca Hospital, and replacement of old academic facilities for the Army War College at Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

Mr. Chairman, before proceeding with the details of individual line items, I would like to review the status of previous authorization granted by the Congress. At the end of fiscal year 1958 the Army had $368 million in unfinanced authorization which was carried over into fiscal year 1959. The automatic repeal provisions that are a part of each authorization act since fiscal year 1958 have minimized this authorization carryover. These repeal provisions have been so effective that as of October 1, 1964, there will remain only $10.1 million of authorization for specific line items that are not covered by the present fiscal year 1965 program or prior year's funds. Since all the projects in our request in this year's authorization bill are also included in the fiscal year 1965 appropriations request, it is apparent that we are keeping our authorization carryover to a minimum.

My presentation today does not include family housing construction for the Army. As all Department of Defense family housing authorization is contained in title V of the bill before you, it will be discussed by family housing witnesses during your hearings on that part of the bill.

The detailed project justifications to support the facilities which we are requesting are contained in three books, one of which is solely for classified project justifications. Copies have been furnished to the committee counsel for each member of the committee.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my opening statement on the military construction, Army authorization.

I will be pleased to answer any questions the committee may have, or to see to it that the answer is provided.

Senator STENNIS. You are going to present the line items now?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, are there any questions before we go into the item-by-item presentation now by General Shuler? Senator Cannon, do you have any questions?

Senator CANNON. I think I would prefer to wait until we get to the line items.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Young?

Senator YOUNG. I am just wondering, General, about the item for Korea. Isn't that a place where we could cut back instead of increasing the authorization? Isn't it a fact that the South Korean Army that we have been training or supposedly training over the years is superior in numbers to the North Korean Army? I am just wondering if that isn't a place where we ought to bring back a great number of soldiers instead of keeping them indefinitely, because there hasn't been any fighting there, and we can airlift if necessary. I question the justification of that large sum of money for Korea and I would like you to elaborate on that in the record.

General SHULER. Senator, we of course will defend each line item. Many of them are classified, but I would like to disqualify myself as able to speak on the relative strengths of the South and North Koreans or whether we should bring any of our divisions home.

I will say that there have been studies going on and the studies are still going on on this matter. But our position is this. These American men and officers are over there. They are in the line. They are there in case trouble starts. Their facilities are deplorable, sir. They are the same old quonset huts that were put in there originally. Many of these fiscal year 1965 requested facilities are tactical type facilities that will improve our tactical posture in Korea. Last year we lost our entire request. It was taken out by the Congress, and I would certainly hope, sir, that this committee would see its way clear to give us these items because we really do need them, Senator.

Senator YOUNG. I agree that is an extreme hardship post but there hasn't been any fighting there for a long time. We are supposedly training the South Korean army, which is superior by many thousands, according to what I have read in newspapers, by perhaps 150,000, over the North Korean forces. Is this a bottomless pit? Hasn't the time come, instead of throwing more money in, that we ought to consider bringing back thousands of soldiers from there?

General SHULER. As I say, sir, I am not qualified to comment on that. I am sure that this was covered in the posture hearings. I do know that as far as any decision goes, we have two divisions over there. They are in the line. Something could happen any time, and all I am pleading for, sir, is a halfway decent set of facilities for them to live in, and to operate from, while they are over there.

Senator YOUNG. Thank you, General. I am going to study that matter thoroughly. And I know our subcommittee will.

Senator STENNIS. That is a good question, Senator. I am glad you raised it. The policy question of staying there is what concerns you. I don't think we are there for training, except incidentally. We are there to hold the line. We are the only one who can do it. Personally, I think we will be there for a generation. Thank you very much for your questions.

As the subcommittee members know, we take these line items up item by item. This year we won't overlook anything, but we are going to have to move along as fast as we can, in the limited time.

General, do you have any items that you present as a unit or group which are repeated at various bases?

If you are asking for a certain type of barracks at 15 or 20 areas scattered over the country, could you present them all in a group, which would help us?

General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, I can group some of these that are repetitive, and I think barracks and bachelor officer's quarters would be. I would ask permission to do that when we come to the first item in that category, if that would be all right, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That is a good suggestion. Proceed.

General SHULER. I would like to take a few seconds, sir, to put in the record the plight of the Army on its World War II physical plant. I am only talking about our permanent hard core stations in the 50 States. We have a situation facing us, sir, where we built these during the war. We built them in a rush. We built many of them with green lumber. We threw together what we could. We expected a 5-year life out of them. We have been in them now over 20 years. We are trying to replace them as we can in the requests made of the Congress, and Congress has certainly gone along with our requests in this category. But we are faced with about a $3.6 billion future replacement cost of these items. The only point I want to make, sir, is that if we don't do this each year in a reasonable fashion, we are going to come to a time when these structures are going to be falling down around our ears, and the job is going to be so costly during a relatively short span of time that we are going to be in trouble.

This explains to a large degree why the Army's program this year, our request this year, is larger than last year. We have convinced the Bureau of the Budget and the Department of Defense that we do have a real problem here that we must increase this replacement rate.

So I did want to mention that, sir, for the record.

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

CONTINENTAL ARMY COMMAND

(FIRST ARMY)

FORT DEVENS, MASS.

Senator STENNIS. Fort Devens, Mass., "Community facilities," $681,000.

General SHULER. The first item that we come to is, sir, at Fort Devens in Massachusetts on page 2. The item is a post chapel with religious education facilities. The justification is on page 3.

Senator STENNIS. Proceed, General.

General SHULER. This installation, sir, at Fort Devens, has no permanent chapel facilities. The existing World War II chapels were built without religious educational facilities and have deteriorated beyond any point of economic maintenance. This would give us the post chapel we need at Fort Devens.

Senator STENNIS. You are not planning to abandon Fort Devens; are you?

General SHULER. No, sir; I will state at this time that every item in this program, sir, has been gone over from that standpoint.

Senator STENNIS. Why haven't you been asking for a chapel before?

General SHULER. We have asked for chapels in the program each year, Mr. Chairman, and the size of the budget and our other requirements have just not allowed us to program them as fast as we would like to.

Senator STENNIS. All right; I think you have made out a case.

Senator Cannon?

Senator CANNON. This replaces three existing chapels at the present time?

General SHULER. Sir, this is a post chapel and we would tear down three of the temporary chapels when this is completed.

We still have a requirement for five unit chapels. These are the smaller chapels in the troop unit area, but this item is the post chapel.

Senator CANNON. How do you get along at the present time with these three chapels? You say you don't have the facilities in them. What are you doing?

General SHULER. Sir, we are using these other temporary chapels that are deteriorated, as I said, beyond economic repair, and if we don't build a new chapel, they are going to fall down before we get it built. That is our request.

Senator CANNON. Do you have a priority list of chapels, similar to hospitals, that you present, or do you just examine each base?

General SHULER. Sir, we master plan each base. The base commander and his staff master plan the base. By this I mean they know their mission, they know their strength. They then know their requirements on into the distant future, and they turn in their priorities which are according to the way they feel their need arises. There might have been something last year at this station that was more important than the chapel, but this year this is the item that they feel they need most.

Senator CANNON. Does the Department itself establish a list of priorities, for example, as you do in hospitals when you come in with the budget?

General SHULER. No, sir.

Senator CANNON. Do you say "These are our priority items. If we are going to have chapels we need five in this priority."

General SHULER. No, sir.

Senator CANNON. You do not do that?

General SHULER. We don't establish priority in chapels. We do on hospitals. The chief of chaplains has a good idea of his chapel replacement needs.

Senator CANNON. This chapel was not in the request that came over to us last year, was it?

General SHULER. No, sir.

Senator CANNON. That is all I have, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Cannon, I have heard a lot of lobbying for hospitals but I never have heard any for a chapel. I believe they are the first rejected when it comes to cutting down on a bill, but I don't remember that we have ever declined one here. Next item.

Fort Dix., N.J., "Hospital facilities, and troop housing," $18,890,000.

FORT DIX, N.J.

General SHULER. We come now to Fort Dix in New Jersey. We are requesting three items. The first is in addition to the Army hospital. The second is an enlisted men's barracks complex and the third is a bachelor officers' quarters. The first item is on page 5, sir, in your book. We are requesting $1,913,000 here, sir, to construct an addition to the existing permanent hospital at this station. The medical activities at nearby McGuire Air Force Base have been progressively scaled down as an economy measure. This has resulted in an unanticipated increase in the workload at this hospital.

The workload for certain clinics has increased as much as 100 percent. In addition, the responsibility for handling aeromedical evacuation patients has been transferred from McGuire to this hospital. The total current workload is greater than we can accommodate in the present hospital. This is an addition, sir, to allow us to take on these increased missions.

Senator STENNIS. When was your present hospital built, General?

General SHULER. It was completed, sir, in 1960.

Senator STENNIS. You mean this is just 4 years ago?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; and these increased missions have come about in that time, sir, and we now are charged with them and we do not have a sufficient room to take care of them, nor the beds for the aeromedical evacuation patients.

Senator STENNIS. Go back. How much did the hospital cost which was finished in 1960?

General SHULER. I will have that in just a minute, sir—$12½ million. It is a 500-bed hospital.

Senator STENNIS. So that is a substantial cost. And 4 years after it is finished you have to ask for $1.9 million additional in construction funds. That calls for a good strong reason.

Now go over again what these reasons are and what is the added load you are talking about.

General SHULER. The added load, sir, is because of scaling down the services provided at McGuire Air Force Base which is close to Fort Dix, and in transferring the aero evacuation mission to this hospital. The latter requires additional beds.

The former requires additional clinic outpatient space.

Senator STENNIS. Whose load is it that is being transferred? Is it the Air Force load or the Army load that has been on at McGuire?

General SHULER. Sir, this will involve 23,000—I will round these figures off—23,000 Army load—this is the strength, the figure I am giving—trainees 7,000, Navy and Marine Corps 1,500, and the Air Force 8,300. Then we have military dependents 12,500, and aeromedical evacuees are 9,500.

Senator STENNIS. My question was what is this transfer load that you are talking about. I believe you gave figures there for the total load?

General SHULER. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Is that the transfer load that is coming over?

General SHULER. The figures I gave would be in the load when the transfer load is added. The transfer load is 9,418, in the aeromedical evacuee category and the Air Force total is 8,281. The biggest part would be scaling down the outpatient clinic service at McGuire.

Senator STENNIS. This load that is being transferred to the Army hospital has been taken care of at McGuire?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And this load that we are talking about transfering to the Army hospital is all Army load; is that right.

General SHULER. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Some of the Air Force?

General SHULER. The Air Force, sir, would be in this 8,281 figure I read.

Senator STENNIS. Is this aerosquadron Air Force or Army?

General SHULER. This would be any service, sir. This would be any service that has to be evacuated by air. They come into this hospital. They are put in a bed, and at some point in time they are shipped out to a special treatment hospital.

They come in from Europe, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What kind of a hospital do they now have at McGuire? Is it new?

General SHULER. I am certain, sir, that it is a temporary hospital, but I would like to check that for the record. It is a temporary hospital, sir, at McGuire. So this would not be replaced there for this mission.

Senator STENNIS. How are these aeromedical evacuation patients coming in and going out? About how long will they remain in the hospital?

General SHULER. It is just a matter, sir, of a few days for most of them until they can be taken to a specialized treatment hospital. Some they would probably keep and put in the hospital there where they could treat them there.

It is more of a collecting point until they can sort them out and see where they should go in the hospital system.

Senator STENNIS. Are they actual patients, people who have something the matter with them?

General SHULER. That is right, sir. They are patients. Something is the matter with them and they have to go to a hospital.

Senator STENNIS. The point that impresses me is that so soon after finishing this fine hospital, you come back with a request for a sizable increase.

General SHULER. It is cheaper, sir, to do what we ask to do here than it is to keep the McGuire facility going and to put permanent decent facilities there. This has been studied out and this is the economical way to do it.

Senator STENNIS. Why wasn't this studied out and anticipated 4 years ago?

General SHULER. I can't answer that, Mr. Chairman. I don't believe at that time the study was made on this.

Senator STENNIS. Let's dig back and see who was in charge and find the reasons why.

General SHULER. I would be glad to add to the record, sir, if I may on this.

(The information requested follows:)

The Walson Army Hospital was planned in 1956 in accordance with Department of Defense policies in existence at that time. These policies required the use of uniform basic plans. In compliance with this policy, the applicable 500- to 1,000-bed hospital plan was followed. The use of these standard plans

did not take into consideration that there would be the discovery and use of modern drugs and other therapeutic practices which would set the trend of treating more patients on an outpatient rather than inpatient basis. This is a significant trend in the practice of medicine in both the military and civilian environment. In 1961, 1 year after the hospital construction was completed, the use of uniform basic plans was discontinued by the Department of Defense.

When the initial planning for this hospital was accomplished in 1955, this hospital had the mission to provide complete hospitalization, including inpatient and outpatient services, to Army personnel assigned to Fort Dix, N.J., and their dependents. Also, to provide hospitalization or inpatient and specialized clinical care to personnel assigned to McGuire Air Force Base and their dependents. The stated requirement of the Department of the Air Force was for 105 beds. Based upon the hospitalization experience at Fort Dix, N.J., the projected strengths to be served and the Department of the Air Force requirement, a 500-bed hospital was required to serve this installation. These requirements did not include facilities for aeromedical evacuation patients or complete outpatient care, since these missions had not been definitely assigned to the Fort Dix hospital. At that time, the Department of the Air Force was attempting to program and construct a facility for these purposes at McGuire Air Force Base.

The policies established by the Department of Defense relative to the joint utilization of military health and medical facilities and services were applied and the Department of the Air Force was prohibited from programing new construction of medical facilities at McGuire Air Force Base. This policy of joint utilization of facilities was further established in May 1962, when the Department of Defense designated regional hospitals. Walson Army Hospital was designated the regional hospital to serve McGuire Air Force Base and the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N.J. This policy on the joint utilization of medical facilities was again restated in May 1962, in the report of ad hoc study group appointed to recommend policies on military hospital construction. The report of this Department of Defense study group is commonly referred to as the Rourke report. In view of the application and emphasis of the above-enumerated policies, there has been a phasedown of medical activities at McGuire Air Force Base and the assumption or assignment of additional medical responsibilities to Walson Army Hospital, since the present hospital was conceived.

This addition to Walson Army Hospital will provide adequate facilities for handling aeromedical evacuation patients and eliminate the makeshift and inefficient arrangement currently used. Allows for the expansion of outpatient or clinical facilities to meet present-day workloads and will permit the assumption of additional outpatient workloads from McGuire Air Force Base, thereby eliminating the use of inadequate and uneconomical facilities at that installation and at Fort Dix. This project corrects the deficiencies in Walson Army Hospital and provides the necessary faciilties for presently assigned missions and those in the foreseeable future.

Senator STENNIS. Give us the names and let us summon them up here because we want to ask all who are responsible for this money being voted out of the Treasury.

General SHULER. I am sure, sir, that at the time we built the permanent hospital at Dix there was no thought of transferring these missions into Fort Dix.

Senator STENNIS. I am sure you have an explanation. I don't know how strong it will be. You assist the clerk here and get the names. We will call them as witnesses if they are available to testify before us on this $12 million hospital. Senator Cannon is a member of the committee and is a valuable one. I hope, Senator, you can go there and look over McGuire and also Fort Dix, if you can find time on a weekend. It certainly would be a service. I am sure the services will cooperate with you and your report will be of value to us.

General, you will note that Senator Cannon indicates he will try to go.

Pass on to the next item.

General SHULER. Yes, sir; this is a repetitive-type item. We categorized, sir, our barracks into three primary types. The first one permanent barracks. The second would be the temporary improved barracks. As you will recall, sir, back in the latter part of the fifties there was some modernization done on our World War II barracks. I believe it is referred to as the "Bruckerization" program. The third category would be the temporary and unimproved barracks that I referred to previously built in World War II and have had nothing done to them in essence. They are in very poor to bad condition.

Our long-range objective is to get our troops into permanent barracks at our hard core permanent installations. I am not talking about any other type station, sir. Our approach to the barracks-type construction program is to deal in these balanced packages which we call the regimental size complex whenever we can.

This provides, sir, besides the barracks and the messes the necessary administrative facilities for the headquarters involved, the supply facilities involved at the battalion level and the regimental level or group level, and the supporting facilities such as gymnasium, chapel, a small branch post exchange and dispensary. As I said before, sir, this serves 4,000 people. This is like a little city.

For instance, take your unit dispensary that is relatively in the center of this area. This takes the load off of many troops who would block up the main hospital and who don't have the time in their training schedule, sir, to even go up there. So this takes care of the routine cases and makes for efficiency and lets us train more.

Senator STENNIS. May I interrupt, General?

I may not use the right term but I want to be sure to understand this. What in this "complex" you operate at the battalion level. This regiment consists of several battalions as I understand it. What do you operate at the battalion level? Do you have a battalion headquarters and all within this complex or is it all on a regimental basis?

General SHULER. It is not all on a regimental basis, Mr. Chairman. We have 10 barracks of capacity 326 men each. We have four each battalion messhalls. This committee was instrumental in the mid-1950's in convincing the Army that we should go to battalion size messhalls in lieu of the company-size mess and the committee was exactly right.

It is more efficient.

Senator STENNIS. I believe Senator Jackson was the originator of that idea.

General SHULER. Yes, sir. There are battalion administration and storage buildings and battalion headquarters and classrooms. Then the rest of the facilities are on the regimental-size basis. We find that a regiment is about the largest sized unit that a commander can control with some degree of being intimately knowledgable of the health, morale, training, religious worship, and so forth, of his men, and that is why we go to this size.

Senator STENNIS. And on permanent installations, in all new construction, you are trying to follow this complex plan that you have just described?

General SHULER. Only, sir, at the division size posts and our recruit training centers. We cannot do this at some of the school posts and other posts. But at the large stations where we have divisions or the training centers, we do try to do exactly this.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Cannon, I hope you have some questions about this. You understand it better than I do.

Senator CANNON. What about this commissary problem that we have been hearing of lately. Do you have a commissary provided in this area, General?

General SHULER. No, sir.

Senator CANNON. And you do have a base commissary at Dix, do you not?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. We have commissaries at most of our posts.

Senator CANNON. But this area principally is to serve your troop members themselves, is that right?

General SHULER. Yes, sir, like toothpaste, tobacco and that type of thing, not the stockage that you have in the main post exchanges at all.

Senator CANNON. What is the gasoline station here that is included in this complex?

General SHULER. They have motor transport, sir, and this is to allow them to gas up without having to waste a lot of time standing in line at a main post gas station.

Senator CANNON. This is a part of the motor pool operation?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. For the training?

General SHULER. For the regiment, yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. And they maintain their own motor pool right there?

General SHULER. The first and second echelon.

Senator CANNON. You don't maintain everything in the base motor pool?

General SHULER. Only, sir, the higher echelon maintenance requirements that they can't do at this. It is a very austere facility here.

Senator CANNON. Do you have any of these complexes at Dix now?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. How many?

General SHULER. The Congress has granted us two. One is, I believe, nearing completion. This is the third one at Dix. Actually, Senator, a subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee went up to Dix about 4 years ago to look over the ground, and they came back thoroughly convinced that we had to do something about it. Therefore we got an early start on Fort Dix.

That was the first complex we requested.

Senator CANNON. Didn't you have part of a complex in the request last year?

General SHULER. This is right, sir. We have had instances, and again this is complicated and a little beyond my level, but in putting the budget together, there are times when reductions have to be made, and there have been a few instances where a total complex was cut in money amount, and we were only able to come in with, say, two-thirds of the complex, and the next year we would try to complete that. This does occur a couple of times in this fiscal year 1965 request, sir.

Senator CANNON. In other words, you have some requests here to complete part of the complexes we have previously approved?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. This occurs at Fort Leonard Wood, for instance.

Senator CANNON. I was thinking of Dix specifically. It seemed to me that you came in with some barracks requests that we approved either last year or the year before, didn't you?

General SHULER. This is right, sir. You are exactly right.

Senator CANNON. Was that part of a complex?

General SHULER. That was to complete a complex.

Senator CANNON. It was up to that point?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. So you have none uncompleted at Dix, now?

General SHULER. When we get this completed, as far as construction goes, that will be right, sir.

Senator CANNON. Yes. I mean will you complete the current construction and you will have no parts of complexes at that time?

General SHULER. That is right.

Senator CANNON. At Dix?

General SHULER. This is a complete complex we are asking for this year.

Senator CANNON. Now how many complete complexes will you have at Dix when you complete the construction that is underway at this time?

General SHULER. Two, sir. This would be the third one.

Senator CANNON. They are the same size as this one you are requesting?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. What is your total base population?

General SHULER. The latest figure, sir, is 28,637. That includes 1,866 civilians. It does not include any dependents, of course. One of these complexes, sir, serves about 3,600 men, and then there are about 400 noncoms that are married that are in there in the daytime in the training process, but do not sleep there at night.

Senator CANNON. I notice here on your cost breakdown that your paving amounts to almost a half million dollars. If you take paving, walks, curb, and gutter together you have got practically three-quarters of a million dollars in the complex. Isn't that pretty expensive for that type of facility?

General SHULER. I don't think, sir—if you will notice the total supporting facilities which includes all of the utility services and the items that you cited in the site preparation, $2½ million against the total cost of $14.6 million, I don't believe that is out of line percentage-wise, sir, with a job this large.

These will be engineered and plans and specifications made, and of course the competitive bidding will decide what the final price is.

Senator CANNON. I understand you can't control the unit price, but you can control the size of the unit that you are going to construct. I just thought this seemed rather high. I am wondering if you are paving everything you have up there?

General SHULER. No, sir.

Senator CANNON. When you are putting in a half million dollars in paving on one of these projects.

General SHULER. No, sir. These are of course thoroughly reviewed by the Department of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget. We have criteria that are spelled out in our technical manuals, and we figured this, sir, just to do the job, certainly not in any degree to overdo it.

Senator CANNON. That is all I have, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. All right, thank you. Did I understand that you already have one or a part of one of these complexes at Fort Dix, or two of them?

General SHULER. One is nearing completion.

Senator STENNIS. That is fine. Senator Cannon, when you make your visit up there, I hope you find time to look over those that are under construction, and also they can show you the site of this proposed additional one, and you can get a very practical idea. This sounds like it has a lot of commonsense to me, but I would certainly like to see what you think about it after looking it over.

Anything further on this complex, General?

General SHULER. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

General SHULER. Next item is on page 8, a request for bachelor officer's quarters. I would like to state before I say a few words in justification of this that we figure that for a second lieutenant, a West Point graduate or an honor ROTC student who has completed his first 2 years in the Army, that we have $36,000 invested in that young man. We want to keep him in the service. I merely cite this, sir, to give a comparison between what we think he is worth at that time as far as what we put into him, and what we have to pay for a decent bachelor officer's quarter space for him, which is $7,000. More than half of the bachelor officers at this post, sir, are forced to live in unimproved deteriorated World War II mobilization type structures, the type that I have heretofore described.

Even if desirable, the cost of remodeling these old buildings would far exceed their value and the foundations are past being fixed up, so that they would be any good. We feel, sir, that our BOQ program is extremely important in helping to keep our young bachelor officers in the service.

Senator STENNIS. You may want to discuss this as a group item, if there are others being requested, and show how many you have, how much money you are requesting, where they are located, and justify them all at once. If there is an additional fact pertaining to one location, you could give it when we discuss the particular base.

General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, we are asking throughout the entire request this year for $16 million worth of this type facility. This will quarter 1,620 officers at 10 different installations in the continental United States, and 236 officers at 2 oversea locations.

The posts involved are Fort Dix., N.J., Fort Belvoir, Va., Carlisle Barracks, Pa., Fort Knox, Ky., Fort Meade, Md., Fort Gordon, Ga., Fort Rucker, Ala., Fort Sill, Okla., Fort Riley, Kans., and Fort Ord, Calif.

Senator STENNIS. That is very good information. That is a package presentation and you could go a little further and tell us what the chief mission of each of these installations is. Sometimes we know and sometimes we don't know. Also if I may say to the other services, this group presentation will be quite helpful. Not that we are going to slur over anything or omit any item. But it is quite helpful and sometimes you have charts with you that show up these repetitive items.

General SHULER. I have these missions, Mr. Chairman, spread through the book, I would be glad to put them in the record opposite these stations, or I could go through and find them if you wish.

Senator STENNIS. I think it would be quite helpful to the clerk if you could put them all into the record. We won't stop to do it now.

General SHULER. Yes, sir, I will be glad to furnish that.

The mission of the Conus installations for which bachelor officer quarters are requested

Installation	*Mission*
Fort Dix, N.J	Responsible for command, training, and logistical support of nondivisional combat units and major recruit training center; provides support for reserve components training. One of the major U.S. Army training centers.
Fort Belvoir, Va	Responsible for command, training, and logistical support of engineer troop units; train engineer officers and specialists; maintain and operate engineer research and development laboratories and U.S. Military Academy Preparatory School. Location of Headquarters, Combat Development Command.
Carlisle Barracks, Pa	Provides administrative and logistical support for operations of the U.S. Army War College, Dunham Army Hospital, and other units and activities at Carlisle Barracks.
Fort Knox, Ky	Maintain and operate the U.S. Army Armor School, U.S. Army Maintenance Board, U.S. Army Armor Board, and medical research activities related to battlefields and high noise level conditions; responsible for command, training, and logistical support of nondivisional armored units and recruit training center; support summer training of Reserve components.
Fort Meade, Md	Headquarters, 2d U.S. Army; support of nondivisional National Security Agency, air defense units, engineer units, and Reserve components summer training.
Fort Gordon, Ga	Responsible for administration and training of individuals, teams, and units in the installation, operation, and maintenance of signal equipment utilized in the Army. The center consists of the headquarters, the U.S. Army Southeastern Signal School, the U.S. Army Signal Advanced Individual Training Group, the U.S. Army Signal Training Regiment, and the U.S. Army Signal Unit Training Group. Provides support for the MP School.
Fort Rucker, Ala	Support of the Army aviation center; individual pilot training for all fixed wing and advanced training for rotary wing; maintenance and training for organization maintenance; and development of aviation doctrines and techniques.
Fort Sill, Okla	Responsible for command, training, and logistical support of artillery and surface-to-surface missile units; activation and training of Straf artillery units; maintain and operate the Army Artillery and Missile School, artillery advanced individual training center; and provide support for Reserve components summer training.

The mission of the Conus installations for which bachelor officer quarters are requested—Continued

Installation	*Mission*
Fort Riley, Kans	Responsible for command, training, and logistical support of the 1st Infantry Division and other combat and combat support units; support for Reserve components summer training.
Fort Ord, Calif	Responsible for command, training, and logistical support of recruit training center (infantry) and nondivisional units; provides support for Headquarters, U.S. Army Combat Developments Command Experimentation Center and Reserve components summer training.

Senator STENNIS. Your next item is Fort Hamilton, N.Y.: Utilities, $118,000.

FORT HAMILTON, N.Y.

General SHULER. The next item is Fort Hamilton, N.Y., one item we request to expand the electrical supply at the station. This is an item for $118,000 to permit an increase in the electrical capacity of the installation's electric power substation.

Our present peak electric load at this station exceeds the capacity of the existing substation and this requires a separately metered service for the recently acquired Wherry housing unit. We wish to increase the substation and put this on one meter, and besides taking care of the deficiency in the power that we have existing there we can save $10,000 a year by having this on one meter instead of a divided meter system.

Anything else we might build here would have to be put on a separate meter, too, so this could get to be quite a savings per year we could make by having the proper sized substation.

Senator STENNIS. This is just to serve the housing?

General SHULER. This is to enlarge the present substation so that we can put the housing which is on a separate meter through the same meter as the rest of the post, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And that is going to cost $118,000.

General SHULER. Yes, sir. As I say, we can save $10,000 a year in reduced rates from Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, and any other construction that we would have to again put on a single meter would add to this savings as we put it on the increased substation single meter system.

Senator STENNIS. It will take you 11.8 years to amortize it though.

General SHULER. If you look at it, sir, from strictly an amortization point that is correct, except as I say as we build any other construction here, we could add this and raise this $10,000 a year to a higher figure.

Senator STENNIS. What is Fort Hamilton's main mission?

General SHULER. This, sir, is a separation center, and also a chaplains' school is there and an Army Reserve training center is there, and it also supports logistically any key sites in the vicinity.

Senator STENNIS. In the vicinity of what city?

General SHULER. New York, sir.

Senator STENNIS. It is not what you would call a major installation?

General SHULER. It is a permanent installation.

Senator STENNIS. All right, anything further? If not take the next item.

(SECOND ARMY)

FORT BELVOIR, VA.

Fort Belvoir, Va.: "Operational and training facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing, and utilities," $5,945,000.

General SHULER. We come to the 2d Army, sir, Fort Belvoir, Va. We are asking here, sir, for eight items. The first is on page 14. The item is an airfield operations building. An urgent requirement exists at this airfield.

Senator STENNIS. Excuse me just a minute please. I want to thank all of you that were in attendance today. I think we have made a good start. When the committee recesses today at 10 o'clock, it will recess until tomorrow morning at 8:30 a.m. when Senator Cannon is going to preside. I cannot be here. It doesn't mean that I am slighting the hearings. I will be here for the last part of it and I will catch up and get familiar with all that goes on in between as will other members of the committee.

We will proceed in the regular way. Let me emphasize, as I have already mentioned, the need for the presentation of group items in a manner similar to what the general has done here for the Army complexes.

General SHULER. And bachelor officer quarters.

Senator STENNIS. Which I hope you will enlarge on though before you close your testimony.

General SHULER. I will, sir.

(The information requested follows:)

THE NEED FOR PERMANENT BACHELOR OFFICER QUARTERS

At the present time the Army has approximately 7,500 permanent bachelor officer quarters (BOQ's) at its permanent "hard core" Conus installations compared to a total BOQ requirement of about 22,000.

As a consequence of this deficit of more than 14,000 BOQ spaces, thousands of Army officers, especially junior officers, are forced to live in inadequate, substandard, deteriorated World War II mobilization-type structures or to live off the military installation.

Personnel surveys indicate that a lack of adequate BOQ's continues to be one of the serious deterrents to the attraction and retention of high-quality junior officers, a situation which has a direct bearing on the combat readiness in a modern army with highly technical weapons systems and support requirements.

In this year's program the Army is requesting authorization to construct 1,620 permanent BOQ spaces at 10 Conus installations utilizing standard Department of Defense triservice designs. The 1,620 BOQ spaces are as follows:

Installations	Spaces	Estimated cost
		Millions
Fort Dix, N.J.	300	$2.4
Fort Belvoir, Va.	120	1.0
Carlisle Barracks, Pa.	20	.2
Fort Knox, Ky.	300	2.2
Fort Meade, Md.	100	.8
Fort Gordon, Ga.	160	1.3
Fort Rucker, Ala.	120	1.0
Fort Sill, Okla.	300	2.6
Fort Riley, Kans.	100	.8
Fort Ord, Calif.	100	.8
Total	1,620	13.1

Senator STENNIS. I believe that is all I have to say.

We will proceed in the morning in the same way. If you gentlemen will excuse me I have to go over to the floor. Senator Cannon, I hope you can attend all of our meetings. Will you take over now.

Senator CANNON. You may proceed, General.

General SHULER. An urgent requirement exists at this airfield, sir, for the construction of an airfield operations building to provide adespace for operations staff, weather observation and forecasting personnel, dispatch and control section, medical detachment, pilot planning area, and a suitable passenger waiting room.

Davison Airfield which averages 9,000 takeoffs and landings per month provides aviation support to the President and selected officials of the Government, the Department of Defense, Department of the Army, and other commands.

Existing facilities are quite makeshift and grossly inadequate to properly support the mission of this airfield, sir. We have assigned or attached to the Davison Airfield 111 officers and warrant officers, 424 enlisted men, and 40 civilians, and we have assigned 36 fixed-wing aircraft and 42 rotary-wing aircraft.

This has a special mission, Mr. Chairman, in addition to the normal mission.

Senator CANNON. Is the special mission one that can be discussed in open session?

General SHULER. No, sir.

Senator CANNON. What is the normal mission there? You say this is in addition to the normal mission. Would you explain that a little bit?

General SHULER. That provides service, sir, to Government officials and the Army, the Pentagon, Army staff, and so forth. If I wanted to go to Fort Bragg to make an inspection or even further than that, I would probably take off from there, sir, in an Army aircraft.

Senator CANNON. What type of aircraft do you have assigned there?

General SHULER. On the fixed wing, sir, we have the O–1, the U–6, U–8, U–9, and U–1A. On rotary wing, OH–13, CH–21, CH–34, and the VH–3A. They are the normal authorized Army aircraft types, sir.

Senator CANNON. What is the type of building that you have there now that is servicing these facilities?

General SHULER. Sir, this building as I say is quite dilapidated and not adequate at all. It has less space than is authorized for an activity of this size. The aviators have to use a rehabilitated shower room for their flight planning. We have many high-ranking military and Government officials, using this facility, and it is important for proper weather briefings, flight planning, and flight dispatches to be conducted. We just don't have an adequate facility to fit this type of operation.

Senator CANNON. How many passengers do you operate in and out of there per month?

General SHULER. I would have to furnish that figure, sir, for the record, if I may. I have the takeoffs which I have already placed in the record.

Senator CANNON. All right, will you supply that for the record?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

(The information requested follows:)

PASSENGER LOAD AT DAVISON ARMY AIRFIELD

Approximately 2,000 passengers are accommodated monthly at Davison Army Airfield.

Senator CANNON. You may proceed.

General SHULER. The next item also at Fort Belvoir, Va., is a request for a test site for a nuclear powerplant. This facility, sir, is required to permit testing an operational floating nuclear powerplant. The contract for this barge-carried powerplant which was awarded in December of 1962 specifies Fort Belvoir as the site for test operations of the plant.

Fort Belvoir was specified because first there was no other military installation on navigable waters which had been surveyed and found acceptable by the Atomic Energy Commission, and second, the Army nuclear power program has technical support facilities for monitoring test operations at Fort Belvoir. This is a rather large barge, 441 feet long and has a 20-foot draft and 9,400-ton displacement.

Utilities associated with the project are those essential to test operations and health and sanitation requirements resulting from the extended time the barge crew and test personnel will occupy the test site. We will have to dredge this channel, sir, to make it suitable to get the barge up there. The contract which was awarded to Martin Marietta Corp. in 1962 is a $16 million contract.

This barge when it proves out, sir, will be turned over to STRAC Command for use any place in the world where it would be suitable and where they wouldn't have land-based power in a potential operation, sir.

Senator CANNON. Was this a part of the proposal when that nuclear project was presented to us here several years ago?

General SHULER. You mean the project at Belvoir, sir?

Senator CANNON. Yes.

General SHULER. No, sir. This is the first time this has been presented. But this plant is approved in their program, sir.

Senator CANNON. Why wasn't that presented to us at that time as a part of the overall project? We went into that rather thoroughly as I recall.

General SHULER. I believe it was in the proper current budget, sir, and I do not know, I do not handle that, I don't know whether it was or whether it wasn't presented, sir.

Senator CANNON. General, will you check and submit for the record the information as to why this was not presented to us at the same time this nuclear program was presented and was authorized and funded?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. I have Colonel Kelly here if you would like to ask him any questions, sir. He is familiar with this program.

Senator CANNON. Can you answer that question?

Colonel KELLY. I am with the Office of Chief of Engineers, sir, of the nuclear powerplant. I can offer that the barge was constructed utilizing PEMA funds and the information required for this project to the best of my knowledge was not developed until this time, sir, to provide the facilities required to accommodate this barge.

General SHULER. The facilities here, sir, are for the testing program of the barge. I believe I had better provide in the record the answer to your specific question.

Senator CANNON. All right, if you will do that, General. You may proceed.

(The information requested follows:)

ORIGINAL PEMA REQUEST AND IDENTIFICATION OF MCA REQUIREMENT

The procurement of equipment and missiles, Army (PEMA) project for procurement of the floating nuclear powerplant was accomplished by a PEMA reprograming request reviewed and approved by the House and Senate Appropriations Committees in 1962. Although it was recognized by the Department of Defense that some MCA funding would be required at a later date no request was made at that time because the construction requirements and estimated costs were not sufficiently identified. Further the procurement lead time for the floating nuclear powerplant made it advisable to defer the request for construction funds to support the testing of the plant until a later MCA program.

General SHULER. The next item, sir, also at Fort Belvoir, is the classroom building addition. This will provide an urgently needed addition to the building to increase the facilities supporting the engineer construction equipment course at Fort Belvoir. At the present time recent program modifications and increased student load are resulting in such overlapping of the engineer equipment course that a portion of the classroom time instruction must be given outdoors. Of course in the wintertime this is quite ineffective. In addition to insufficient classroom space, the increase in student load and additional courses have increased the administrative space requirement to support these equipment courses. The approval of this project will not result in the disposal of any of the old facilities since we need all these in addition to this addition.

Senator CANNON. Is this the same request that you came in for last year and was turned down?

General SHULER. We came to Congress, I do not know which committee turned it down, sir. I believe the committee was the House Armed Services Committee, but I am not certain. But they have approved it up to this point, sir. In this year's request they have approved it.

Senator CANNON. All right. Proceed.

General SHULER. The next item is an electrical power laboratory at Fort Belvoir. The Army has an urgent requirement, sir, for electrical power equipment to provide tactical power in the field. Such equipment must be easily transportable in the field and must provide high output to support battlefield communications, surveillance, radar, fire control centers, and weapons systems computers.

Between 1950 and 1960 Army consumption of power from such field generating equipment increased 500 percent, and we anticipate that this will in turn increase by 500 to 600 percent by 1970. Current operational experience in Vietnam and field maneuvers in the continental United States and Europe emphasize the need for significant improvement in field type electrical power generation and transmission equipment to provide reliability, small size, light weight, and silent operation, and immunity to battlefield environment. This equipment must be able to provide electrical power in areas where there is no commercial power. There is no civilian or commercial market re-

quirement for comparable equipment, since the needs of the civilian economy differ widely from those of the Military Establishment. This proposed laboratory is a critical component of the Army's intensified program for new approaches to provide tactical, electrical power in the field.

There are no facilities within the Department of Defense which will permit application of new technology in the area of ultra high speed machinery and superconductivity. The laboratories at Fort Belvoir conduct feasibility studies, investigations and evaluations of many approaches to providing the Army with the required electrical power in the field, that is, advanced energy conversion devices for direct conversion of fuels to electrical energy.

Nonmilitary industrial and research facilities are utilized extensively where the development effort has been defined and feasibility determined.

In addition the Army contracts for end item production. Although basic technology developed in field power generation requirements of the Army, Navy, and Air Force are generally similar, applications of such power are individual services oriented. For example, in fuel cell power generation the Navy program is oriented to specialized vessel and submarine propulsion system where the nature of the ship permits carrying a wide selection of fuels. The Air Force program is oriented toward space applications with an entirely different environment than either the Army or Navy and using special fuels and oxidizers. We are presently operating, sir, in a temporary building and outside, in outside areas without any roof over the operations, and besides that we cannot carry out a great deal of our program in the facility we have.

Senator CANNON. Was this item turned down by the House?

General SHULER. This was turned down by the House, sir. It is on our reclama list, sir, with this committee. We need the item very much.

Senator CANNON. It will be necessary that we recess at this time. We will stand in recess until 8:30 tomorrow morning.

General SHULER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

(Whereupon, at 10 a.m., the committee was adjourned, to reconvene at 8:30 a.m. Wednesday, April 29, 1964.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL YEAR 1965

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1964

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee appointed to consider H.R. 10300, an act to authorize certain construction at military installations, met, pursuant to recess, at 8:30 a.m., in room 212, Old Senate Office Building.

Present: Senators Cannon (presiding), Stennis, Young of Ohio, Saltonstall, and Proxmire.

Also present: Gordon A. Nease, professional staff member, and Herbert S. Atkinson, assistant chief clerk, Committee on Armed Services;

Vorley M. Rexroad, professional staff member, Fred M. Rhodes, minority counsel, and Maurice P. Pujol, professional staff member, Committee on Appropriations.

Senator CANNON. We will continue our hearings this morning on the military construction authorization bill.

At the time we adjourned yesterday, we were discussing the requirements for Fort Belvoir, Va. You may begin this morning, General Shuler on page 18 of your justification book, which relates to the requirement for a battalion headquarters building.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. W. R. SHULER—Resumed

General SHULER. The situation here, at Fort Belvoir, sir, is that the 1st Battalion does not have any administrative space except that they are now using diverted space in a permanent enlisted man's barracks and they are spread between the first floor and the basement.

The enlisted men who live in this barracks are students and they are in and out of this building and this disrupts very much the very complex administrative work that has to be done because this is a school regiment and they have to schedule classes and training. This would give them a headquarters and put the barracks space back where it belongs for the use of the enlisted men.

Senator CANNON. Is this an entirely separate building or is it to be attached to another?

General SHULER. This would be a separate building, sir, a one-story building.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

General SHULER. The next item, sir, is on page 19, an enlisted men's barracks with mess. The enlisted men of all services who will occupy

this new facility are presently housed, sir, in unimproved temporary World War II barracks that have deteriorated to the extent that remodeling or rehabilitation is not economically justified. We would like to get these men out of these old dilapidated barracks and into permanent barracks.

Senator CANNON. How many men per barracks, 326?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. It is a 326-man barrack.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

General SHULER. The next item, sir, on page 20 is a bachelor officer's quarters. I covered this entire subject, sir, under the repetitive item category. We have here a deficiency of 177 spaces. This will take care of, sir, 120 of these spaces. This is about as far as we would go here because we usually only go up to 90 percent of the requirement in order not to overbuild. These people presently are in the same unimproved temporary mobilization-type buildings as the barracks I described, sir.

Senator CANNON. Is this for permanently assigned officers or for student officers that are there attending on a temporary basis?

General SHULER. This is a mixture of the two, Mr. Chairman. This accommodates the permanent party, student, and officers assigned or attached to the installation.

Senator CANNON. Do you have the breakdown as to the number of student officers that would be involved in this?

General SHULER. Yes, sir, I could put that in the record. I do not have it with me here.

Senator CANNON. If you will do that, and also the period of time for which they would be in attendance at the school.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

(The document referred to follows:)

PLANNED OCCUPANCY OF PROPOSED BACHELOR OFFICER QUARTERS

As of April 30, 1964, there were 192 permanently assigned bona fide bachelor officers (as contrasted to married officers not accompanied by their families) occupying temporary quarters at Fort Belvoir. Of these 192 bachelor officers, 161 were permanent party and 31 were students.

Assignment of permanent bachelor officer quarters at Fort Belvoir is made by date of rank. Because the student officers are generally junior company grade officers only a small proportion of them could expect to be eligible for space within the 120-man BOQ requested in this program.

The permanent change of station students referred to herein are in attendance in the 7-month engineer officers career course.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir, go on.

General SHULER. Page 21, sir, we have a request for a heating plant addition at Fort Belvoir. Since the construction of the additional heating plant in 1942, additional loads have been added as a result of the progressive construction and development of the engineer research and development laboratory facilities and the addition of the post laundry load.

Existing plant operating at capacity is barely able to meet the present demand and will be unable to furnish the total requirement to be added by buildings now under construction and planned future construction. This, sir, is bringing the heating plant up to the proper capacity.

Senator CANNON. Was this heating plant in your request for last year?

General SHULER. No, sir; I have no record that it is and I have every project marked in the book that is in that category.

Senator CANNON. I thought we had a discussion last year involving a heating plant there.

General SHULER. I will check that for the record, sir, but I do not believe it was requested last year.

(Information requested follows:)

HEATING PLANT ADDITION, FORT BELVOIR

This request for an addition to the heating plant at Fort Belvoir, Va., has not been made in any prior year military construction, Army program.

Senator CANNON. You may proceed, sir.

CARLISLE BARRACKS, PA.

General SHULER. The next station, Mr. Chairman, is Carlisle Barracks. We request three line items at this station. The first is on page 23 and is a new telephone exchange. The existing telephone exchange, which is an obsolete 800-line system installed 20 years ago, is housed in converted family quarters. These converted family quarters were built in 1904. This building does not have the capability of accommodating a modern and expanded system. It does not lend itself to expansion due to the terrain and adjacent structures.

I have furnished to Mr. Nease, sir, a classified paper which gives other reasons for the size of this telephone exchange, which I would like to have considered by the committee.

Senator CANNON. How many people do you have assigned at this base now?

General SHULER. The present assignment, sir, is 903, and these are Army War College students, the Institute of Advanced Studies, the hospital at this station, the garrison to run the station, the quarters, the Department of the Army staff at the station and the signal support staff. In the paper I gave Mr. Nease, sir, you will see an increased strength involved.

Senator CANNON. I understand that under these circumstances you might have a total of about 2,300 people assigned. Now if that is a fact and you are requesting 2,000 line service here, that would provide about a line for every 1.2 persons. Isn't that pretty heavy?

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

Senator CANNON. Yes.

(Discussion off the record.)

(The information requested is classified and has been furnished to the committee.)

General SHULER. The next item, sir, is on page 24 and is a request for a new academic building for the Army War College at Carlisle Barracks. I would like to take a little more time on this one, sir, since it is a very important item to us.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

General SHULER. We desire, sir, to provide adequate modern facilities for the Army War College which is one of the Army's top level professional schools and for the Army Institute of Advanced Studies. At the present time the requirements of the Army War College are being met through the utilization of five antiquated buildings at various locations on the installation.

Each was designed for a purpose other than its present usage. The oldest, Bliss Hall, constructed as a stable in 1861, is grossly wasteful in space and fails in almost every respect to meet modern minimum academic standards. The largest building, Root Hall, was built in 1941 as a medical field service school building.

It contains offices that are inadequate in size and number, an auditorium that is too small and obsolete in style and characteristics, and a library that lacks sufficient space both in study and in stock areas. The other buildings are unsuitable by reason of poor location, old temporary construction, inefficient in layout and design, insecure as far as security is concerned, or economically costly to maintain. The proposed academic building will provide integrated facilities designed to make efficient use of faculty and student time, to provide adequate study, seminar, lecture and library space, and to provide requisite security of the classified data associated with an academic institution at this professional level.

I attended this school, sir, and am familiar with the way it is run. This is, of course, mostly an Army student body, but we do have attendance of the Navy, the Air Force, the Marine Corps and some selected civilians. It is a very high level school and this is a very antiquated and uneconomical plant we have.

Senator CANNON. General, from what you say about it, the fact that you have been there, I am wondering how you were able to get through under the deplorable conditions that you have painted. Under these conditions, it is rather difficult to understand how you are able to actually conduct the work you are doing at these places.

General SHULER. I was there in 1954, sir, and I think that on the question of getting through, it is how good you are when you get through. I think it would have been much more efficient if we had an efficient plant. It is very difficult, sir, in the matter of acoustics, the heat in the auditorium, the inadequacies of the study rooms, and to my way of thinking, sir, it is a makeshift setup that one can get through, but I think it would be much more efficient if we had a decent facility.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

General SHULER. The next item, sir, also at Carlisle Barracks is on page 25 and is a bachelor officers' quarters for 20 spaces. With the exception of a small, permanent, inadequately sized female officers' quarters, the existing bachelor officers' requirements are being met by use of temporary facilities that are substandard in both size and interior layout. Most of the officers who use bachelor officer quarters at this station are field grade officers and some of them are quite senior, this being a school post of field grade and higher.

Senator CANNON. This will supply quarters for the students who are attending the school there rather than the permanent personnel, is that correct?

General SHULER. These are PCS officers, permanent change of station officers, sir, and there are 13 field grade, 3 company grade, and then there are 4 TDY, temporary duty officers, in the 20 that are there for over 140 days, sir, so this makes up the total of 20.

Senator CANNON. The PCS officers are permanently assigned, not just change of station while they attend school and then for reassignment; is that correct?

General SHULER. That is right, sir. I must correct my answer. I am informed that some of the PCS officers could be students in the 10-month course.

Senator CANNON. How does your cost compare? Is this within the standard cost range on bachelor officers' quarters?

General SHULER. The standard cost, sir, what we shoot at is $7,000 per man. You will notice this is $7,850. This comes about because of the cost index at this station. This particular station has a cost index of about 1.1. In other words, it costs us more to construct there than in the Washington, D.C., area, which is 1 for this comparative purpose. Also it is a smaller building, which is more costly per square foot. So these two factors run the cost up a little but, but this is pretty close to the standard.

The statutory limitation, sir, is $8,500, so it is well within that.

Senator CANNON. Senator Proxmire, if you have any questions on any of these items as we go along, don't hesitate to speak up. Very well, General, please continue.

FORT KNOX, KY.

General SHULER. The next station is Fort Knox, Ky. We are asking for three line items. The first is on page 27. It is an enlisted men's barracks complex.

Senator CANNON. Is that the same as the complexes we discussed in connection with Fort Dix?

General SHULER. It is, sir.

Senator CANNON. The same type of complex?

General SHULER. Except that it is half of a complex. This is the only one of this type in this program, that we ask for a half complex. Because of the level that the Department of Defense put on the total number of barracks we could ask for, this complex was cut in half, sir. We intend to ask for the other half next year.

Senator CANNON. Do you have a similar complex at some other location that you are dividing like this?

General SHULER. No, sir. Anything we have at another location in this bill that is not a full one is completing one that we had cut in budget review last year or the year before, sir. This is half of a new one, but we asked for a full one. The deficit here is 12,198 spaces, and we certainly need the new barracks.

As I say, because the Department of Defense had set a level on the total number of barracks in the program, they cut this down by half, sir.

Senator CANNON. Will this cost more by building it in two increments like this?

General SHULER. This could cost some more, sir. Of course it depends on competitive bids. I made the statement yesterday that by building all of this at once we probably could get better bids, but this is a pretty good sized job, $5 million or so, and I don't think that it is going to make too much difference, sir. If we cut it down into say 10 small pieces I would answer that it would make quite a difference.

Senator CANNON. What about your supporting facilities? When you construct like this, for example, do you put in all of your utility lines for the entire complex, for the other half, that you estimate you will get next year or at some future time.

General SHULER. Yes, sir. We have to size the outside utilities in anticipation of the rest of this complex. If we did not do that we would have to go back in and do expensive reconstruction or add other lines. So this is sized in this project to anticipate next year's request, sir.

Senator CANNON. But you are speaking of sizing only. You are not speaking of putting in the utility lines for the entire complex that you anticipate?

General SHULER. That is correct, sir. I am not speaking of that. I am speaking of the outside lines so that we can hook into next year's complex and not have to redo them.

Senator CANNON. And this wouldn't include the storm drainage and the site preparation for the entire complex but only for this part of it.

General SHULER. That is right, sir. We wouldn't prepare the site except for this part. This would be a usable increment. The other half of this regiment would have to stay in the temporary barracks until we got the second half done.

Senator CANNON. Is this statement correct, that 66 temporary buildings will be demolished as a result of completions of this project?

General SHULER. Sir, this is a requirement that has been placed on us for several years by the House Appropriations Committee, that where possible we will destroy an equivalent square footage of these old wornout World War II temporary buildings, and that is the main reason for this. The other reason is they are not any good any more and they ought to be torn down. We don't spend money in maintenance on them and they should be gotten rid of.

Senator CANNON. Have these buildings been rehabilitated or have they just been in the initial state except for painting and upkeep?

General SHULER. These are the latter, sir. We are not tearing down any of the barracks we rehabilitated in the late 1950's, about 1956 and 1957.

Senator CANNON. When you come in here, you constantly talk about these old World War II buildings that should have been torn down years ago. I have been on many bases having these old World War II buildings and they look pretty good and are in pretty fair shape. This may be because they have been rehabilitated, but I think just the fact that they were built in 1941 doesn't necessarily mean that they are not in fairly usable condition today.

General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, it isn't the things that you can see by looking at the buildings that are in bad shape in a building that has been rehabilitated. It is the fact that you could not rehabilitate the structure of the building and the foundation. This is what is going to cause the buildings to fall down.

But we are not tearing down in any of these programs the buildings that we did the improvement job in the middle and late 1950's. But there are plenty of the other type, sir, that have never had anything done to them except the minimum of maintenance.

Senator PROXMIRE. Could I ask a question, Mr. Chairman?

Senator CANNON. Yes, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. You say that maintenance cost is excessive. Do you have any basis for comparing the maintenance cost of this old building and the maintenance cost projected on the new building?

If the Congress goes ahead and makes this appropriation, what would the saving be?

General SHULER. We would be glad to put that in the record, Senator. I will say this. That we do know about what the new building runs in its first, second, and third year and so on, and we know what we would have to put into these old buildings.

But we are not doing this because it is just pouring money down a rathole. It is very minimum maintenance that we do on them, but I will be glad to put an analysis of that in the record at this point.

Senator PROXMIRE. I would appreciate that, Mr. Chairman.

Senator CANNON. Very well, you supply that then, General Shuler.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

(Information requested follows:)

Expenditure in fiscal year 1963 for maintenance and repair of permanent-type troop housing facilities in continental United States was $163.39 per 1,000 square feet. The comparable figure for temporary-type facilities was $210.87.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir. Senator Saltonstall, the general was talking about this complex. Yesterday he covered the barracks-type complexes in general, but this is a half a complex which they propose and they will request the other half at a later date and we are just finishing with this item.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is Fort Knox?

Senator CANNON. Yes.

You may proceed, General.

General SHULER. The next item is on page 29, a bachelor officer quarters. We have a deficiency here of 618 spaces and we are requesting a 300-man bachelor officer quarters. Again I covered this in the repetitive item category. We feel this is a very essential thing to help keep our young bachelors in the service, since we have spent a great deal of money on them by the time they get to be a first lieutenant.

Senator CANNON. Is this type of quarters the same type generally as you are requesting at Carlisle Barracks, or is that a little more plush operation?

General SHULER. No, sir. The main difference between the $7,000 unit cost here and the cost at Carlisle Barracks is the construction cost index which is higher at Carlisle Barracks. We have had experience there, sir, on family quarters where we had to get a special ruling on what we could spend on each house because of the construction cost there. It is a higher cost area.

Senator CANNON. It might pay you to consider expanding some of your facilities in some of these lower cost areas instead of building them up in the high cost areas, General?

General SHULER. Sir, the mission of Carlisle Barracks is the Army War College. The things we are asking for support that operation. I don't believe, sir, we could put that at another installation.

Senator CANNON. Very well, you may proceed.

General SHULER. The next item at Fort Knox., Ky., is on page 30 and is a request for a post road. At the present time U.S. Highway No. 31W passes thhrough the Fort Knox military reservation with a number of intersections at grade. The State of Kentucky is improving Route 31W by increasing the lanes to four and reducing the number of crossings and access points. One result of these im-

provements is that unless about nine-tenths of a mile of new road is built military traffic to and from the training area in the southwest part of the post will be forced to use the narrow streets through family housing areas. We feel this is dangerous and very undesirable. The proposed road will keep this dangerous traffic out of the housing areas and provide a more direct route to training and other areas in the southern part of Fort Knox. This is all on post, the construction of this road, sir.

Senator CANNON. What type of a highway are you putting in? Is this going to be a two-lane connection or is it going to be a superduper highway?

General SHULER. No, sir. It is asphalt road. It is two-lane asphalt road.

Senator CANNON. Do these costs compare with the costs used by the highway department in the area?

General SHULER. I am certain they do, sir; $6.35 for the asphalt paving looks about right to me.

Senator CANNON. Would you find out and supply for the record how this compares with costs from the State highway department, construction costs of a similar nature.

General SHULER. Yes, sir; I will.

(Information requested follows:)

The estimated cost of $6.35 per square yard reflects the average cost for two types of pavement as follows:

(1) 7,700 square yards of 3-inch bituminous surface on 12-inch base at $6.85 equals $53,000.

(2) 5,364 square yards of 3-inch bituminous surface on 8-inch base at $5.55 equals $30,000.

The pavement that requires the 12-inch base is designed for heavy military traffic including tanks. The Kentucky State Highway Department does not design for this type of traffic (tanks), and therefore direct cost comparison is not possible. However, the Kentucky State Highway Department estimates the cost of pavement that is most nearly comparable approximates $6 per square yard. This compares to $6.85 per square yard as indicated above for pavement with a 12-inch base.

The pavement that requires an 8-inch base serves the housing area. The Kentucky State Highway Department indicates that pavement of this type approximates $5 per square yard. This compares to $5.55 per square yard as indicated above for pavement with an 8-inch base. Such minor variations in estimated costs are not unusual. It is likely that a greater variation than this will be reflected in contractors' bids for this project.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question.

Senator CANNON. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. General, if I may, I apologize for being late. Going back to Carlisle for just a moment, pages 22 through 25, didn't we last year discuss this question quite fully and eliminate some of these items? Is my memory wrong on that?

General SHULER. I know we did not request the new Army War College last year or in any previous year, so we did not discuss that, sir. I don't recall on the telephone exchange discussing that either nor the bachelor officer quarters. I don't believe we did.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You are building Carlisle up into a war college; is that correct?

General SHULER. Sir, we are trying to replace inadequate facilities that are in operation there now.

It is the Army War College right now, a top-level school in our system.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I thought we had quite a lot of discussion about that last year.

General SHULER. It could have been on the family housing.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Perhaps it was. Mr. Nease says it was on the housing, a couple of years ago.

General SHULER. I believe that it what it could have been, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir, you may proceed.

FORT LEE, VA.

General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, the next station is Fort Lee, Va. On page 32 is a project we request for a new academic building, for the logistic school. I would like to spend a little extra time on this one too, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Before you go into that, General, may I ask this question? Have you changed the mission or anything at Fort Knox or is this just beginning up to date the buildings that are rundown?

General SHULER. It is what you stated, sir. The Fort Knox mission is the same, but we are trying to overcome a deficit we have in replacing our old World War II buildings. There is over $3 billion in total replacement requirement of all our permanent hard-core stations, and this is a part of that, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And Fort Knox is a permanent Army installation?

General SHULER. Oh, yes.

Senator SALTONSTALL. For many years to come?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

General SHULER. At Fort Lee, sir, in the 10 years since its inception the U.S. Army logistics management school has grown from a single-course activity to a resident instruction program of 14 courses programed for about 2,900 students anually.

Students are officers and civilians in the Department of Defense, the three services, and other governmental agencies. The bulk of the physical plant is temporary construction of such poor quality that it was the basis for replacement of medical facilities in an earlier program.

The physical plant is particularly lacking in proper audiovisual environment. The physical separation of the facilities the logistics management school must now use, hampers efficient operation. The proposed building is designed to support a peak student load of 620, a faculty of 140, and a staff of 160 with facilities including classrooms, group study rooms, computer room, auditorium, administrative space, and the like. This, sir, is our triservice logistics school. It is extremely important to us. This is a very complicated part of our mission in the Army, and it has been in existence and growing at this location, as I say, for 10 years, and we do not have an adequate facility there, sir.

Senator CANNON. Does this facility occupy barracks now which are excess to the Army's needs?

General SHULER. No, sir. Part of the project is to convert the two barracks involved into student dormitories. We do not have facilities existing now that are in any way, shape, or form equivalent to what they should have, sir. They are in old, wooden barracks.

Senator CANNON. There is presently at Fort Lee a SAGE complex with an operations center which is 6 or 7 years old, of about 110,000 spare feet. This supposedly will be phased out sometime in 1967 or early 1968. Why couldn't you use that building as well as the headquarters building and others from that SAGE facility?

General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, I would have to, if I may, sir, supply that for the record. I cannot answer it from the data I have here. The only thing I can say is we are presently operating in this area. We are operating in an old World War II hospital plant plus the two permanent barracks.

We would use the two permnanent barracks for student dormitories and construct the school in lieu of using the old hospital plant. But I would have to supply for the record what consideration was given to the possibilities on the SAGE complex.

Senator CANNON. If you will, check into that very thoroughly and submit it for the record because if we were to approve your request, the facility would not be operational much if any ahead of the time that the SAGE complex would become surplus and available. So if you will check into that thoroughly, General, and submit it for the record.

General SHULER. I will be glad to. I have the commandant of the school here in case anyone has any detailed questions on this project.

(Information requested follows:)

STATUS OF FORT LEE SAGE FACILITY

On April 29, 1964, the Department of the Air Force stated that their plans call for continuing use of the Fort Lee SAGE facility indefinitely. There are no plans to deactivate it whatsoever. The Department of Defense 5-year force structure and financial program indicates no change. Further, even if a new system came into being the Air Force would continue to use this building. Finally, the phaseout of SAGE complexes discussed by the Secretary of Defense in January 1964 does not affect the Washington area. The Washington area air defense sector headquarters is located in the SAGE facilities at Fort Lee and will continue to be used for this purpose indefinitely.

Senator CANNON. Senator Saltonstall? Senator Proxmire, Senator Young? You may proceed, General.

FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MD.

General SHULER. The next station is Fort Meade, Md., where we are asking for four line items. The first is on page 34 and is a bachelor officers' quarters. We have a deficit here of 585 spaces and we are asking for 100 spaces in this project. The people that we are trying to get these spaces for are living in deteriorated unimproved temporary World War II-type bachelor officers' quarters that I think are pretty well typified by the ones over at Fort Myer and are in my estimation deplorable accommodations to give to young bachelor officers.

It is just a bare room and a community lavatory.

Senator CANNON. And this is one of the standard bachelor officers' quarters?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. 100-man unit?

General SHULER. That is right, sir.

Senator CANNON. I notice again your cost here is $7,000. It seems that most of the locations your costs run around $7,000 per man, ex-

cept at Carlisle where you have that 20-man unit that is going to run $7,800. I am wondering if maybe that isn't a little more plush operation up there, General?

General SHULER. No, sir; the only thing that is different about that is these bachelors at Carlisle are senior officers, as I told the committee. They are entitled to more space than a second lieutenant and a first lieutenant and a captain.

They are field grade officers. Therefore that adds a little to the cost. But the reason we put $7,000 per man in all of the others, is that this is the administrative limit that DOD places on us. We hope to make this with competitive bidding. Our plans are designed around that amount. If we get competitive bids a little over that we can ask for a waiver from the Department of Defense, and we save on others.

At Carlisle Barracks, the cost index, and the size of the facility being small, and the senior officers is the reason for the added cost, sir.

Senator CANNON. I believe you had better supply for the record what your cost index actually is at Carlisle Barracks location and your cost index at these other locations where you are requesting barracks on one sheet for the record.

General SHULER. All right, sir.

Senator CANNON. Showing the respective cost index.

General SHULER. On the bachelor officers' quarters?

Senator CANNON. Yes.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

The cost index at the Conus installations for which bachelor officers' quarters are requested:

Installation:	*Cost index* [1]
Fort Dix, N.J.	1.10
Fort Belvoir, Va.	1.00
Carlisle Barracks, Pa.	1.05
Fort Knox, Ky.	1.00
Fort Meade, Md.	1.00
Fort Gordon, Ga.	.90
Fort Rucker, Ala.	.90
Fort Sill, Okla.	1.00
Fort Riley, Kans.	1.00
Fort Ord, Calif.	1.05

[1] The cost index, which is the ratio of the estimated costs in a specific area for a specific item to the national average cost for the same item, is based on data published by the Engineering News Record and Army, Navy, and Air Force cost experience related to average costs. Cost indexes are not precise and should be considered only as an order of magnitude of cost differentials.

Senator CANNON. You may proceed.

General SHULER. On page 35, sir, we request a post chapel with religious educational facilities. This is one of the competitive-type items, and we covered the one at Fort Devens quite thoroughly. This is a similar type facility.

Senator SALTONSTALL. When you say religious education, do you mean the education of the children of the officers and so on?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. It is the activities all throughout the week, sir, that the entire post can participate in and in all the faiths, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Isn't that a slightly misleading expression, religious education?

General SHULER. No, sir. These are supervised by the chaplain, sir.

Senator CANNON. But it is religious education not of the men in the service themselves but of their children, and so on?

General SHULER. That is right, sir, Bible classes and things like that, sir.

Senator CANNON. How do your costs here compare with the costs of your chapels at other locations?

General SHULER. This is pretty much in line, sir. I compared this when I got back to the Pentagon yesterday with Fort Devens, and I believe that you will find the two in line. One is less than the other it is true, but we have more square footage in the religious educational facilities involved, and we also have a different picture on the site preparation involved in one, so I believe—the square foot cost, sir, is very comparable, and this is the test.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir, you may proceed.

General SHULER. The next item, sir, is on page 36, conversion of the electric distribution system. In accordance with the desires of the chairman, I have worked up on the basis of competitive item category in this area the list in the entire program which I would like to put in the record now.

At Fort Meade we have a request in this category for $197,000; at Fort Bliss, Tex., $115,000; at Fort Sill, Okla., $82,000; at Fort Sheridan, Ill., $335,000; at Presidio, San Francisco, Calif., $108,000; at Aliamanu Military Reservation in Hawaii, $247,000; and at Fort Shafter, Hawaii, $446,000. This totals $1,530,000 in the entire program request in the category of rehabilitating or refurbishing these old electrical distribution systems. This is the first item, sir, on the list.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How much decrease in cost will there be? Will it decrease the cost of service?

General SHULER. Sir, the entire situation here in this particular system is that it is 30 years old. The post has grown, the construction has grown, the system has deteriorated, and this is to upgrade the system and replace the deteriorated part of it to modernize the power system.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In other words, it is a straight modernization program?

General SHULER. Yes.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Rather than increased efficiency and thus decreased cost of operation?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; except there would be increased efficiency. I mean, being a modernized system we get increased efficiency.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In other words, it is simply an improvement?

General SHULER. That is right, sir; but it is necessary, Senator, because if we don't do it pretty soon, we are going to be so overloaded we can't operate properly.

Senator CANNON. You got an increase here of about 600 percent in your voltage, or 500 percent. Why do you have to increase to such a high voltage capacity?

General SHULER. Sir, I believe this is an accepted practice throughout industry. Industry has gone from the low-density loads where voltages range from 2,000 to 4,000 volts, to the development of higher electrical volt density. They have gone to 12,000 to 14,000 volts. This gives you a more efficient operation. It is accepted in commercial practice, and we feel it is necessary for us to do it too, sir, because it won't be efficient to stay down at low voltages.

They are not efficient under power peaks. We have actually exceeded our capacity here on peak overload by 800 kilowatts, so we are not in good shape at this station as far as load capacity is concerned either.

Senator CANNON. Do you have your own generating system there?

General SHULER. This project, sir, has to do with the distribution system on post.

Senator CANNON. I understand that.

General SHULER. Practically throughout everything we do, sir, except the NIKE program, we purchase the power. We do purchase here. We purchase about 98 percent of all the power we use on our stations except in the NIKE system, and there is a special reason why we don't do it for NIKE units.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, if I might interrupt, if there are three more just like this, General, following Senator Stennis' suggestion, couldn't you concise the hearings so we wouldn't have to go through the three additional?

General SHULER. Sir, there are seven in total and the chairman suggested that as we came to the other in the book I would merely say they are repetitive and we have covered the subject, and then the item would perhaps go a little faster.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So the same principle applies in how many others?

General SHULER. There is a total of six more, sir, that are similar in that we are modernizing the system. When we come to those in the books, sir, I will indicate them.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It is the same problem with each one of them.

General SHULER. A similar problem; yes sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And the costs are about the same.

General SHULER. Well, no, sir. I read the costs off in the record. They run from $82,000 to $446,000, the reason being some systems are in worse shape, and we have to do more in some cases than others.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

General SHULER. The next item, sir, is on page 37 which is a fuel conversion at Fort Meade. The existing coal-fired boilers in building No. 8481 are expelling very objectionable smoke, ash soot, and cinders into the surrounding air. We have had the manufacturers make studies, and these studies indicate that the cost of correcting this very objectionable condition, while retaining coal as the the boiler fuel, would be costly. Studies were made of both fuel oil and natural gas as alternate fuels. Fuel oil was found to be by far the cost economical fuel to use.

The requested cost of conversion to fuel oil would amortize itself in less than 5 years.

Senator CANNON. Do you have some other conversions in the program this year?

General SHULER. They are not similar, sir. We have a new plant at Fort Sheridan. We have a conversion at this station. We had a project at Fort Bragg which I have been instructed by the Assistant

Secretary of Defense, Installations and Logistics, that Senator Byrd desires that we restudy it, which we will do. They are not similar projects, sir. They have to do with the same end product, heat. They are not similar in what we propose to do, however.

Senator CANNON. According to our staff this is one of five conversion projects contained in the Army portion of the bill. I note that you propose to save $30,000 a year here, and I would like to request that in this instance as well as in the other four, if there are four other conversions, that you submit for the record a tabulation showing just how the savings will be accomplished, and also show whether or not the cost of military labor is included in any of the estimated savings.

General SHULER. Yes, sir. I have all those here, sir, but I will put it in the record.

Senator CANNON. All right sir.

General SHULER. And I do know that there is only one that depends on military personnel savings. But I will put all of this in the record, sir, at the chairman's request.

(Information requested follows:)

FUEL CONVERSIONS

As presented to the Congress the Army's military construction request for fiscal year 1965 contained four projects involving conversion of an existing fuel system. Subsequent to the submittal the project for a heating plant at Fort Sheridan has been modified to retain coal as the fuel.

The three remaining fuel conversion projects are:

Installation	*Project*
Fort George G. Meade, Md	Fuel conversion, coal to oil
Fort Bragg, N.C.	Fuel conversion, coal to natural gas
Redstone Arsenal, Ala	Fuel conversion, oil to natural gas

Fuel cost analyses for each of these projects follows:

FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MD., LINE ITEM B200–156, FUEL CONVERSION, PLANT 8481, ESTIMATED COST, $134,000

Fuel cost analysis

	Coal-fired present operation	Oil-fired install oil-burning equipment
Conversion cost		$134,000
Fuel cost	[1] $82,371	[2] 75,922
Operating labor cost	[3] 75,732	[4] 41,300
Maintenance and repairs	9,525	7,350
Electricity (extra blowers)	3,154	[5]
Amortization and interest 20 years, at 4½ percent (0.077)	[5]	10,318
Total operating cost	170,782	134,890
Annual savings		35,892

[1] 7,436 tons.
[2] 1,332,000 gallons.
[3] 11 man-years.
[4] 6 man-years.
[5] Not available.

NOTE.—Estimated annual savings have increased from $29,348 to $35,892 due to current lower fuel prices and increased labor costs.

No military labor is involved.

FORT BRAGG, N.C., LINE ITEM B302-154, FUEL CONVERSION, COAL TO NATURAL GAS, ESTIMATED COST, $1,422,000

Fuel cost analysis

	Coal	Natural gas
Conversion cost		$1,422,000
Fuel cost	[1] $286,000	[2] 343,000
Ash handling	5,000	
Maintenance and repair:		
Civilian labor	[3] 40,000	[4] 16,800
Materials	26,000	11,200
Operation labor: Military	[5] 845,000	
Amortization and interest, 4½ percent		98,246
Total	1,202,000	469,246
Annual savings		732,754

[1] 25,892 tons.
[2] 495,665,000 cubic feet.
[3] 8 man-years.
[4] 3.3 man-years.
[5] 745,000 man-hours.

REDSTONE ARSENAL, ALA., LINE ITEM B373-192, FUEL CONVERSION TO NATURAL GAS, ESTIMATED COST, $933,000

Fuel cost analysis

	Existing oil-fired	Proposed natural gas with oil standby
Conversion cost		$933,000
Annual fuel cost	[1] $579,830	[2] 339,536
Operating personnel	[3] 110,500	[4] 85,000
Maintenance and repair	21,500	15,000
Total annual operating cost	711,830	439,536
Annual savings		272,294

[1] No. 2 oil, 4,838,000 gallons; 6 oil, 1,067,000 gallons.
[2] Oil 368,000 gallons; gas 770,000,000 cubic feet.
[3] 18 man-years.
[4] 14 man-years.

NOTE.—No military labor is involved.

Senator CANNON. Very well, General, proceed.

FORT RICHIE, MD.

General SHULER. The next station, sir, involves a classified project on page 37-2 which with your permission we will discuss when we come to the classified portion of the hearing.

Senator CANNON. We will hold that for the executive session.

(THIRD ARMY)

FORT BENNING, GA.

General SHULER. We now come to the 3d Army, sir, Fort Benning, Ga., where we request two line items, the first being on page 40. This item is a $5 million request to improve Lawson Airfield complex at Fort Benning. The basic problem we have here, sir, is that the exist-

ing airfield pavement is not strong enough to support the Air Force aircraft which are required by the Army Airborne Jump School or to support the Air Force aircraft required to airlift the division stationed at Fort Benning. Already the Air Force has been forced to use smaller older aircraft to support Fort Benning and these aircraft are being phased out of the Air Force inventory.

This facility is needed to maintain the ability of the Air Force to airlift this division as a part of the overall readiness of our forces to be flown to any part of the world on very short notice. In short, sir, this is an airfield built in 1940–41 under wartime conditions and for World War II-type aircraft.

The Air Force right now has discontinued the use of the C–130 because they can't use these facilities. They are using the C–119.

The list of items involved here, sir, to upgrade this complex are on page 41. This airborne mission, sir, trains 2,000 students per month and calls for 50 sortees per week of the C–130. Also, as I said before, we must be able to airlift this division on very short notice any place in the world.

Senator CANNON. Any questions on that, Senator Saltonstall?

Senator SALTONSTALL. My only question, Mr. Chairman, is why do you need this new operations building, or is a new building necessary if you are going to support these new type planes?

General SHULER. The airfield operations personnel, sir, for which this building would be, operate the operations office and communications center, at this very important air complex, from a corner of the lobby, which is divided by counter and partitions and with lounge traffic. In other words, we feel we need a small separate building for the operations people because this is the nerve center of the entire thing.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You haven't got an operations building there now?

General SHULER. No, sir; we are in the corner of the lobby.

Senator CANNON. The lobby of what?

General SHULER. This is in the hangar, sir.

Senator CANNON. You have got a lobby in a hangar?

General SHULER. The term may not be a good term, sir. It is the front part of the hangar. I guess we could use a better term. But we do not have an operations building.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How do you provide safe service there now?

General SHULER. We are providing it, sir, but it is makeshift enough so that we feel we need a more efficient setup. We are operating now with some degrading of the capability we should have.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In other words, if we are going to put all this money into new runways for these bigger planes we ought to have a new airfield operations building too?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. I think the protection of this whole thing makes it worthwhile to spend this much on a proper operations setup, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator CANNON. The operations activity itself is not tied in directly to your other problems here; is it, General?

General SHULER. Sir, this is the operations and communications center, and the problem here is not only the beat up runways but it is the World War II stuff that was put in here for World War II

aircraft, and it has become much more complex communications- and operations-wise as of this point in time. We just don't have a sufficient facility here to properly do this.

Senator CANNON. You may proceed, General.

General SHULER. May I ask my backup witness, sir, if he desires to add anything to this?

Senator CANNON. Yes, sir.

General SHULER. May I continue then, sir?

Senator CANNON. Yes, sir.

General SHULER. On page 42 we ask for two brigade headquarters buildings. When the personnel barracks in the student and school troop area were built in 1954, as I stated yesterday, we didn't get the supporting facilities in the program. This, of course, is one of the main reasons for our barracks complexes.

But back in those days we got the barracks and the messes and the people who reviewed and had to come within certain budget levels usually knocked out these supporting facilities.

These two buildings that we ask for sir will provide the administrative space for the headquarters and will release 300 barracks spaces that are now being used for this administrative work.

The 300 troops that belong in these permanent barracks that are being used by the headquarters are now in the old World War II temporary buildings. So we want to get them back into their barracks and to do that we have to have a headquarters building. I don't believe this is too pertinent, but I have costed out here what it would cost us to build barracks for the 300 men if we left the headquarters where it is.

This would be $555,000 versus $379,000 for the headquarters building. I have carried it to the 5-foot line. What I am saying is it is cheaper to build the headquarters building than it is to leave them where they are in the permanent barracks that are diverted to them and build new barracks for the men that are forced out.

Senator CANNON. In that comparison did you use your supporting facilities on your barracks there.

General SHULER. I merely took the barracks to put the men in as against the headquarters building. If we added the supporting facilities then this would of course change the picture, but not in the other direction. It would still be much cheaper to do it this way, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Are these 300 troops the total when the fort is completely full and completely in operation? What is passing through my mind is this. Assume that the fort wasn't fully occupied with troops. Then you wouldn't need this additional space, would you?

General SHULER. Senator Saltonstall, this is a case where the headquarters had to go into the permanent barracks, and the troops were displaced into temporary barracks, the very barracks that we are trying to get them out of. Fort Benning is of course—I don't know of any plan to reduce any space there.

It is a very large station, the infantry school.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In 1954 we really should have permitted these headquarters to be built or weren't they conceived at that time?

General SHULER. They were conceived, sir, but as I say, they never got to the Congress. The size of the budget we were allowed caused people to reduce certain things, and these "bit the dust."

Senator SALTONSTALL. Then you expect Fort Benning to be fully occupied for the foreseeable future?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; this is a very hard core permanent station.

Senator CANNON. Any other questions, Senator Saltonstall?

Senator SALTONSTALL. No.

Senator CANNON. You may proceed, General.

FORT BRAGG, N.C.

General SHULER. The next is Fort Bragg, N.C. We are asking for three projects at this station. The first is on page 44. Last year we requested of the Congress in the fiscal year 1964 program a complex for the special forces school at Fort Bragg. Congress gave us $11,973,000. This request this year is the remainder or phase 2 of the special forces facility complex. We informed Congress last year that this would be requested this year. Again, in the cuts in the budget last year we were not able to come in with it when we asked the Congress for the $11 million item last year.

This is necessary, sir, to complete this Special Forces Center which is a very important operation.

Senator CANNON. If this is authorized this year, how much would be necessary in years to complete this facility in future years?

General SHULER. This completes, sir, the Special Forces Center at Fort Bragg. This does not take care of the other requirements that would exist in the future at Fort Bragg. There are other functions there besides the Special Warfare Center.

Senator CANNON. My question was related to the Special Warfare Center alone.

General SHULER. Yes.

Senator CANNON. This would complete that Center, if this is authorized and funded this year?

General SHULER. Essentially it does, sir. The reason I can't say yes is that I believe this committee took out two or three small items last year in connection with the printing operation that the psychological warfare people do. I would not want to say that we might not try again on that, sir. But outside of that small item the answer is "Yes" to your question.

Senator CANNON. You may proceed.

General SHULER. Page 46, we ask for a project to alter the laundry at this very large installation. This is an alteration consisting of a building addition of 7,500 square feet, new boilers, roof repair, and repair and mechanical improvements to the laundry. This laundry is operating far in excess of its original designed capacity. Installation of new and increased capacity laundry equipment has overloaded the available utilities. The original 21-year-old steam boilers, piping and accessories, and so forth, have deteriorated and must be replaced. This laundry, sir, normally processes approximately 6,500 bundles per week, and during summer training this increases to 10,000 bundles per week.

The total output per year is 13 million pieces. This is a very busy place, sir, and we certainly need this project.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Nease has called to my attention that we took this out last year.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And the House has taken out that next item on fuel conversion.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. Mr. Chairman, on page 46, it seems to me, is the best example that I have seen which could give us a cost comparison that would be very helpful in making a decision whether we go ahead.

I assume that the reason for installing a laundry is that the old laundry is less efficient, more costly, and outdated, and that you could save money if you installed new equipment, new machinery, and a new operation. It is a decision that you could make on the basis of arithmetic, couldn't you, just by giving us the figures?

General SHULER. I would be glad to try to do that, sir. Actually, as I stated, we are way above our original designed capacity.

In other words, we cannot handle the load that is on this facility.

Senator PROXMIRE. How is the laundry done? Is it done by commercial laundries in the area?

General SHULER. This is post laundry, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. Yes; but you say you are beyond your capacity. I take it by that you mean you can't handle laundry you should be doing. Hence it is being done elsewhere; is that right?

General SHULER. What I mean here is, sir, for instance, as many as 5,000 extra bundles must be held for several days. The laundry must be stacked in the aisles and in the work areas so we can't move the laundry carts. We are doing it, but we are giving slow service.

We are cluttering up the working space. We are just overloaded. We are not supplementing this with commercial laundries I am sure because of the distance involved.

Senator PROXMIRE. Are there two elements? One is that it is slow and the second is that it is probably more costly and a less efficient operation than it would be with modern machinery?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; I will be glad to try to work up some analysis. I know exactly what you are driving at and I will be glad to try to furnish that.

Senator CANNON. Very well, if you will, supply that for the record then.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Rehabilitation of the laundry powerplant equipment which is approximately 23 years old and has been in constant use over the years will provide the laundry with an improved supply of steam enabling laundry productive operators to obtain optimum usability from the recently installed modern laborsaving equipment. Late model laundry equipment is designed to operate at a steam pressure of 125 pounds per square inch. Present boilers do not have this capability. The proposed 7,500-square-foot addition to the laundry building will provide much needed storage space for finished bundle work which in turn will improve efficiency of operators by means of better workflow. The increased productivity in the laundry proper and economies in the laundry boiler plant made possible by this project will allow accomplishment of an increased workload and improved service to users. The value of this potential benefit is estimated to approximate $36,000 annually.

General SHULER. The next item on page 47, sir, is one that the House Armed Services Committee denied us. It is on our reclama list, but as I said before, the understanding that the Assistant Secretary of Defense Installations and Logistics, and I have, is that Senator Byrd

wants it reviewed and we will so do and I will not testify on it at this time.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You are not asking for a reclama?

General SHULER. We are restudying it, sir. It is on our reclama list. I don't believe I should defend it now because the restudy might give us a different answer.

Senator SALTONSTALL. General, your restudy is to determine if this remains on your reclama list?

General SHULER. May I say something off the record, sir.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator SALTONSTALL. On the record.

General, in answer to my question you are not reclamaing this item at this present time.

General SHULER. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you.

Senator CANNON. Is this one of the conversions where the question of the military labor was one of the problems?

General SHULER. This is correct, sir.

Senator CANNON. We will defer this until a later time.

General SHULER. Thank you.

Senator CANNON. You may proceed.

FORT CAMPBELL, KY.

General SHULER. We come to Fort Campbell, Ky., sir.

We are asking for one line item here of new authorization. This is on page 49. The item is an instrument trainer building. The existing facility is a mobilization-type structure located in a family housing area 4 miles from the airfield, the Fort Campbell Airfield.

This old temporary building is inadequate in size and is so constructed that the expensive instrument equipment is exposed to the weather. This will house the proposed equipment in a location close to the airfield. This will cut out loss of travel time, sir, and give proper operation.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Where is this instrument training being done at the present time?

General SHULER. It is being done at Fort Campbell, sir; at an old mobilization structure in the family housing area and located 4 miles from the airfield; so it is not in the position it should be in, and we don't have a proper facility.

Senator CANNON. Why does it have to be in a particular location for training? Isn't this just where you have your instrument trainers housed inside; the man gets in and trains under the hood to learn how to fly one of these airplanes.

General SHULER. Yes, sir; that is correct. That is exactly what the operation is, Senator.

Senator CANNON. What difference does it make where it is located then, whether it is located in a family housing area or whether it is located on the apron of the airfield.

General SHULER. We feel, sir, it is more efficient to have it near the airfield, since most of these people spend the rest of their time at the airfield. They have to be hauled 8 miles round trip by vehicle to get them out there and back to where they do most of their service, which is at the airfield.

Senator CANNON. Isn't it a fact that normally a man in training is scheduled during mornings, for example, for instrument trainer, and other airfield activities, like flight training, for afternoons, or vice versa?

Major ROPER. I am Major Roper, Department of the Army. They are scheduled, sir. The location of the link trainer facility on the airfield, however, improves our capability for these people to get their training during periods when they are not scheduled for flight missions and other activities. In addition, this facility includes training classroom space which is also needed at the airfield.

Senator CANNON. Is the family housing area where the facility is located the area where these people taking training are living?

Major ROPER. Some of them, sir, of course are living there. Others are living in the bachelor officer quarters and off post and are not located in that area.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Am I correct in believing that these 151 aviators, who are getting this instrument training aren't finished flyers?

Major ROPER. Yes, sir; they are. The purpose, sir, of the link or simulated instrument trainer is to teach instrument flight procedures and to maintain proficiency in these instrument flight procedures, thus reducing the requirement to fly actual aircraft to maintain this proficiency.

The cost, sir, of operating the link is quite a bit less than the cost of operating even our cheapest aircraft.

Senator CANNON. You may proceed, General.

FORT GORDON, GA.

General SHULER. The next station is Fort Gordon, Ga.

We are asking for three line items. The first is on page 51.

This item is a request for a Trainfire I range at this station. Modern range and training facilities do not exist at Fort Gordon. This item will provide a facility that incorporates relatively new firing concepts and training techniques into the training program for the Army training center which is located at this station.

We feel that the continued use of existing obsolete and outmoded range facilities fails to accept progress made in developing these new firing concepts and training techniques. We propose to demolish the old range facilities when this is completed.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Does that mean that you need a longer range? Or does that mean that these ranges aren't suitable at the present time for training a man with the most modern weapons and how to use them?

General SHULER. It is not in regard to the most modern weapons, sir. It is the manner in which he is trained. That is the switch. This is not the first Trainfire I range. It is probably about the last one we need. This is a switch from the known distance firing that you are quite familiar with, sir, to firing at targets of opportunity.

In other words, instead of knowing the range and hitting the bull's-eye in a prone position, for instance, you have to detect targets. You have to aim your rifle at detected targets. The targets move. They pop up. You have to fire at them without disarranging your aim.

You have to rapid fire at dispersed targets. You have to rapidly reload.

So you find the target, it moves and you try to hit it. This is a completely different concept than the old fixed distance rifle range, a much more modern and better concept.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It is a more modern way of teaching how to fire?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. You may proceed, General.

General SHULER. The second item at Fort Gordon, sir, is an enlisted men's barracks complex, and this is one of the repetitive items, the same as the ones we have seen, sir. We have a deficit here of 13,306 spaces. This will give us 3,260.

Senator CANNON. This is one of the complete complexes?

General SHULER. That is correct, sir.

Senator CANNON. You say a total of 98 buildings will be demolished if this is constructed. Are those buildings that are presently being used World War II-type buildings that have been improved up to this time?

General SHULER. No, sir. These are unimproved buildings. They are actually a health and safety hazard. They ought to be torn down anyway.

Senator CANNON. You may proceed, General.

General SHULER. On page 54, sir, at the same station we request a bachelor officer quarters. This again is a repetitive item and it pretty well takes care of our deficiency here at Fort Gordon. We are now using the typical temporary World War II wooden buildings that were constructed in 1941. They are in very bad condition.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What this means then really is that you are rebuilding Fort Gordon. Isn't that about it?

General SHULER. We are replacing the old World War II wooden buildings, sir, that are both inadequate and deteriorated structures.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This authorization, General, totals about $13 million, is that correct, roughly speaking, $1.2 million for the officers quarters and $12.1 million for these barracks spaces.

General SHULER. Enlisted men; yes, sir. This is the entire complex for a regimental area which supports about 4,000 men, sir, in this training and accommodating them as far as barracks is concerned.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Under the Secretary of Defense's projected program is it contemplated that Fort Gordon will be one of our permanent establishments?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; there is no doubt about it, sir. We are building a new signal school there, which was authorized last year. This is the signal center and a training center, sir. It is a permanent station.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And how many new barracks are already built down there?

General SHULER. We have, sir, the case here where this is the first request for new barracks.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The first request?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How many more requests will there be?

General SHULER. We have a deficit of 13,306 spaces. This is 3,260, so there should be about 3 more items like this in future years to take care of it, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator CANNON. You may proceed.

FORT JACKSON, S.C.

General SHULER. The next station, sir, is Fort Jackson, S.C.

We are asking for three line items.

The first line item is for a Trainfire II range. We do not have a Trainfire II range at this station. This very simply, sir, is progressing along the same concept I described before from the individual training to training the man to function in a squad and in a company.

In other words, we have again moving targets. We combine tactical maneuvering in the squad and in the company, so that the man is finally trained to operate in these units. They have a Trainfire I range.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

General SHULER. The next item, sir, is a repetitive item, an enlisted man's barracks complex at this station. This is also the first request at Fort Jackson for a barracks complex.

Senator SALTONSTALL. These barracks were built in 1941 and there were 6,982 spaces improved in 1958.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How many new spaces will this $12 million provide?

General SHULER. 3,260, sir.

General SALTONSTALL. 3,260 and how many more are going to come?

General SHULER. This would leave in the ones that aren't improved about 4,000 spaces. I would like to make it clear to the committee that what was done, sir, in 1956 and 1957, around in that period, in improving these old World War II barracks was mostly the interior, painting them, reroofing them, fixing up the stairs, modernizing the plumbing to some degree. There was nothing we could do, other than to rebuild the building, to improve the structural strength or the foundation quality of the building.

While these are useful for a number of years more than the ones that weren't improved, I want to make my point, sir, that we are going to have to replace these, too, some day.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is a permanent post?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And what is its mission?

General SHULER. This is a training center.

Senator CANNON. Very well, you may proceed to the next item.

General SHULER. The next item, sir, still on Fort Jackson, is a roundout of an enlisted men's barracks complex. The entire item was requested last year, sir, and this is a reduction that occurred in the Department of Defense in connection with the size of the budget. They have approved our requesting this to roundout the complex that we got from the Congress last year.

Senator CANNON. What was the cost of the part of the complex that was authorized last year?

General SHULER. It was $9 million.

Senator CANNON. $9 million?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. With this $2.9 million that would make the total cost of this complex $11.9 million.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. The one you are requesting this year comes to a total of $12.2. Is that because of increased costs or what is the difference?

General SHULER. For one thing, sir, there is a 3-percent rise in construction costs which has been occurring for the last 6 or 7 years and is still going on. This is one factor.

The other one would be the site preparation which shouldn't be too much different. It is on the same post, but you do have variations in the sites, sir, whether you have rolling terrain or perfectly flat, and that sort of thing.

But I believe if you took in the construction rise, sir, that this would be quite comparable. These are standard plans, sir. The only thing that could vary are the utilities and site preparation.

Senator CANNON. This will be one complete complex when this is done?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Senator CANNON. How many complexes would you then have at Fort Jackson?

General SHULER. This would be two, sir.

Senator CANNON. When you say this would be two, does that include the other one that you requested initially?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. If the Congress gives us these 17 would make 2 barracks complexes here.

Senator CANNON. So that you only have about three-fourths of one at the present time?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; and it is just under construction.

Senator CANNON. And how many do you anticipate you will be requesting?

General SHULER. Three more, sir. That would complete the requirements, three more. These would be spread over a number of years.

Senator CANNON. Very well, you may proceed.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Chairman, may I add a special question here on the general situation?

This has to do with the contracts that you have let for the last year, and I make this request for this subcommittee as well as appropriations too.

With reference to your contracts that you have let through the Engineers for this Army construction, you give us a report of the percentage of that money that was let out through competitive bids.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

actually conduct the work you are doing at these places.

Senator STENNIS. I imagine you already have this data compiled, but we want that for the record, the percentage that was spent through competitive bids, and the percentage spent otherwise. You mentioned this rise in construction cost.

Couldn't you give us a table showing this rise in construction cost for the last several years? You have these figures already?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Whatever figures you have already prepared will be sufficient I am sure. It might require some explanation. Can you put that in?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

The following table reflects the building cost index for a 5-year period as published in Engineering News-Record:

Years:	*Yearly increase (percent)*
1959	3.4
1960	1.5
1961	1.4
1962	2.4
1963	3.3

Senator STENNIS. And then a table showing the estimates by the Army of what these items are going to cost and how it is worked out by the actual bids that you get.

General SHULER. Yes, sir; we have that.

Senator STENNIS. Give us the overall picture and then pick out some that showed the least variation and some of those that showed the most variation.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. If you could show $10, $15, or $20 million worth of contracts that showed the least variation, and the type and then $15 or $20 million that showed the most variation, I think that would be helpful to us. Mr. Chairman, if we could have those prepared and put in the record here and also have the same thing applying to the appropriations subcommittee, using the same list of figures.

During the 3-year period from January 1, 1961, through December 31, 1963, contracts were awarded on $1,325.6 million of construction with formal advertising and competitive bids. During this same period contracts were negotiated and awarded without formal advertising for $120.1 million of construction. However, of the $120.1 million negotiated, competition was obtained on $105.5 million, leaving $14.6 million negotiated without competition. Thus, of the total awards of $1,445.7 million, 99 percent was awarded with competition.

General SHULER. I would be glad to do that, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And anything additional on this general subject that you might wish to put in.

General SHULER. Yes, sir. I would hasten to assure the committee that on the competitive bidding we are running well over 98 percent competitive bidding. I believe it is closer to 99 percent. We have always had a good record in this regard.

Senator STENNIS. Very fine, I remember that. And you are also the construction officer for the Air Force.

General CLARKE. That is correct, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Could you at the same time get up the figures for the Air Force?

General CLARKE. Insofar as competitive bidding is concerned?

Senator STENNIS. Covering these points in the same way.

General CLARKE. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. For the Air Force as well as the Engineers.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you.

(Information requested follows:)

COMPARISON OF PROJECT COSTS AFTER CONTRACT AWARD WITH BUDGET ESTIMATES ON CORPS OF ENGINEERS' CONSTRUCTION

Generally speaking, the cost of projects after construction contracts are awarded validates the budget estimates we present to Congress. For example, an analysis of the Army's fiscal year 1963 program reveals that the 205 projects awarded by the Corps of Engineers through March 1964 have a current estimated cost of $118.7 million as compared to budget estimates for these items of $123.6 million. This indicates that we may complete these items, which are now collectively 65 percent complete, at a cost of 96 percent of the budget estimates.

Regardless of this closeness of the estimates, we experience a limited number of extreme variations on individual items. A listing of these extreme instances follows. However, nearly three-fourths of the program, dollarwise, falls in an area 15 percent above and below the budget estimate. These extreme variations result from abnormal contingencies caused by unforeseen conditions or from modifications in the projects.

The funds thus remaining in the budget estimates are a partial source for financing emergent requirements permitted under the general authorization of section 103 of annual authorization acts, and for financing the replacement of damaged or destroyed facilities authorized under 10 U.S.C. 2673 which work otherwise could be financed only by deferral of essential authorized projects.

Estimating is a branch of engineering for which no firm criteria exists. It is not an exact science, and no matter how much care is taken, an estimate is just what the name implies—an "estimate." This is borne out by the wide variation in the estimates reflected in bids submitted by the construction contractors. For example, bids on a 600-seat chapel at Fort Dix, N.J., estimated by the Government to cost $845,200, revealed that 10 contractors bid, with their estimates ranging from $789,000 to $1,044,000, a spread of 32 percent. This is wider than normal; however, the average spread on over 500 Army jobs awarded since July 1, 1961, is 27 percent, with an average of over 7 bidders per job.

Extremes of Army projects exceeding budget estimates

Project	Budget estimates	CWE
Fort Devens, Mass., 3 battalion headquarters and classrooms	$470,000	$683,000
Fort Ord, Calif., shop lean-tos, add to hangar	237,000	316,000
U.S. Military Academy, N.Y., 24 tennis courts	200,000	266,000
Location 04, Eritrea, central powerplant	3,039,000	3,909,000
U.S. Military Academy, N.Y., motor maintenance shop	350,000	441,000
Fort Campbell, Ky., 8 ammo igloos	513,000	641,000
Fort Rucker, Ala., bachelor officer's quarters	631,000	774,000
Fort Bragg, N.C., 3 motor repair shops	377,000	465,000
Fort Meade, Md., motor maintenance facility	493,000	602,000

Extremes of Army projects costing less than the budget estimates

Project	Budget estimate	CWE
Fort Bragg, N.C., hardstands	$269,000	$82,000
Dugway Proving Ground, Utah, extend electric distribution lines	409,000	158,000
Fort Bliss, Tex., supply operations building	1,069,000	636,000
Fort Rucker, Ala. aircraft parking, auxiliary No. 2	1,202,000	731,000
Okinawa, munition storage	1,418,000	860,000
Fort Dix, N.J., heating plant	450,000	291,000
Fort Knox, Ky:		
Arm and instrument repair shop	700,000	445,000
Air-condition hospital	1,000,000	645,000
Fort Sill, Okla., aircraft parking	715,000	491,000
Fort Dix, N.J., steam distribution	561,000	425,000

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS, AIR FORCE

An analysis of the Air Force program indicates that the average CWE of awarded project is 97 to 98 percent of the budget estimate. This does not mean that all the individual budget estimates are this close since there are variations on individual items which result in costs ranging more than 25 percent either way from the programed costs. Many factors influence bidding. Time of the year, the labor and material market, other construction in the locality, and the type of construction all have a decided effect upon the bid price. It is not at all unusual to find competitive bids for a given project varying 25 to 30 percent from the low bid. We feel that our estimates over the entire program have been very good and with few exceptions certainly have been as close as should be expected. Any small savings which we realize from completed projects assists materially in funding emergency construction.

Since the law limits the overall cost of our programs to 105 percent of the total budget estimate, every cost over the budget figure must be compensated for by savings on other line items. We try to preclude the loss of essential projects by establishing a target design cost at least 5 percent below the programed amount. This provides a small margin of safety to compensate for unforeseen cost increases which may arise due to one of several of the many factors which influence the bid results. If a high CWE is indicated during design, it may be necessary to reduce scope to stay within the programed funds or, as an alternative, deductive bid items are established so that we obtain at least a minimum usable facility, depending on the bids received.

The following lists contain some of the more extreme variations in project costs which we have experienced on the Air Force program. Such extreme variations are generally the result of (1) a reduced requirement after the program has been approved, or (2) the recognition of costs which were unforeseen during the programing cycle, but which must be borne in order to construct a usable facility.

Extremes of Air Force projects exceeding budget estimates

Project	Budget estimate	CWE
Hamilton Air Force Base, Calif., area search radar	$30,000	$66,000
Dow Air Force Base, Maine, area search radar	74,000	133,000
Wakkanai Air Station, Japan, dispensary	331,000	502,000
Ellsworth Air Force Base, S. Dak., area search radar	70,000	97,000
Kincheloe Air Force Base, Mich., airmen's dorm	388,000	535,000
Iraklion Air Station, Crete, airmen's dorm	420,000	540,000
Paine Air Force Base, Wash., runway, primary instruction	1,620,000	2,040,000

Extremes of Air Force projects costing less than the budget estimates

Project	Budget estimate	CWE
Edwards Air Force Base, Calif., physiology science laboratory	$189,000	$48,000
Minot Air Force Base, N. Dak., automobile maintenance shop	354,000	140,000
Westover Air Force Base, Mass., aircraft maintenance apron	199,000	87,000
Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska, lighting taxiway	669,000	362,000
Loring Air Force Base, Maine, aircraft maintenance apron	185,000	93,000
Dyess Air Force Base, Tex., runway, primary instruction	4,124,000	2,492,000
Grand Forks Air Force Base, N. Dak., field training facility	330,000	214,000
McGuire Air Force Base, N.J., warehouse	363,000	244,000

Senator CANNON. You may proceed, General.

FORT McCLELLAN, ALA.

General SHULER. The next station is Fort McClellan, Ala.

We had a line item requested at this station which was deleted by the House Armed Services Committee and which we do not desire to reclama.

Senator CANNON. You may proceed to the next one.

FORT RUCKER, ALA.

General SHULER. Fort Rucker, Ala. We are requesting three line items.

The first is on page 65 and is a flight instructor building. This building will provide a coordinated efficient training facility for instrument flying instructor and examining instructions.

The present temporary buildings were built for other purposes and are too small or poorly arranged and are wasteful in training time and personnel. This is as you know, sir, our center for training in Army aviation.

Senator CANNON. You say you do not have sufficient space in the four present facilities?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; they are too small and weren't built for the purpose we are using them for.

Senator CANNON. Of course, as times and conditions change, you run into the problem constantly that buildings were not built for the purpose they are presently being used.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. So I don't think that is necessarily a very good answer. They may not have been built for that purpose, but if they can be used for it, I don't see what the problem would be.

General SHULER. I meant it, sir, in the sense that there are some operations that do require, I think more than others, a building that fits the operation. I would think that instruction, indoor instruction, would be one of these. That is the only context I meant it in, sir.

Senator CANNON. And this is your principal center for Army aviation training?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. This is an extremely busy place.

Senator CANNON. Was there any proposal to transfer this to some other location? What was the story about a proposed transfer to Olathe, Kans.?

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Chairman, I am Mr. Foster from General Shuler's office. The proposal to take over the Naval Air Station at Olathe was an extension of the Army's aviation training system. It was by no means a replacement for the activities at Fort Rucker and was based on a projection of our requirement for aviator input to the Army's structure.

A reassessment of that projected input has deferred the requirement for an additional station at this time. That is the reason we have backed out of the proposal to take over Olathe.

Senator CANNON. So you have no plans at the present time to take over Olathe?

Mr. FOSTER. That is correct.

Senator CANNON. Or to transfer any of this activity to Olathe?

Mr. FOSTER. That is right.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Chairman, let's see what additional plans are in formation now for Rucker, along this line of expansion.

Major ROPER. Sir, the Army has a study which is presently being conducted which addresses itself, sir, to the longer range requirements for Army aviators, which could, if approved when completed, result in increased requirements for training facilities.

At this time, sir, these requirements are not firm.

Senator STENNIS. Do these items in the bill this year represent all of your present planned requirements for Fort Rucker?

General SHULER. No, sir. We have future requirements, sir, to carry out our master plan, this being a permanent station. By that I mean the replacement of a number of these older temporary buildings. On page 64, sir, we show over the next 4 years, $8,621,000.

Senator STENNIS. To make it more specific, are any flight instructor buildings planned now?

General SHULER. No, sir. This cleans this up.

Senator STENNIS. Are any more classroom buildings planned?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. We do need some more classroom buildings.

Senator STENNIS. How many?

General SHULER. We need 60 permanent classroom buildings, sir, and this project would add 17 to the 12 now existing, so that gives us 29 away from 60. We would need 31 more, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Thirty-one more classroom buildings of this type?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Just to take care of your present program?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. I am sorry, sir, these are classrooms, not buildings. I will have to correct my figures because, for instance, the three classroom buildings we are requesting here have either five or six classrooms in each.

Senator STENNIS. What we want to know is, What are your future requirements for classroom buildings? You can't answer that without making a calculation.

General SHULER. I can pretty well answer that, sir, by the square-footage comparison. The request here is 59,000 square feet. The total needed is 159,000, so this would be about a third of our total requirements.

Senator STENNIS. Based on your present plans?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Concerning the bachelor officer quarters, does this complete the picture or what part of your plan does this represent?

General SHULER. No, sir, we have a bad situation here. Fort Rucker is fairly isolated. We need 598 more spaces and this is for 120, so we would still have to come in for about 470 spaces or about 4 more like this.

Senator STENNIS. So this is approximately $1 million increment of a $5 million program?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; that is correct, and it is mostly all replacement of inadequate and temporary facilities.

Senator STENNIS. This master plan you are talking about or extended plan, that is all just in the planning. There is nothing concrete on that yet?

General SHULER. We know the type of facility we need, sir, but we don't know what fiscal year we will be able to get it in the budget. We have it planned out. We know the strength, we know the mission.

Therefore we know the type of structure we need, and this is planned out by the post master planning board assisted by the Corps of Engineers, and we have these in folios, you see, sir, so that we know the type of building.

But we don't know when we could come to Congress with them.

Senator STENNIS. Is that the only uncertain part, what fiscal year you are going to get it in the budget? If it is we certainly shouldn't leave this here, because what we want to know what the future picture is for Rucker?

General SHULER. Sir, if a study comes up with an approved recommendation by proper authority that we are going to add a mission at Rucker then I would, of course, have to add that to what I stated. I am talking about the present operation there, the present mission.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Chairman, let's get the full picture on this. I am not objecting to these items at all, but I think we ought to know what this installment means and what the next one is going to be.

Senator CANNON. General, will you submit for the record what your present plan calls for at Rucker, and what you now have, so that we can see what we are confronted with over the long-range picture insofar as your present approved plan is concerned.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

The existing facilities and those funded and under construction total $88,735,000. There are three items totaling $2,994,000 in the fiscal year 1965 program. The future requirements to complete the present master plan, which is based on the installation's present mission total $41,762,000 and are as follows:

Operational and training facilities	$7,615,000
Maintenance and production facilities	5,814,000
Supply facilities	5,312,000
Hospital and medical facilities	307,000
Administrative facilities	4,931,000
Housing and community facilities	14,632,000
Utilities and ground improvements	3,151,000
Total	41,762,000

Senator CANNON. Then as I understand it you are conducting a study which may vary that at some time in the future when and if that study is completed and approved?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Chairman, I understand it is more than a study. I understood the general to say it is already firmed up, except for the year when they may be able to get it in the budget.

General SHULER. Pardon me, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Maybe that was wrong.

General SHULER. I believe one subject concerns Major Roper's statement that a study was underway.

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

General SHULER. The other is the master plan of the post to support what is there now, and does not concern the possibility of an additional mission being put in there or something being taken out. These are two different things, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Let's get the statement about the master plan that is already in being.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And also get a statement about what is contemplated for the future, but not yet firm?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That will be fine; thank you, sir.

Senator CANNON. You may proceed.

(Information requested follows:)

FUTURE CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS, FORT RUCKER, ALA.

The Army is currently studying its future needs for aviators. If increased training requirements result, it is possible that a portion of the additional facilities needed would be planned for Fort Rucker. However, in view of airspace limitations, it is anticipated that the majority of the requirement would be met at other locations.

Army aviator training is currently about equally divided between rotary and fixed-wing training. With the delivery of more modern aircraft, principally helicopters, the Army's need for fixed-wing aviators is diminishing with a corresponding increase in rotary-wing requirements. Future curriculum revisions will reflect this change and, by fiscal year 1969, rotary-wing training will predominate. This is expected to generate some additional construction requirements at Fort Rucker, involving both conversion of fixed-wing facilities and provision of additional special use rotary-wing facilities. These anticipated requirements should not significantly increase the total future construction requirement for Fort Rucker as reflected in the currently approved installation master plan.

FORT STEWART, GA.

General SHULER. The next station, sir, is Fort Stewart, Ga.

We are asking two line items at this station.

First on page 69. This is a flight training facility, sir, required here to support a new mission which has been given Fort Stewart. This is the range for live firing from rotary wing and fixed wing aircraft, a maintenance facility and a parking apron for these aircraft. There are no Army facilities for this mission at this time. We studied 24 other Department of Defense installations including Navy and Air Force before it was decided to put it at Fort Stewart. We have adequate firing area here, sir, and it is fairly close to Fort Rucker.

Senator CANNON. It says clear and grub 71 acres and clear and fill 450 firing range areas. Do you have to go out and fill 450 acres for a firing range?

Major ROPER. Sir, the area that is contemplated for this type of activity is in the eastern portion of the Fort Stewart restricted area, sir, which consists of quite a bit of swamp and quite a bit of forested area. This, I believe, is what requires the clearing and filling that is stated there. The western portion of the range is pretty well filled up with tank gunnery ranges and that sort of thing, sir.

Senator CANNON. If you are doing firing practice from aircraft, why do you have to fill this area?

Major ROPER. Sir, these are necessary to place the targets in the area, and the scoring equipment to provide the overall capability. It is just a forest in there now, the better part of a forest, sir.

Senator CANNON. Very well, General.

General SHULER. The other item at Fort Stewart is the hangar with shops. This would provide maintenance space for the aircraft using Liberty Army Airfield other than those using the firing facility which we previously discussed. The existing facility is too small.

It is a prefabricated building, but it will be retained to meet the requirements of various units which utilize Fort Stewart for periodic training missions. The airfield is used by Fort Rucker Aviation School for air training exercises.

The 82d Airborne Division from Fort Bragg conducts training exercises involving aircraft at this installation.

Senator CANNON. General, that is the bell indicating the Senate is now in session. We will not be able to continue further this morning. We stand in recess until 8:30 tomorrow morning and we will resume on this item of Fort Stewart.

(Whereupon, at 10 a.m., the committee recessed, to reconvene at 8:30 a.m., Thursday, April 30, 1964.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL YEAR 1965

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1964

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to recess, at 8:30 a.m., in room 212, Old Senate Office Building.

Present: Senators Stennis, Cannon (presiding), Young of Ohio, and Saltonstall.

Also present: Gordon A. Nease, professional staff member, and Herbert S. Atkinson, assistant chief clerk, Committee on Armed Services;

Vorley M. Rexroad, professional staff member, and Fred M. Rhodes, minority counsel, Committee on Appropriations.

Senator STENNIS. We will continue our hearings this morning on the military construction authorization bill.

At the time we adjourned yesterday, we were discussing the requirements for Fort Stewart, Ga. You may begin this morning, General Shuler, on page 70 of your justification book, which relates to the requirements for hangar with shops.

A question has been raised here about your MOHAWK program. If you have something special on that you can cover that now too.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. W. R. SHULER—Resumed

General SHULER. The item on page 70 does not have any relation to the flight training facility. The MOHAWK question refers to the first item, the flight training facility on page 69.

Mr. Chairman, these facilities that we request to support this aerial gunnery are tailored to fit exactly the requirements which result from the MOHAWK aircraft already in the Army inventory. As you know, sir, the fiscal year 1965 buy was canceled. We have made previous years' buys, and by December of 1965 we expect to have the total number of these previous buys in the Army inventory.

So what I am saying is that the requirement was are asking for here is necessary and not affected at all by the curtailment in the fiscal year 1965 MOHAWK buy.

Senator STENNIS. This is something you need now to support your facilities, the training and planes that you already have?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; it supports the Vietnam operation.

Senator STENNIS. All right. We might get Senator Morse over here to help us pass on that one. Is there anything else you want to say about it, General?

General SHULER. No, sir.
Senator STENNIS. All right, next item, General.

FOURTH ARMY AREA

FORT BLISS, TEX.

General SHULER. Page 72, Fort Bliss, we ask for three line items, the first being on page 73, and this is a radio receiver building. The existing building we are using, sir, is a World War II temporary type structure which is too small to properly house the necessary radio equipment that is involved at Fort Bliss.

In addition it is in an area of very high electrical interference. Also the construction of this old building is such that dust and sand infiltrate and it damages the very complex communications equipment.

Senator STENNIS. This is a matter of preserving your equipment and replacing an old outmoded building?

General SHULER. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

General SHULER. The next item is on page 74 and is an enlisted men's service club. There are no permanent service clubs at Fort Bliss, sir. The total of existing service club facilities consists of two temporary buildings which provide only 26 percent of the total requirement for this type of facility at Fort Bliss.

The first of these two existing service club buildings is a badly deteriorated temporary building constructed in 1918. This item is very important, sir, to the morale of the enlisted men. It helps keep them on the post instead of going places we don't desire them to go to in their spare time.

Senator STENNIS. I don't know of anything that would do more for the morale of the men than one of these proper buildings. How many men do you have on duty at Fort Bliss?

General SHULER. The enlisted strength, sir, is 17,733.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

General SHULER. The next item, sir, is on page 75 and is a request for alteration to the electrical distribution system.

Senator STENNIS. Why is it necessary?

General SHULER. We have had a rapid load increase, sir, at this station. This load accompanied the growth of the missile school. This is a very important station where we train in our missiles, and this has necessitated increasing the electrical distribution system voltage. This is what this project is for, to increase the voltage, and thereby get more efficient power supplied to the station.

In other words, we have outgrown the electrical power supply at this station and we need to bring it up to proper level.

Senator STENNIS. Do you buy this electricity from the power companies?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. They just deliver it to the boundary line?

General SHULER. To the boundary; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

General SHULER. This is generally true throughout all our stations.

Senator STENNIS. I remember that. Next item.

FORT HOOD, TEX.

General SHULER. Next is Fort Hood in Texas, sir. We are asking for three line items. The first is on page 77 and is an avionics shop. I would like sir, to put a short bit of information in the record because this is a repetitive type item.

Senator STENNIS. All right, without objection it will be so ordered.

AVIONICS SHOPS

Modern Army aircraft, flight operations, and aviation supporting activities make extensive use of communications and electronic equipment. Efficient economical maintenance of this vital equipment is fostered by the provision of adequate facilities conveniently located with respect to the aircraft and flight line activities supported. This year's program includes a request for this type of maintenance facility at Fort Hood, Tex. (estimated cost $108,000) and Fort Sill, Okla. (estimated cost $78,000). At both installations the inadequacies of the existing facilities degrades the maintenance effort devoted to communications and electronic equipment.

General SHULER. This is an operational requirement, Mr. Chairman, to provide a maintenance shop for our aircraft communications and navigational aids equipment, which has to be maintained just as the aircraft does.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

General SHULER. The next, sir, on page 78, is a request for hard stands and facilities at two tactical equipment parks. The existing adequate hard stands can accommodate only 20 percent of the vehicles at Fort Hood. Currently the vehicles of the two battalions scheduled to utilize this project must be parked upon and receive most of their organizational maintenance on gravel covered areas, and these gravel motor parks are either excessively muddy or dusty throughout most of the year. This, sir, handicaps our efforts on maintenance and costs us, really, money in the long run because our equipment is down more than it woud be and we cannot keep it up.

Senator STENNIS. What is this equipment?

General SHULER. This, sir, is the track and wheel combat equipment of these units.

Senator STENNIS. Tanks and trucks?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; actually 434 pieces.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

General SHULER. The next item, Mr. Chairman, on page 79, is a repetitive item.

It is an enlisted men's barracks complex at this station. We have a deficit here of 8,343 spaces and this would give us 3,260 spaces toward cleaning up this deficit, sir. This is the same type complex we discussed earlier in the hearing.

Senator STENNIS. What do you mean when you say deficit?

General SHULER. I mean, sir, to complete the requirement for the master plan permanent strength of this station, to get them out of these old World War II temporary buildings that I described as being so bad off that they are going to fall down in the next 5, 6, or 7 years, this is the program, sir, to replace them with permanent barracks.

These other men are now in these old wooden buildings.

Senator STENNIS. What kind of a dormitory effect will these new buildings have? I don't believe I have had the floor plan described

for these new buildings in this complex? It is not just an open hall, is it, cut off into units?

General CLARKE. These are squad units, sir, and then for the noncommissioned officers they have two to a room and in a few cases one to a room.

Senator STENNIS. And the enlisted men you have in a squad together?

General CLARKE. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Senator STENNIS. How many are there in a squad now?

General CLARKE. They are eight-man rooms, sir.

Senator STENNIS. We are talking about these new type barracks, Senator, for these barracks complexes we are building.

Senator YOUNG. Yes.

General SHULER. If I may, Mr. Chairman, this is a model of the entire regimental complex.

Senator STENNIS. You have a few rooms with one man and some with two.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That is for your noncoms?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And the others are for eight?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Show that to Senator Young and let's move on. Next item.

Senator YOUNG. I will have to leave at 9 to help make a quorum at Public Works.

FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEX.

General SHULER. The next is Fort Sam Houston.

Senator STENNIS. This was rejected by the House?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; we are asking for one line item in our requirement. This item is for air conditioning of six administration buildings which compose the headquarters of the 4th Army at Fort Sam Houston. The situation here very shortly is that we do have presently some evaporative coolers and a few window unit air conditioners, but this not doing the job, and we are entitled according to the rules on humidity and the weather season to air conditioning here. This item would correct this condition.

Senator STENNIS. You are going to increase your efficiency as well as the good humor?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. It gets very hot down there, as you know, in that location.

Senator STENNIS. All right; next item.

FORT POLK, LA.

General SHULER. The next item is on page 84, Fort Polk, one item. We are asking to rehabilitate some of the better mobilization-type facilities. I should spend a minute here, sir, because this is a little different type of project than normal. We have two items in this program that are the same, one at this station and one at Fort Lewis, which we will come to later. These requests are at Fort Polk and Fort Lewis to do a minimum amount of betterment to these buildings

both in this program and in the O. & M. program to do repair, and that has already been presented to the Congress in the O. & M. program.

The reason is that when we had the Berlin buildup, sir, we had to put a National Guard division at Fort Lewis and one at Fort Polk, into these unimproved barracks, and we got a tremendous amount of complaints from the families of these people and from the Congress.

We feel that if we can do this now in a minimum fashion, that we can get this up to a very minimum acceptable status so that if we have to do it again, if we have an emergency such as the Berlin buildup, that we can put a division or two divisions into halfway decent buildings.

Senator STENNIS. Let me interrupt you. I have been down to Fort Polk, gentlemen of the committee, and the place was built hastily during World War II and abandoned with about five caretakers. Weeds and briars have grown up. It was very quickly reoccupied during the Berlin buildup. They had an entire unit there of National Guard and Army Reserve men, and they did quite a creditable job in my opinion. There hasn't been any real money spent down there since World War II.

What are you going to do with just $627,000? That is just a pittance, if you really mean business, to try to do something with Camp Polk.

General SHULER. Sir, these buildings are not presently being utilized by the regular garrison at Polk.

Senator STENNIS. How many men do you have at Polk now?

General SHULER. Twenty-two thousand, sir; but this is an area outside of the area they are using. What we would intend to do here, sir, is with the total amount of money in the MCA program, $1½ million for both Fort Lewis and Fort Polk, and in the O. & M. program for repair, of about $3½ million, is to make minimum repairs and to do some improvement in the messhalls so we can use electrical equipment.

We are really not putting an awful lot into any one building, sir. There are a large number of buildings involved.

Senator STENNIS. Are the men down there now Regulars?

General SHULER. They are Regulars.

Senator STENNIS. Good.

General SHULER. And also the Reserve training, National Guard people on summer training, could use these buildings, too, sir. But the main reason is to have them in a decent state if we do have to mobilize and use them.

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, if we are going to use it at all, we certainly need to spend more money down there than this. It is really an austerity program, and I think the Reserves and National Guard deserve a great deal of credit for what they did there.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. General, is this just simply to get the buildings in shape in case they ever have to be used or is this part of a usable current program?

General SHULER. Sir, the primary reason is the first reason you stated. As I said, we had to put these two National Guard divisions into real crummy facilities, and we don't want to have to do that again. This is a very minimum program.

Senator CANNON. Is it the Army's position that we should keep facilities available in the event we have to go to mobilization strength all over the country, to keep facilities completely up to date at all times?

General SHULER. No, sir; that is not our position. Our position is only for two divisions' worth of facilities, only at Fort Polk and Fort Lewis. We picked the best condition facilities we have in this category of World War II temporaries. They are not in good repair, but by fixing them up this way, we will feel they will be acceptable if we have to mobilize one or two divisions again.

Senator CANNON. But you would not normally use these facilities unless we had a mobilization and you had to bring in additional personnel.

General SHULER. Only for summer training, sir, the Guard and Reserve.

Senator CANNON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you.

Are there any further questions about this? I think if you saw the installation down there, Senator Cannon, it would be very apparent that it is going to be used. Something has to be done with the repair problem. They can't even use modern equipment in many of those buildings, even the kitchens.

General SHULER. That is right.

Senator STENNIS. This is over and beyond what you are using now and you are trying to build up a little Standby Reserve space down there.

General SHULER. This is correct, sir. It is really only so that we won't have to put any more National Guard divisions into this type of facility. We are only doing the very minimum, sir, I can assure you. I would like to put in the record the number of buildings involved, because I think this is important.

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

General SHULER. At Fort Polk there are 445 buildings and at Fort Lewis 490 buildings, so actually the money per building is not too much.

Senator STENNIS. I know I saw medical units there, for instance, giving their men training and they had to use stumps and brush piles to spread their equipment on.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. They just didn't have the facilities. We will move on to the next item.

FORT SILL, OKLA.

General SHULER. The next station is page 85, Fort Sill, Okla. We are asking for five line items.

The first one is on page 86, and is an avionics shop. It is the same as the one we discussed earlier this morning, sir, a repetitive item. This again is to keep repaired our aircraft communications, surveillance, electronics, and navigation equipment.

Senator STENNIS. The next item is denied by the House. Address yourself to the reasons given if they gave any reasons.

General SHULER. The only reason they gave, Mr. Chairman, was that they thought we could wait another year. They did not deny the

need for this. We have this on our reclama request. We feel quite strongly in one regard, and that is that we are violating safety criteria in the way we are operating now.

This is what we are trying to correct. There is 2,000 tons of storage involved here, and we think it is a very necessary project, and it is a hazardous operation at present, but the House did say what I have cited.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Senator SALTONSTALL. 2,000 tons of ammunition?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Next are the officer's field ration mess and bachelor officer quarters.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Cover those please?

General SHULER. Page 88 is the officer's field mess. This will provide a central type mess here to serve the U.S. Army artillery student officers and foreign student officers and Reserve officers on active duty for training and the bachelor officers assigned to the U.S. Army Artillery and Missile School. It will be located in the permanent bachelor officer quarters area which does not presently have any mess. The present inadequate mess is 1 mile away from the bachelor officer quarters and will be demolished if we are able to get this project.

It is a temporary wooden mobilization type building that we are presently utilizing.

Senator STENNIS. Is there anything especially the matter with it? I know you have a lot of these buildings. Some look good, some rather decrepit and rundown. Is there anything special about replacing this one, except that 1 mile distance?

General SHULER. No, sir. It is in the category of something that we are going to have to replace in the not-too-distant future, and it is of such importance to the command that is in the fiscal year 1965 program. It is a World War II structure replacement.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How close is it to where the men live?

General SHULER. The present building is 1 mile from where the men live but I don't think this is a factor that is too important, but it is just a fact.

Senator STENNIS. The next item, bachelor officer quarters.

General SHULER. On page 89 sir, the bachelor officer quarters request. We have a deficit here of a thousand spaces and we are asking for 300 to alleviate part of that deficiency. We have covered this as a repetitive type item previously in the hearing, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

General SHULER. The next is on page 90 at Fort Sill, conversion of the overhead electric line. This concerns a power capacity deficiency. This is to convert a portion of the electric distribution system from 4,160 volts to 13,200 volts with the necessary switching equipment and feeders and other necessary auxiliary work.

This is, as I say, needed to increase the capacity of the primary distribution system, which is necessitated by the growth that has taken place at this station sir, added facilities. It is again a modernization of the outgrown electrical system.

Senator STENNIS. It this a must?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

FIFTH ARMY AREA

FORT CARSON, COLO.

General SHULER. We come to the 5th Army, sir.

The first station is Fort Carson. We are asking for five line items. The first is on page 93. The item is two tactical equipment shops and facilities.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, will you permit a question? General, go back to that electricity item for a moment. We had similar items with Senator Cannon yesterday in other places. If you don't convert this, if you leave it as it is at the present time, what will be the result?

Is the present electrical system dangerous? It is just a question of whether it is adequate, isn't that it?

General SHULER. No, sir. Failure to provide this project, sir, will cause substation No. 1 which is the main substation to become overloaded and this will result in insufficient electric power to serve all the loads connected to the substation, so it is a rather dangerous situation.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Then this is a more important project, more of a must, than those two or three we discussed yesterday?

General SHULER. I think, sir, in all of the ones that are in this type of category we have an overload problem. When we have that, we have the same condition. This is what the modernization process means in this instance.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Yes.

General SHULER. That we have got to come up to a state where we can handle the present load rather than have overload take place, which is what has happened. The systems haven't been increased over a great number of years and as we put more construction in and more load on them they just have to simply be brought up to snuff, sir.

Senator STENNIS. As I understand it you have reached the point where the overload can't be carried beyond a certain point, is that right?

General SHULER. That is right, sir.

Senator STENNIS. It just can't serve your requirements.

General SHULER. The circuit breakers go out and you are without power.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This one appears to me more necessary from what you say than the two we had yesterday.

General SHULER. They are all about the same, Senator Saltonstall.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You put as much emphasis on the other two as you did on this one. Maybe I didn't question you enough.

General SHULER. I may not have done the same type of job defending the others, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Let's proceed with Fort Carson.

General SHULER. The first item, sir, as I said is on page 93 for two tactical equipment shops and facilities. This is in a repetitive category, sir. We have a request for five of these at four division stations and one major training installation at a total cost of $6½ million for the five.

I would like to tell you something about them in general so that we can group them as repetitive items later on. The situation which faces

us, sir, with respect to our maintenance facilities is quite analogous to that we face with respect to troop housing and the supporting facilities.

Just as great numbers of our enlisted personnel and our bachelor officers are still necessarily housed in these old World War II deteriorated buildings, so most of the organization and maintenance facilities are in the same type of structure. We have done a pretty good job now of modernizing the Army as far as expenditure of PEMA funds and buying the modern fighting equipment that we have, but we haven't kept pace in our equipment maintenance facilities, sir, to keep this equipment up to its operating optimum, and we should be doing this. We have got to be ready at all times, and if our equipment goes down we can't use it. This will assist materially, sir, in doing this job to have a proper shop to do it in.

This one at Fort Carson, sir, is the first one of these five shops. We are presently using World War II mobilization shops that are deteriorated and that are grossly inadequate in maintaining a ROAD division, because we have more equipment, it is more complex, it is heavier, and we just can't do the job with what we have here, sir.

That is the reason for this request.

Senator STENNIS. This is one of your major training and—some special division, is it not, at Fort Carson?

General SHULER. This is a Strac division, sir, that has to go anywhere in the world on minutes notice, a very important division, yes sir.

Senator STENNIS. I don't know, you fellows have a lot of shops it seems to me.

General SHULER. We are very short, Mr. Chairman, on this type facility.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

General SHULER. I would like to say, Mr. Chairman, that we have had a number of GAO reports leveled on us for lack of keeping up the maintenance of our fighting equipment, and I would like to say that this type of shortage contributes to a condition like that.

Senator STENNIS. I know. I think what worries me is that you were about to abandon Fort Carson a few years ago. We had a lot of testimony about it. You were justifying turning it in.

General SHULER. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Then you went into a new program. This is out in Nevada, isn't it?

General SHULER. No, sir, this is in Colorado.

Senator STENNIS. Well, we needn't lose any time over it. Perhaps I am mistaken. But I understand you have an altogether different situation now, a different kind of division there, and your equipment, or buildings, were not built to take care of the situation which you have.

General SHULER. That is right. It used to be a training division.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It is the same old question. The type of vehicles has changed, they are larger, and the old buildings aren't big enough to house them.

General SHULER. That is right, and it is also a ROAD division. It used to be a training divsion, for training recruits.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Is Fort Carson planned as a permanent facility in the plans projected by the Secretary of Defense?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Up to 1972 and so on?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

The second Fort Carson item provides four ammunition igloos at $234,000. These four, added to the six igloos provided last year, will complete the division storage requirement for conventional ammunition. Existing covered storage violates safety quantity-distance criteria from housing and airfield activity. Also, about half the existing space has been shored up on an expedient basis to avoid collapse of old igloos. (Old igloos will be used for nonhazardous storage or disposed of as appropriate.)

Senator STENNIS. Let's go to the next large item. Skip the ammunition igloos. We understand generally about those. This is one of our enlisted men's barracks complex. Is there anything special about it? It appears to be larger than the others.

General SHULER. No, sir. It is the same number of barracks. The cost is a little higher because it is more costly to do construction there. We will furnish these cost indexes as you requested, sir, in the record. But it is the normal standard plan complex sir.

Construction cost index at Conus installations for which barracks complexes are requested

Installation:	*Cost index* [1]
Fort Dix, N.J.	1.10
Fort Knox, Ky.	1.00
Fort Bragg, N.C.	.90
Fort Gordon, Ga.	.90
Fort Jackson, S.C.	.90
Fort Hood, Tex.	.95
Fort Carson, Colo.	1.00
Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.	1.05
Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.	1.05
Fort Irwin, Calif.	1.15
Fort Myer, Va.	1.00

[1] The cost index, which is the ratio of the estimated costs in a specific area for a specific item to the national average cost for the same item, is based on data published by the Engineering News Record and Army, Navy, and Air Force cost experience related to average costs. Cost indexes are not precise and should be considered only as an order of magnitude of cost differentials.

Senator STENNIS. What is the relative cost, if you remember, compared with the average for the Nation, at Fort Carson? I remember you were short of water out there too at one time.

General SHULER. The difference, sir, in the costs, comparing the total cost here with the others that I believe you have in mind is in the supporting items, the utilities, site preparation, and so forth. The cost index is pretty close between Washington and this station.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have it?

General SHULER. It is 1, sir, 1.

Senator STENNIS. 1 to 1.

General SHULER. Yes, sir; but the supporting facilities here are higher than at these other stations, the site preparation, putting in your utilities, your lines, and so forth.

Senator CANNON. How much higher are the site preparation costs?

General SHULER. Sir, the barracks costs in every case is $1,850 a man which is the statutory limit. The rest of the buildings are standard, so this brings it down to this $2,464,000 which is the supporting facility costs. The site preparation is $190,000 of that. Storm

drainage is a heavy item, $395,000. There are hot water lines, $372,000. This supports as I say 4,000 men.

It is just like a small town.

Senator STENNIS. I was going to ask how many men are in this one and how much will that figure per man. That is Senator Saltonstall's question.

General SHULER. It is $1,850 per man to the 5-foot line for the barracks, which is the statutory limit set by Congress. The competitive bidding will determine how much under that—we hope under that—the price will actually be.

Senator STENNIS. You are asking for the $1,850.

General SHULER. Yes, sir. This is the standard plan. The only place we can vary is in our supporting utilities. We make our estimates on that and then again that is proved out by the competitive bids. This is what we think it is going to cost here for the same standard complex, sir, as we have discussed previously in the program at other stations.

The fourth item at Fort Carson is a mess facility at Butts Army Airfield for $130,000. At present the equivalent of a "battalion hour" per day is lost in time to transport men back and forth from the airfield to the post for meals (primarily the noon meal). This adversely affects aircraft maintenance and consequently combat readiness. The dining area which this project provides will allow serving hot meals brought from the post; the kitchen portion is omitted to avoid duplicating a kitchen primarily for the midday meal. (There is also a transportation saving of over 5,000 man-miles per day, over 500 men for a 10-mile round trip.)

Senator STENNIS. What about the purchase of two and a half million dollars worth of new land? I thought you had more out there than you could use?

General SHULER. No, sir. Mr. Chairman, I would like to take a little time to tell the committee about this because this is an important project and it is a little complicated.

Senator STENNIS. Go ahead.

General SHULER. The Fort Carson reservation we are talking about consists of 61,283 acres. This includes 25,812 acres of leased land. Of this leased area, 24,577 acres are leased from the State. Of the total area presently available, 38,000 acres are devoted to impact areas, firing ranges and cantonment, leaving only 22,000 acres available for field training.

The available training area restricts units of company size and larger in their maneuvering and eliminates the conduct of live firing as a part of their maneuvering. The proposal was to acquire in fee 99,277 acres of land at a cost of $3.1 million.

This acreage includes the 25,812 acres of leased land, which we already are using. By separate action through the GSA the Department of the Army requested that action be initiated to obtain title to the State-leased lands in exchange for lands of equal value at the former Lowry Air Force range near Denver which has been declared excess by the Air Force. When this exchange is consummated the Department of the Army will obtain title to the land by transfer from GSA without the expenditure of funds.

Notification of this proposed transfer was given to the Congressional Armed Services Committee on August 30, 1963. On November 30, 1963, the Secretary of Defense approved the proposal to acquire fee title to the 99,277-acre area. However, the project was reduced by five-tenths of a million dollars, which had been programed for the purchase of the State-owned land and the acquisition cost is now set at $2,536,000.

The reason, Mr. Chairman, that we need this project is because we have now a ROAD division there. We did not have this before 1961, when two additional divisions came into our force structure, and it now has all of the modern weapons of a ROAD division. We cannot fire a great number of these weapons to their full capacity and some we can't fire at all. We cannot train properly above about a company size unit. We need to train in larger components of the division and as a division, the whole division.

We must have this land, sir, or we cannot keep this division properly trained.

Senator STENNIS. You are still talking about the special quick strike division.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. General, We have had several matters here from that area. We had Lowry Air Force Base. We had the Air Force Academy and there is a request in now for $17 million of new money for the Academy.

Then there is a question about having more air facilities for the Air Force Academy. Here at Fort Carson you want two and a half million dollars for extra land.

Senator Cannon, could you make a trip out there and look at all these complexes and complicated problems?

Senator CANNON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I am not unsympathetic at all to your need for this new concept for Fort Carson, but I would feel a whole lot better in passing on it. Senator Saltonstall do you like that idea of going out there and looking it over?

Senator SALTONSTALL. I couldn't personally.

Senator STENNIS. I am thinking about Senator Cannon.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I would like to ask this question. May I?

Senator STENNIS. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You say you are going to trade this land with other land in this area. Who owns this land that you are buying? Is it privately owned?

General SHULER. Most of it is State owned. A small amount is privately owned, sir. The tradeoff is to trade excess lands at Lowry range in exchange for some of the State lands so we won't have to pay any money on that transaction. That takes a half million dollars off of the original requirement.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In other words, the Federal Government is trading land with the State government; is that correct?

General SHULER. That is correct, sir, in the case of the Lowry firing range; yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Doesn't that require special legislation, Mr. Chairman?

General SHULER. It requires notification, sir, of the two Armed Services Committees and we have made that notification as I stated.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I thought it required more than notification. We have had any number of land bills. Is this land that the State is trading with you, land that we rented from the State with the idea that if we gave it up, the State could do what they wanted with it? What is the situation there?

Mr. FOSTER. May I respond, Senator? I am Mr. Foster from General Shuler's office. The exchange is being done under the general statutory authority available to the General Services Administration. The land in question is part of the current Fort Carson reservation, and is leased from the State of Colorado. GSA holds excess Government land at Lowry range near Denver. The State made the proposition to the Government, the Federal Government, that we exchange on an equal dollar basis the surplus land near Denver in return for the land we are leasing from them, and GSA has the statutory authority to consummate this transaction.

When it is completed, the Army will withdraw the land from GSA, which is now a part of Fort Carson. The exchange will be consummated in early June of this year. It was to have been consummated this month. There have been some minor technical delays on title documentation to the State. It has been cleared by the GSA, the Bureau of the Budget, both the Armed Services Committees of Congress, and we think it is an excellent proposition.

Senator STENNIS. You can prepare a brief or a statement for Senator Cannon so he can look into it when he goes out there. That will be a part of your portfolio, Senator Cannon.

Senator CANNON. Yes, sir.

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

FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON, IND.

General SHULER. The next is Fort Benjamin Harrison, two items here, one an enlisted women's barracks and the other an enlisted men's barracks.

The enlisted women's barracks is at page 100. Most of the enlisted women at this station, sir, are students, and at present they are housed in squadroom-type barracks which were designed for male occupancy. We feel that this is not satisfactory, sir, for these women.

Senator STENNIS. This will take care of 92 women?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; that is what the requirements are.

Senator STENNIS. The other is for 600 men.

General SHULER. Yes, sir; the other one is for 600 men. The situation on this is that we have had to get out of the temporary World War II barracks at this station because of coal, smoke, drafts, plumbing and electrical breakdowns. So we have crowded as many students as we can into the two permanent barracks that we have. They are 100-percent overcrowded, and this, sir, is to alleviate this very unsatisfactory condition.

Senator STENNIS. Are these enlisted men and women, for whom you want these facilities, are they there taking this special training or are they just supporting troops?

General SHULER. It is a mixture, Mr. Chairman. Most of them are students who are replaced by other students when they graduate, but there are some permanent people mixed in this too that support the station.

Senator STENNIS. What percent of them are students? How many of the 600 men, approximately?

General SHULER. Thirty-eight permanent party, sir, and 108 students. That is the total women.

Senator STENNIS. I thought you just said 92 women.

General SHULER. The barracks, is for 92 capacity, but the total present are 38 permanent party and 108.

Senator STENNIS. Now of the 600 men, what portion of them are students.

General SHULER. We are actually double-decking 860 students, crowding them in.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How many months are they there?

General SHULER. I would like to furnish that for the record, Senator. I don't have that available.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I think that becomes important.

(Information requested follows:)

ENLISTED COURSES AT FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON

There are 16 enlisted men's courses scheduled during fiscal year 1965 in the Army Finance School and Army Adjutant General School at Fort Benjamin Harrison. The number of classes per course varies from 2 to 40; the length of course varies from 2 to 16 weeks. The following tabulation illustrates this:

Number of courses	Classes per course	Length per class
2	2	3 and 4 weeks.
1	4	4 weeks.
3	5	2, 3, and 8 weeks.
1	7	5 weeks.
2	8	2 and 3 weeks.
1	9	5 weeks.
1	10	4 weeks.
1	12	5 weeks.
1	13	16 weeks.
2	24	5 weeks.
1	40	Do.

Mr. FOSTER. The two schools, Senator, currently there are the Army Finance School and the Adjutant General's School and they teach a wide number of courses. Some are short-term courses and some are long courses, but we don't know the proportion.

Senator SALTONSTALL. But are they all officers or enlisted men or both?

General SHULER. Both, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. With relation to the women who are quartered in men's barracks, are the washrooms and things of that sort outside? Do the women have to go into a separate building?

General SHULER. It is a community latrine, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Inside the building itself?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. The community type as is built for male occupants.

Senator STENNIS. Proceed to the next item.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

General SHULER. Fort Leavenworth, Kans. We ask for one item here which is a nonresident instruction facility. The situation here, sir, is becoming quite critical. We are presently in a building called

Stotsenburg Hall, which is a two-story building. It was built in 1859. It is sagging badly. It is actually a hazardous situation. We have got to get out of it. We have no other place to go. We feel that using the basement of the permanent school there, the space in the basement, we can put the facility in there. We will have to do something about this, sir. This is a very important mission because this serves so many reserve people and people who do not actually attend the school, over 26,000. This is the extension courses that are sent through the mail and the men work on them and send the solutions back and so forth. It is a very important thing, sir.

It is run from the Command and General Staff School Headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

Senator STENNIS. You have reduced your amount $38,000 I believe, from last year. How did you do that?

General SHULER. I don't have the cost of last year, Mr. Chairman. I will be glad to check it and put it in the record, but this is our latest estimate of what is necessary.

(Information requested follows:)

A comparison of the estimated cost of this facility as submitted last year (fiscal year 1964) with the estimate for fiscal year 1965 indicates that the total estimated cost ($390,000) is the same in both instances.

Senator STENNIS. All right. I believe your estimate now includes this large basement structure to be redone?

General SHULER. That is right.

Senator STENNIS. You have no sidewalks and other support facilities connected with it. How do they come in?

General SHULER. Sir, this would be to give us access to the doors we would have to utilize in connection with putting this in the basement.

Senator STENNIS. All right, if there is nothing else we can go to the next item.

FORT RILEY, KANS.

General SHULER. The next station is Fort Riley, Kans., Mr. Chairman.

We are asking four line items. The first is a repetitive-type item, two tactical equipment shops and facilities, and is quite identical in its mission with the item we discussed before at some length, sir. The first project is two tactical equipment shops and facilities at a cost of $1,369,000. In addition to the same problems with World War II mobilization facilities present at other stations—such as deterioration, narrow shop door openings, and insufficient pavement capacity—existing facilities at Fort Riley are located as much as 6 miles from the related troop housing areas. The project will locate the new shops adjacent to the recently constructed troop housing, and will allow disposal of equivalent square footage of temporary shops.

Senator STENNIS. You had better cover that land acquisition thoroughly. We don't like to buy new land. It is better to exchange or trade if it's possible.

General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, this requirement here is almost identical with that at Carson, except we do not need to acquire as much land. Presently the Fort Riley Reservation comprises 51,092 acres of land. Of this total 5,500 acres include cantonment and built-up areas. Approximately 3,500 acres are utilized in close-in training

areas to include drill fields, bayonet courses, and that type of training. Ranges and impact areas occupy about 18,000 acres. The balance of approximately 24,000 acres is available for tactical training and maneuvering area. Configuration of this area in a U-shape surrounding the impact area is particularly significant when considering the acquisition. The widest portion of this area available for deployment of troops is approximately 3,500 meters. The area is of marginal use and inadequate to support realistic training of an infantry division because of the configuration as well as because of the limited areas available.

In this case again, sir, we now have a STRAC division that was a training division prior to 1961, when two divisions were added to the force structure. It is the 1st Division. It cannot fire many of its weapons. It cannot maneuver or train as a division or even in units as small as regiments because of the lack of land.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, may I ask this question: General, who owns this land? Is this State owned or is it privately owned?

General SHULER. No, sir; this is privately owned.

Senator STENNIS. We have received a big stack of letters from the landowners opposed to it. Go ahead and explain the need for it.

Perhaps you have finished on that part?

General SHULER. I have finished on the acreage, sir. I do not wish to take the committee's time on this phase of it, but I would like to put in the record all of the weapons of this division that cannot be fired or cannot be adequately fired because of the situation we have there now.

It is a very imposing list of the most modern type weapons that we must, of course, be proficient in. I would like to put that in the record.

(The information requested follows:)

TRAINING LIMITATIONS AT FORT RILEY

Efficient training of the 1st Infantry Division at Fort Riley requires that there be sufficient area to deploy and maneuver the division or any component unit of the division and that there be sufficient area to permit the firing of all division weapons. At the present time the areas at this installation are inadequate to conduct efficiently anything larger than company-sized maneuver and live firing exercises. Firing of the following weapons is limited or precluded as the result of limited range depths and/or numbers of ranges, limited impact areas, or interference with other training:

Weapon	*Restriction*
81-mm. mortar	Shortage of ranges and maneuver area.
4.2-inch mortar	Do.
106-mm. rifle	Do.
76-mm. tank gun	No existing ranges.
90-mm. tank gun	Do.
105-mm. howitzer	Lack of adequate ranges.
155-mm. howitzer	Do.
8-inch howitzer	Do.
762-mm. rocket	Do.

Training effectiveness is degraded when a unit is so restricted that it cannot properly deploy, reposition its weapons, or maneuver.

The land acquisition requested will permit combined arms training, firing of all division weapons on the installation, and obviate the current necessity to send units to other locations for live-firing practice. Training potential will be greatly enhanced.

Senator STENNIS. Is this correct that when you modernize these divisions with modern weapons and facilities, you have found yourselves with inadequate space and ranges and in some cases facilities to really carry out your program? Is that right?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; that is correct—remembering that these are two divisions added to the force structure in 1961.

Senator STENNIS. One is now located at Carson.

General SHULER. Yes, sir; and the other is at Riley.

Senator STENNIS. When you ask for this new land, give us a report on how much land you have turned back in the last 5 years and where it is located.

General SHULER. Yes, sir; we can provide that, sir.

Senator STENNIS. We don't ever hear that side of your story.

General SHULER. Yes, sir; we can provide that.

Senator STENNIS. Would you estimate? Have you turned back any?

General SHULER. Oh, yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Any appreciable amount?

Mr. FOSTER. I have the total statistics, Mr. Chairman. Between 1959 and 1960——

Senator STENNIS. Just summarize now and file the other for the record.

Mr. FOSTER. All right, sir, we have disposed in that 5-year period 363,000 acres of land.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Was that amount turned over to the GSA?

Mr. FOSTER. Some of it is returned to the owners where we had it leased, sir, but mainly going back to GSA; yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How much of that is back in either State, municipal, or private use?

Mr. FOSTER. I can't distinguish, Senator, from my records here between federally owned public lands, public domain, and State and municipal owned, but we have around 200,000 of public lands in the total.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Out of a total of how much?

Mr. FOSTER. 363,000 total.

Senator STENNIS. Itemize those for us please. Mr. Clerk, look them over and give us a summary then of their report on it.

Mr. FOSTER. I will be glad to.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is the total the Army has turned back to private or State use in the last 5 years?

Mr. FOSTER. That is correct.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now during that same period of time, could you give us the total amount of new land the Army has bought or acquired?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

(Information requested follows:)

Real estate disposal and acquisition summary, fiscal year 1959 through fiscal year 1963

[All figures in acres]

DISPOSALS BY FISCAL YEAR

[Covers real property removed from Army inventory during periods shown]

Fiscal year	Fee and lesser interests	Public lands	Leased	[Transfer within DOD	Total
1959	7,173	123,741	5,822	677	137,413
1960	8,368	7,439	6,970	1,361	24,138
1961	10,608	76,706	7,260	869	95,443
1962	50,726	4,257	4,417	9,443	68,843
1963	20,075	790	6,395	10,252	37,512
Total	96,950	212,933	30,864	22,602	363,349

ACQUISITIONS BY FISCAL YEARS

1959	5,274	435,556	2,335	5,146	448,311
1960	5,027	2,354	4,370	5,497	17,248
1961	1,858	7,616	3,837	18,952	32,263
1962	5,749	2,133,099	8,733	894	2,148,475
1963	1,856	8,189	4,059	5,108	19,212
Total	19,764	2,586,814	23,334	35,597	2,665,509

Significant disposals

[Covers real property removed from Army inventory during periods shown]

Fiscal year	Installation	Acres
1959	Vigo Plant, Ind	783
	Ada County National Guard Target Range, Idaho	117,791
	Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Calif	75
1960	Southwestern Proving Ground, Ark. (balance)	2,116
	Albuquerque National Guard Rifle Range, N. Mex	1,528
	Oklahoma Ordnance Works, Okla. (part)	938
	Morgantown Ordnance Works, W. Va	795
	Red River Arsenal-Lone Star Plant, Tex. (part)	593
	Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Colo. (part)	462
	Pasco Engineer Depot, Wash. (balance)	455
	Point Campbell Military Reservation, Alaska (part)	3,169
1961	Fairbanks AACS and ACS Receiver Site, Alaska	5,760
	Susitna Gunnery Range, Alaska	67,906
	Maumelle Ordnance Works, Ark	5,275
	Joliet Arsenal, Ill	3,559
	DOD Military Personnel Center, Mo	85
	Kansas City Receiver Center, Mo	22
	Belle Meade General Depot, N.J	792
	San Jacinto Ordnance Depot, Tex	127
	San Jacinto Ordnance Plant, Tex	38
1962	Oklahoma Ordnance Works, Okla	10,045
	Nebraska Ordnance Works, Nebr	14,125
	Camp Maxey, Tex	14,157
1963	Camp Stoneman, Calif	247
	San Francisco defense area, NIKE 91	596
	Camp Hale, Colo	214
	Fort Crowder, Mo	1,754
	Cornhusker Ordnance Plant, Nebr	815
	Marion Engineer Depot, Ohio	408
	Plum Brook Ordnance, Ohio	3,230
	Erie Army Depot/Plum Brook Depot Act, Ohio	2,800
	Susquehanna Subdepot-Letterkenny Army Depot, Pa	4,226
	Camp Bowie, Tex	204
	Cactus Ordnance Works	1,528
	Camp Swift	288
	Radford Ordnance Plant, Va., (New River area)	418

Significant acquisitions

[Covers real property to which title was obtained by the Army during periods shown]

Fiscal year	Installation	Acres
1959	Dugway Proving Ground, Utah	405,019
	Fort Huachuca, Ariz	28,507
	Fort Campbell, Ky. (from Air Force)	3,996
	Air defense sites (various locations)	2,751
1960 [1]	Camp Parks, Calif	3,913
	New Port Chemical Plant, Ind	1,382
	U.S. Military Academy, N.Y	1,040
1961	Fort Rucker, Ala	548
	Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (use permits, public domain land)	6,784
	Fort Wainwright, Alaska	18,952
1962	Fort Rucker, Ala	101
	Atlanta General Depot, Ga	40
	Camp Wolters, Tex	51
	Dugway Proving Ground, Utah	3,200
	Fort Belvoir, Va	150
	Alaska (Fort Greely, Fort Richardson, Yukon Command Training Site, public domain withdrawals; and Blair Lake Range, public domain transferred to DA by DAF).	2,132,997
1963	Stage Field RW – 3, Fort Rucker, Ala	128
	Eklutna Army Site, Alaska	1,210
	Fort Irwin, Calif	2,560
	Sierra Army Depot, Calif	640
	Fort William H. Harrison, Mont	3,337
	Dugway Proving Ground, Utah	640
	Fort Hood, Tex	2,134
	Float Bridge Training Area, Va	111
	Port Angeles Combat Range, Wash	190

[1] During fiscal year 1960, there were also completed the agreements necessary to the couse of the area north of the White Sands Missile Range, comprising 925,732 acres of public domain, State and private lands.

Senator STENNIS. Senator, pardon me, I hadn't seen this but the House report on page 5 has a table and a good report here on land acquisitions. I think that we will get something for our report that reflects those items.

General SHULER. Yes, sir; I would like to make one other short statement, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, General.

General SHULER. I would like to tell the committee that we have studied this for a long, long time, and we have studies going in every other possible direction from Fort Riley, and that this is the cheapest plan. Some of the others would involve relocating towns even.

Senator STENNIS. Relocating what?

General SHULER. Small towns,, actually relocating the towns. I sympathize also with people who have to sell their property, but this is the only feasible way to do it, sir. We have studied this out very thoroughly.

Senator STENNIS. I want to read for the record at this point just a paragraph from one letter taken at random from among many letters:

The farming area in the proposed Fort Riley expansion includes some of the best upland farming land in the State of Kansas. Most of the farms are well improved with a balanced farming program on all of the farms. There has been lots of soil conservation work paid for by the Government and the farmers in this area. This area has the best underground sources of water in the State with only one exception.

That is the other side of the picture.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. We have many letters of that kind. They wrote Senator Russell and then after this subcommittee was appointed they

started writing me. I fully understand and I am in sympathy with the homeowner that is being displaced. We also have a letter from Senator Carlson of Kansas that has to do with this matter and I will ask that it be inserted in the record at this point.

Hon. RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
Chairman, Armed Services Committee,
Old Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR DICK: Just a note to let you know of my continued interest in the expansion of the Fort Riley Military Reservation near Junction City, Kans. You will recall I made an attempt to get this in the military construction authorization bill last year and failed.

This year we felt most fortunate in that this project was included in the President's recommended budget. It is in H.R. 10300 as it came over from the House side. I will personally appreciate anything you are able to do to retain this in the bill as you report it from the Senate committee.

If you feel that it is necessary, I will be most happy to appear before your committee. There is one problem, however, in that I am leaving for Geneva on Friday to be gone for about 10 days.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK CARLSON.

Senator STENNIS. Anything further on this, gentlemen? You had better cover this fully. We don't like to take privately owned land unless it is absolutely essential.

General SHULER. Would you like to see the map, sir? Mr. Foster can bring it up there and show you just where this expansion would take place.

Senator STENNIS. Suppose you file that with us and we will have it available for the markup.

Mr. FOSTER. I will be glad to, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, General, will you proceed please.

General SHULER. The next item at Fort Riley is a 28-chair dental clinic at a cost of $414,000. The basic justification is replacement of deteriorated temporary space and diverted classroom space. Additional justification is the replacement of 2 comparatively inefficient decentralized dental clinics with a single clinic which allow optimum scheduling of patients and optimum use of dentists' and technician skills and dental laboratory facilities.

The last Fort Riley project is for 100 bachelor officer quarter spaces at $809,000. This will replace an equivalent number of temporary unimproved mobilization type bachelor officer quarter spaces now in use, reducing the remaining deficit at this post by about one-third.

Senator STENNIS. What is the next facility?

FORT SHERIDAN, ILL.

General SHULER. Fort Sheridan, Ill. We are asking for four line items.

The first is on page 110, and is a dispensary and dental clinic. They now have a very antiquated 19th century space, pre-World War II temporary housebuilding housing the dental clinic.

The care of patients from over 4,000 active military personnel served is severely inhibited by these old facilities. We can't keep it maintained in a realistic fashion. We intend to demolish this old structure if we can have this one. We are actually now sending short-term as well as long-term bed patients to Great Lakes Naval Hospital at the Great Lakes Naval Training Center.

We will continue to do this. This is only a 4-bed, 10-dental-chair dispensary we request. It is not a hospital. As you know, we have announced the plan to move out of Chicago the 5th Army Headquarters, and it will move to Fort Sheridan.

Senator STENNIS. Why are you moving out to Chicago?

General SHULER. It is an economy move. Our annual savings will amortize the cost and we will save military and civilian personnel. This has all been reported in the press, sir. Actually, the savings will be 61 military, 196 civilians. The one-time cost of relocation of $3.3 million and an annual savings from then on of one and a half million dollars. We also will not have to buy the two Wherry apartments that are in the proximity of the present headquarters. It is in an old hotel-type building sir, that we have down in Chicago.

Senator STENNIS. You say this will eliminate buying the Wherry units?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. We wouldn't have to buy them under the rules.

Senator STENNIS. The Army wouldn't, but would the Government still have them on their hands?

General SHULER. No, sir. They are privately owned, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You haven't taken them over in any way?

General SHULER. No sir.

Senator STENNIS. You are going to build some new housing. How many units will you build at Sheridan when you move?

General SHULER. There is a requirement there, sir, regardless of move, for 250 units which is in the fiscal year 1965 request. We did not figure family housing into these items. We intend to endeavor to live on the community, and also a number of the military people already live at Fort Sheridan and travel 36 miles each way. So even if we had to ask for some more family housing because of this move, it would just extend the amortization a few years. We still have a million and a half dollars every year that would be saved.

Senator STENNIS. If you said how many housing units you are going to ask for at Fort Sheridan I didn't catch it.

General SHULER. We said we weren't going to ask for any for the move itself. We are trying to live in the community and some of the people already live there. Even if we did have to ask for some it wouldn't upset the value of moving out of Chicago, sir.

Senator STENNIS. As I understood it, 421 units are being requested for Fort Sheridan.

General SHULER. It is 250, sir, as I stated. Our request is for 250 for the present Fort Sheridan requirement.

Senator STENNIS. The housing people have said there would be 421. That is what is planned.

General SHULER. That may be the long-range plan, sir, but the request is 250 units in this year's bill.

Senator STENNIS. This move is part of Secretary McNamara's plan?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Let's get the whole picture of what you are moving out, and what you are going to leave, and what you are going into.

General SHULER. I have all that, sir, here. I can give it to you now or I can put it in the record.

Senator STENNIS. I think you had better cover it fully. It is an important matter.

General SHULER. All right.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Saltonstall has a question.

Senator SALTONSTALL. No, you go ahead.

General SHULER. Presently sir, there are three separate noncontiguous parcels of real property in the city of Chicago. The headquarters building is a 13-story reinforced concrete building, 1660 East Hyde Park Boulevard. We have 4 acres of fee-owned land. This includes 1 acre outleased for a privately owned Wherry housing project. This was constructed at—as the Chicago Beach Hotel in 1921, purchased by the Army in 1941 and converted to a general hospital for World War II casualties. The building was converted to administrative use and occupied by the 5th Army Headquarters in November of 1946.

The Wherry housing project was built in 1950 to 1952. These are two 22-story buildings, with 253 apartments. The capacity of the headquarters building is 318,000 square feet gross. The second property is the barracks. These are two-story reinforced-concrete buildings, 5020 South Cornell Avenue. This involves 1 acre of fee-owned land. The other property is the motor pool which is a two-story reinforced concrete building at 7843 South Exchange Avenue, which is 5 miles away from the headquarters building and also on 1 acre of fee-owned land. This was constructed as a commercial garage in 1928 and purchased by the Army in 1950.

These are the properties, sir, we would sell, get out of, and we would move on to a permanent post 36 miles away, which is Fort Sheridan. By concentrating at Fort Sheridan we would be able to save the military and civilian personnel I cited, and the operating cost would be reduced. We would be operating one station instead of the two, and this would account for the reoccurring annual saving. The $3.3 million is the cost of making the move, the construction that we are asking for at Fort Sheridan in this bill within the total request at Sheridan I believe of $5.5 million——

Senator STENNIS. You say $3.3 million would cover the cost of the move?

General SHULER. That is right.

Senator STENNIS. You don't mean the actual cost of transporting?

General SHULER. The $3.3 million, sir, covers the construction required on account of the move. This is within the $5.5 million we are asking total at this station. It is included in that.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, may I ask this, General: Are these headquarters now separated by 36 miles?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Some of it is at Fort Sheridan now and some of it is in Chicago.

General SHULER. Fort Sheridan, sir, is a post with a mission of its own. The 5th Army Headquarters is in Chicago. The distance between the two is 36 miles.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I see. When you say the motor pool is 5 miles distance from Fort Sheridan, and a leased barracks space is in a nearby hotel, are those leased barracks out at Fort Sheridan?

General SHULER. No, sir; they are a part of the 5th Army Headquarters in Chicago and so is the motor pool you are reading about.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You are moving these headquarters and the motor pool, et cetera, which are now separated in Chicago out to Fort Sheridan?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. This is what I was saying, sir, describing the three properties down in Chicago itself.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You are asking for $5.7 million now, and you have got an estimated authorization in the next 4 years of $1.2 million. What is that additional?

General SHULER. It has nothing to do with the move, sir. That is the master plan at Fort Sheridan for replacing the old temporary buildings and modernizing over a period of years.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It has nothing to do with this.

General SHULER. Nothing to do with the move.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you. How much do you estimate this will save in operation and maintenance, if you get it all done, on these headquarters?

General SHULER. Our study showed a million and a half a year recurring due to the efficiencies of consolidation and lessening of maintenance costs of two different stations.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So that theoretically you pay for this in 5 years?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator CANNON. General, do I understand now that there will be any additional housing required at Fort Sheridan by reason of this move?

General SHULER. I perhaps didn't express myself clearly. I said that we were not figuring on a requirement at this time for that because we wished to try utilizing the civilian economy, and knowing that a portion of these people already live at Sheridan and commute this distance back and forth every day. That even if we did later have to come in for family housing, it would only extend a year or so this amortization period, and this would still be a very worthwhile economic project.

Senator CANNON. Could you supply for the record your estimate as to what additional housing you will require over a period of time in the foreseeable future as a result of this move.

General SHULER. I can give you that, sir, if I may qualify it with the fact that we would like to try to live on the community as much as we can. This will only come out after we try it, but I will be glad to give you our estimate if we couldn't live on the community.

Senator CANNON. I think that would be helpful, because we would assume that you would always like to try to live on the community and not have the housing if you could get away from it.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. But we know that never works out, so let's have your best estimate as to the housing that we can expect to be requested as a result of this move to Fort Sheridan.

General SHULER. We will do that, sir. I would like to qualify or clear my point to this extent. Many of these people are living in housing now that is between Sheridan and Chicago, and they drive to the headquarters in Chicago. We are hoping a lot of these people will stay in Chicago and drive in the other direction even though it may be a little longer.

In other words, we don't have to find the housing right in the exact vicinity of Fort Sheridan such as the people who are working at Sheridan might try to do.

Senator CANNON. I understand that, but you have some apartment buildings there, some Wherry buildings that you are occupying now.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. Now you know approximately how many people you have got in those buildings.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. And you know approximately how many of them you think will be able to find housing in the local economy. Now if you substract one from the other, that would give you the number of people who are probably going to have some kind of a request for housing at Sheridan.

General SHULER. I would be glad to furnish that, sir.

(Information requested follows:)

The 250-unit family housing project requested in the fiscal year 1965 program is justified on current requirements at Fort Sheridan irrespective of the move of the 5th Army Headquarters. Construction of this 250-unit project would eliminate our deficit for housing at Sheridan, based upon current strengths.

The move of 5th Army Headquarters will base approximately 421 more families on Sheridan for support. A number of these families will be provided housing through normal growth of community support to meet the demand. This number cannot be accurately determined. The Army has programed and Defense has approved an additional project for 250 more units in the foreseeable future, contingent upon the amount of community support which materializes. Any future request would be based upon actual conditions obtaining at the time of such request. However, the move of the headquarters will not await the provision of this future housing.

Senator CANNON. All right. Now what about this headquarters facility here. Can we presume that if you are granted this facility, that we will not have a request for any additional new headquarters buildings for the commanding general of the 5th Army, within the next few years?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. In other words, this will supply all of your needs at Fort Sheridan for this headquarters facility of the 5th Army?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; this is the way we figure it.

Senator CANNON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And the heating plant is big enough?

General SHULER. I would like to say on this heating plant, Mr. Chairman, if I may, this is a case that is a little different from normal, because we have agreed here to try a prototype package coal plant in lieu of the plant we requested initially, which was an oil plant.

Our studies showed that to be the cheapest, but last summer the Department of the Interior informed the Department of Defense of this new design concept for a coal-fired package heating plant which is being developed by the Office of Coal Research, and suggested that a new boiler plant be installed and tested by the Department of Defense. The Department of Defense decided that Fort Sheridan was the right size and we have agreed to do this.

This reduces the original estimated requirement of $1,330,000 for the original plant, reduces it to $1,097,000 for this prototype plant. So our request now is reduced to $1,097,000 from $1,330,000.

Senator STENNIS. If we can, we are going to ask some one to go out there and let the Army show the whole setup to give us the full picture at both places.

One other question on housing. When you move out and build these new housing units over at Sheridan, won't the Wherry owners claim that that is creating a competitive situation with them and come back on you?

General CLARKE. No, sir. The owners of those particular apartments in Chicago have a good investment. They are not worried about their market for those apartments.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You have an understanding with them that they won't raise that point and that you are not thereby obligated to buy the Wherry housing?

General CLARKE. Yes, sir. When we defend our family housing program we will go into that in greater depth at that time.

Senator STENNIS. It is a part of this package. We would like to get it covered here, if you could file a statement for the record about it.

General CLARKE. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Then whoever goes out there can have that information.

General CLARKE. Right, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Will you do that?

General CLARKE. Yes, sir.

(The document referred to follows:)

Approval of authorization to construct family housing at Fort Sheridan will not compete with the 100-unit Wherry housing project at that installation as the Government acquired the sponsor's equity in that project in December 1963. Negotiations for the acquisition of the sponsor's equity in the 253-unit Wherry housing project known as Twin Towers, located at Headquarters, 5th U.S. Army, Chicago, were terminated in 1963 with the approval of the Secretary of Defense after determination that such headquarters would be relocated to Fort Sheridan. In addition, due to the favorable competitive position occasioned by the location of this project, the interests of the sponsor are further protected in that he is entitled to lease available units to non-Army-connected individuals in the event that a suitable tenant for such occupancy is not furnished by the Army within 30 days after notification of availability. Army records indicate that Twin Towers averaged about 97-percent occupancy during the calendar year 1963.

Senator STENNIS. If that is all, gentlemen, we will move to the next item.

FORT LEONARD WOOD, MO.

General SHULER. Fort Leonard Wood, Mo. We are asking for five line items. The first is on page 115 and is a request for a construction equipment training facility. This training center will provide facilities for the training of construction machine operators. This is the engineer-type field construction equipment, much of it quite large.

It will include both classroom instruction and practical exercises. The average daily student load is 600 plus the 60-man instruction platoon and 200 instructors and administrative personnel. The courses are presently being given in 14 old World War II mobilization-type buildings, in 3 widely separated areas.

We would propose to demolish these buildings. They are on their last legs. They are typical of the buildings I have been describing heretofore.

This would give us a total of 58,821 square feet which is the total requirement in this category at this station. There would be no further requirements in this category.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You are destroying 65,000 square feet? Will you please repeat how many square feet of new space you are building.

General SHULER. This is 58,821, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So you will actually have less square feet of space than you have at the present time when you get it built.

General SHULER. Yes, sir. These are very inefficient. They are scattered in three areas and this other building will be less total square feet. It will be a more efficient layout. I wish to repeat that we have a standing order from the House Appropriations Committee that we will tear down these old buildings that we claim we need to replace with the new structures, and this is what we are doing, sir.

They should be torn down because they are in a condition that they shouldn't be left for somebody to waste any money trying to maintain them.

Senator STENNIS. Do you want to say anything special about this enlisted men's barracks complex? This is another one that costs more. You have gone up since yesterday.

General SHULER. The cost index here, sir, is 1.05, which adds some. The unit cost per man is still the statutory limit, still the same, so any difference would be in the supporting items.

I believe you will find, sir, these will run for a total complex between $11 and $13 million. They will vary depending on where they are and what the supporting facility requirement is, the site preparation, and so forth.

Fort Jackson, sir, is in a low construction cost area. You will find that lower.

This barracks construction is for 10 barracks and related troop support facilities for the third permanent regimental area. Facilities will house and support elements of two basic training regiments; 46 old World War II temporary buildings will be demolished to make room for this project.

Senator STENNIS. The regimental gymnasium now, that doesn't go with the complex?

General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, we have a peculiar situation here. This concerns the regimental gymnasium and also the other two supporting facilities on page 117 which are the dispensary and post exchange. These were taken out of the program last year by the House Armed Services Committee ad restored this year by them.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator STENNIS. It is not a part of the complex?

General SHULER. No, sir; not this one.

Senator STENNIS. Who is this regimental gymnasium for? That is a different regiment.

General SHULER. For last year's complex where they knocked this item out of it.

Senator STENNIS. It was taken out of last year's complex?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; and now restored by the House.

Senator STENNIS. Is there anything more, gentlemen, about any of those projects at Fort Leonard Wood?

General SHULER. The last item is for four tactical equipment shops and facilities estimated to cost $790,000. This item is in support of the 10 barracks complex designated as the second permanent regimental area which was approved in the fiscal year 1963 and fiscal year 1964 programs. The present motor pools and repair shops are in World War II mobilization-type buildings in very poor condition, inefficient to operate, and expensive to maintain. These old buildings will be demolished.

Senator STENNIS. All right the next series of items.

SIXTH ARMY AREA

FORT IRWIN, CALIF.

General SHULER. Fort Irwin, Calif.

We ask for one item. This completes our need for barracks at this station. This is a small complex, three enlisted men's barracks. We don't have any more need there, but this is a very isolated station and it is in the desert. It is hot and windy and we have a lot of sand blowing around. It is a very necessary project.

Senator STENNIS. You are on page 123.

General SHULER. 123, sir.

Senator STENNIS. This is another barracks complex, but a smaller one? It is a small amount.

General SHULER. We only need a small amount. It is three barracks and the same type supporting facilities. We don't need any more than this size. As I say, this completes our total barracks requirement here.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Those barracks that are now being used were built 10 years ago with a designated life of 10 years, is that correct? You are replacing those barracks?

General SHULER. The barracks that are there, sir, are not even the World War II-type. They are emergency, tarpaper covered; I have been there. In fact I built a lot of facilities there when I was district engineer, Los Angeles District, and they are in very sad shape considering the heat, the wind, and the sand.

Senator STENNIS. Going back to Fort Sheridan. You have $3.3 million there for a headquarters building.

General SHULER. It is more than that, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I thought it was about that.

General SHULER. It includes the headquarters building.

Senator STENNIS. What does it include in all, that is my question? It seems to me that is a lot of money unless you have an enormous amount of paperwork which clears through there. If your sheet covers the details on that, I didn't read it.

General SHULER. It is the headquarters, sir, and other facilities connected with the headquarters, and that is $3.3 million.

Senator STENNIS. That explains it. Just put that explanation in the record, Mr. Reporter, from page 111.

General SHULER. We will put it in.

Provide barracks, mess, administrative space, motor pool facilities, hardstands, utilities, emergency operations center, signal facilities, and data processing facilities for a complete headquarters facility for 5th U.S. Army by construction of new Emergency Operations Center and rehabilitation of buildings 48, 50, 83,

84, and 142 for administrative use; rehabilitation of building 82 for troop housing; improvement to motor pool, providing parking area for 200 cars; conversion of company-type mess facilities for civilian cafeteria (buildings 108 and 720).

Senator STENNIS. All right, go to your next item after Fort Irwin.

FORT LEWIS, WASH.

General SHULER. The next station, sir, is Fort Lewis, Wash. We are asking for three line items. The first is on page 126 and it is an instrument trainer building, much the same as the link trainer facility we discussed before, a repetitive item.

The first item here is for an instrument training building at a cost of $189,000. This project is needed to provide link trainer instruction to some 200 aviators assigned to Gray Army Airfield. It will be located close to the field operations building. At present this simulated flight training is conducted in an old barracks building previously designated for storehouse use and is some 1 to 1½ miles from the airfield complex. This space will revert to storehouse use.

Senator STENNIS. Do you want to discuss your shops? Anything special about them?

General SHULER. No, sir. This fits the definition that I put in the record on five repetitive items. This is one of those type items. We are presently in an old World War II facility and we are trying to do maintenance on very modern equipment, much heavier and much more rugged and this doesn't do the job.

Senator STENNIS. Still $1,839,000 is not to be sneezed at. Could you redo some of those old buildings? It seems to me these modern shops you have cost a lot of money.

General SHULER. The way I look at it frankly, sir, is that we are supporting hundreds of millions of dollars of complex fighting equipment, and it seems to me this is a very small percentage to pay for being sure we can maintain that. We could do some work on these shops and extend their life maybe 2, 3, or 4 years, but we are faced with the problem in so many instances that I think it is better economy to put in a more permanent structure that will last us 50 to 75 years.

Senator STENNIS. You may have so many different kinds of equipment changes between now and then, that you will have to have new shops.

General SHULER. I don't know of any permanent shops we have, sir, that are outmoded that way.

Senator STENNIS. Your next item there is a repeat of what you had down at Fort Polk.

General SHULER. Yes, sir; it is exactly the same type item.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Just a minute, Mr. Chairman. Page 128, rehabilitate mobilization-type facilities. There are 482 buildings involved in your rehabilitation, and these buildings are for mobilization or emergency. Are they being used now or are they just there in case of emergency or in case of mobilization?

General SHULER. It is exactly the same as I described to Senator Cannon's question on Fort Polk. The job here is primarily to have them ready in case we do have to mobilize National Guard or Reserve divisions into them, but also they can be used and are used in the summertime for the Guard and Reserve and summer training.

Senator STENNIS. So they will be used regularly on an annual basis.

General SHULER. In the summertime.

Senator STENNIS. Fort Polk is an illustration of where you have a lot of buildings and if something isn't done soon they are going to be a total loss.

General SHULER. That is correct.

Senator STENNIS. Is this program designed to meet that situation?

General SHULER. It is designed to stretch it out, sir, and keep them in the inventory.

Senator STENNIS. All right, if there are no further questions, next item, page 129.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY, CALIF.

General SHULER. The next item is "Presidio, Monterey," in connection with the Foreign Service Language School at this location. The request is an addition to the visual and audio building in connection with the teaching of languages at the Defense Language Institute.

Senator STENNIS. Is this where the services combine their teaching resources and have a joint school?

General SHULER. Yes, sir, and the Army is the agent to run it. It is a very, very fine school, sir, and it has really been very efficient.

Senator STENNIS. Didn't the Congress insist on your combining efforts there to have a joint school?

General SHULER. I would say that the Congress encouraged it strongly.

Senator STENNIS. We will have to support you. Next item.

FORT ORD, CALIF.

General SHULER. Fort Ord, Calif. One item, we are requesting a bachelor officer quarters which is a standard plan and would satisfy about half of the deficit we have there, sir.

Senator STENNIS. It would take care of 100 people.

General SHULER. Yes, sir. They are presently in the same old World War II buildings, one cubbyhole and a latrine.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

General SHULER. Presidio of San Francisco. We ask for three line items, sir. All of these items are to correct deficiencies or to modernize the utility systems. First, on page 134, is modification of the electrical distribution system. This is a very old system on which very little has been done, sir, and it has got to be modernized and brought up to proper condition.

The next, on page 135, is an addition to the sanitary sewer system. We are presently dumping raw sewage into the ocean, and we want to eliminate this, sir, because the city of San Francisco desires it and we desire to do it, too. That is what this project is for.

The next project and last one at this station on page 136 is alterations to the storm drainage system. This is the second increment. Congress gave us the first increment in a previous program. The third increment would be next year and it would cost $400,000. The fourth

increment will not cost us any in MCA money because the State of California has contracted to do that increment in connection with widening of the approaches to the Golden Gate Bridge.

Senator STENNIS. There is a report out that the Army wants to sell the Presidio of San Francisco. Is that correct or not?

General SHULER. That is incorrect.

Senator STENNIS. All right, keep the record straight then.

YAKIMA TRAINING CENTER, WASH.

General SHULER. The next station sir is Yakima Training Center, page 138. The item for moving target ranges. This a firing center, sir, where we fire some of our long-range weapons. The present range was constructed by troops when the 76-millimeter gun was the chief tank weapon, and now we have the 90-millimeter gun, and we require a more modern moving target for this type firing. This would give us these. We will dismantle and do away with the old target facility.

Senator STENNIS. That is one of our chief firing centers.

General SHULER. Yes, sir. It is a subpost of Fort Lewis, and all of the tank weapons from Fort Lewis fire there.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

CAMERON STATION, VA.

General SHULER. Next in Cameron Station, on page 141. The request there is for a dispensary, $156,000. The DSA move to Cameron raises the assigned military and civilian strength to 4,000. The facility presently occupies 2,100 square feet in a temporary mobilization building.

In order to provide the necessary outpatient care for military personnel and emergency care and medical service prescribed under the Federal civilian service program we need a square footage of 4,542 against the 2,100 we have.

Senator STENNIS. How far is this from Fort Myer? I don't recall just where Cameron Station is.

General SHULER. It is about 7 miles, sir. I would like to say something on that subject because I take it your question is directed to why can't we use Fort Myer instead of here. This is within the city limits of Alexandria, Va.

However, it is isolated in relationship to public transportation to Fort Myer or to Fort Belvoir or to Walter Reed. In addition to that, the round trip travel time by private or Government vehicle to the Fort Myer dispensary takes about an hour during the traffic hour. When we have an accident on this post among the civilians, we are required to take care of that kind of a case and I don't think we could haul them up to Fort Myer, and it does waste several hours of Government worktime by the military having to take the morning or afternoon off to go up there. We have had a dispensary there all along which was large enough, but now that DSA is in there this has doubled our requirement so we just can't do it. We can't do our mission.

Senator STENNIS. Will this involve hiring additional employees or will this dispensary be manned by employees you already have? What about that?

General SHULER. I would like to ask Colonel Adams, Does this require an augmentation of personnel in the country?

Colonel ADAMS. Colonel Adams, Office of the Surgeon General. This will not cause an increase of the medical staff at Cameron Station. It will take care of the people we have.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman. We are informed that the House left this out. Are you reclamaing it?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. It is on our reclama list.

Senator STENNIS. All right, the next item.

FORT McNAIR, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

General SHULER. Fort McNair, page 143, a request to modernize the National War College. This is our highest level school, sir, in the DOD school system. The permanent faculty and staff of this college totals 112, and the regular 10-month course is for 135 students. During the summer the staff is augmented to conduct a 2-week course for 250 students. These are made up of the three services and selected civilians; the Army, Navy, and Air Force are pretty well equally represented here.

At the school we are the agent for construction requests. It is just a case, sir, of trying to refurbish this old building which is still in good shape but is quite outmoded. It is also in the flight path of the airport, so we have difficulty with the temperature. We have to keep the windows closed to keep the noise of the planes out, which interferes with instruction. Therefore, we need to air-condition.

Senator STENNIS. How many buildings are involved now in this modernizing?

General SHULER. This is just one building, sir. This is the National War College at Fort McNair.

Senator SALTONSTALL. General, I have been there. Is there land space to adequately modernize and enlarge this building? Or are you just going to change it around a bit?

General SHULER. The only additional space we are providing, sir, is 10,000 square feet. There is no question on the land availability for that. The rest is modernization of the building itself.

Senator STENNIS. This building is at the end of Fort McNair; is it not?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. It is right opposite the Industrial College.

Senator STENNIS. You are going to build an addition, and then modernize the interior of the old building.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Will this extended space take care of more personnel or more classes or whatever is your intent?

General SHULER. What it is for, Mr. Chairman, specifically, is to provide for space for the students to study in, for faculty offices, for conference rooms and administrative support areas, including the field printing plant that is necessary because of the mission of the college.

Senator STENNIS. All of this space is to be used in matters directly connected with the operation of the educational part of the college; is that right?

General SHULER. That is correct, sir; yes, sir; for no other purpose.

Senator STENNIS. Your recreation facilities and related matters are already taken care of. You may call the next item.

FORT MYER, VA.

General SHULER. The next station, sir, is Fort Myer, Va.

We are requesting three items at this station. The first is on page 145. We request three ammunition magazines at this station in connection with a basic load of ammunition of the 3d Infantry of the Old Guard. The eight existing igloos are quite deteriorated and they do not meet the current safety clearance requirements. We intend to demolish these when these new ones are constructed.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator STENNIS. Proceed.

General SHULER. The next item at Fort Myer is a request for a new dispensary and dental clinic.

Senator SALTONSTALL. General, the House left out the ammunition magazine, did it not?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; they did, but it is on our reclama list.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It is on your reclama list? You have reduced the costs of the dispensary and dental clinic?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; I was going to announce that when we came to it.

Senator STENNIS. If you can cover this in a few minutes you may. If you can't, why we will go back to it.

General SHULER. First of all, sir, we wish to reduce the request by $303,000, which changes the $2,233,000 amount to $1,930,000 that we need to do the job. This was also told to the House Armed Services Committee. This is for a dispensary and dental clinic, sir, at this station. There has been a gradual change in the concept in the last few years to treating more patients on an ambulatory and outpatient basis rather than putting them in a hospital. Approximately 4,000 assigned military personnel and about 60,000 military personnel and their dependents who reside in the Fort Myer zone are eligible for treatment at this facility.

The present facility is located in five antiquated buildings which were not designed to handle a workload of this size.

The facilities are scattered throughout the various buildings, and they are congested. They are inefficient to operate and uneconomical to maintain, and we intend to demolish these five buildings. The bulk of these buildings were erected as early as 1896.

Senator STENNIS. I know the whole plan of barracks complexes and all, and it is a rather serious question. I think it should be questioned and examined. It has really already been approved now as I understand it. These are the items that carry out the plans that have been generally approved?

General SHULER. This committee directed us to make the studies and last year this committee gave us $4 million to start the plan; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. This will consolidate housing personnel here in the city and around the city into two principal places.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Fort Myer?

General SHULER. And Bolling-Anacostia, each one had the three services involved, sir. There is Navy, Air Force, and Army in each of the two. This is our second request and there will be one more request next year and that is the last, a high-rise enlisted man's barracks for Fort Myer.

Senator STENNIS. How much will that be next year?

General SHULER. It will be for 1,200 enlisted men, a little over $6 million. A high-rise building.

Senator STENNIS. That will complete the one for Fort Myer. What about the other ones?

General SHULER. The Air Force, sir, has that program. I am not too familiar with it.

Senator STENNIS. And this dispensary and dental clinic now go with the plan; is that correct?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; plus the fact that we need it for the existing mission of the post, too. This ties into it.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Are there any questions?

Senator SALTONSTALL. One question, Mr. Chairman. I don't think the general has given us very much information on why he is reclamaing the $134,000 for the ammunition magazines which I understood the House took out.

General SHULER. Very frankly, sir, we are making a reclama because we don't agree with the House Armed Services Committee. We think we need it. We think that it is dangerous not to put our ammunition in proper storage, and again the House said they thought we could skim by another year.

Senator STENNIS. Is your present storage harming the ammunition?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; because it is not being properly protected.

Senator STENNIS. It is in a heavily congested area.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And it is becoming more congested isn't it?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; this would be true.

Senator STENNIS. We will recess at this time if it is agreeable with the committee until 8:30 tomorrow morning. Thank you very much.

(Whereupon, at 10:10 a.m., the committee recessed, to reconvene at 8:30 a.m. Friday, May 1, 1964.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL YEAR 1965

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1964

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to recess, at 8:35 a.m., in room 212, Old Senate Office Building.

Present: Senators Stennis (presiding), Cannon and Saltonstall.

Also present: Gordon A. Nease, professional staff member, and Herbert S. Atkinson, assistant chief clerk, Committee on Armed Services; Vorley M. Rexroad, professional staff member, and Fred M. Rhodes, minority counsel, Committee on Appropriations.

Senator STENNIS. The subcommittee will please come to order.

We will continue our hearings this morning on the military construction authorization bill.

At the time of adjournment yesterday, we had just completed book I of the Army's justifications. Therefore, General Shuler, you may begin book II, the first installation being Redstone Arsenal on page 149.

Before you begin, is there anything you want to add to any item we have taken up or any additional fact you wish to bring to our attention?

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. W. R. SHULER—Resumed

General SHULER. No, sir, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Will you proceed please.

U.S. ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND

U.S. ARMY MISSILE COMMAND

REDSTONE ARSENAL, ALA.

General SHULER. We now come to the Army Materiel Command items, sir; the first station is Redstone Arsenal. This is a very important station. It is the headquarters of the U.S. Army Missile Command.

It is the principal center for rockets, guided missiles and related systems and equipment. We are asking for two line items here, sir.

The first one is on page 150. It is for a missile systems calibration facility.

The existing facility we have here, sir, is too small. It is 17,514 square feet compared to 39,280 square feet that is required. It lacks humidity control. It lacks vibration control and dust control, and dust particles cause errors in our calibrations. As a result of this situation, only 40 percent of the necessary calibrations are completed

each month. Deferral of this construction, sir, would prevent calibration of instruments on the prescribed frequency and the measurement deficiencies which currently exist will progressively increase.

Senator STENNIS. May I ask you General, what missiles? Is this for one particular type of missile or for all missiles or what is the situation?

General SHULER. This is for 19 different types of missiles, Mr. Chairman, such as the PERSHING, the CORPORAL, the SERGEANT, the NIKE-HERCULES, SHILLELAGH, HAWK, REDSTONE, and the like. There are 19 types, sir, so it does pretty well cover the field.

There will be 115 physicists, engineers and engineering technicians and administrative personnel on a full-time basis, and some 45 additional engineers and technicians involved in this operation, and we will be using about 3,530 precison measuring instruments. It is a very important operation.

Senator STENNIS. How are you getting along without it?

General SHULER. We are not, sir. We are only able to handle 40 percent as I stated of our desired and necessary calibrations. We are falling further and further behind. We need a larger facility.

Senator STENNIS. What do you mean by calibrations? I don't believe I know just what a calibration facility is.

Mr. TINER. Richard Tiner from the Army Materiel Command Headquarters. Calibration is the comparison of the accuracies between one standard of an unknown axis with a standard that has tracability to the National Bureau of Standards.

Senator STENNIS. A standard for what?

Mr. TINER. A standard for measuring. For example, we will take a 12-inch rule. How do we know it is exactly 12 inches?

We have another standard that will verify this for us and this standard has tracability back to the NBS with the approved accuracies maybe up to the 10th power depending on how much actually we require.

Senator STENNIS. This has to do with the accuracies of your missile?

Mr. TINER. Our measuring systems have tracability back to the guidance system of the missile, yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you. Anything else, General?

General SHULER. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Your second item, fuel conversion to natural gas. What are you using now?

General SHULER. On page 151, sir, is the item.

This project is to convert the existing oil-fired boilers to natural gas. This involves the conversion of some 53 boilers and the laying of gas line. This is an economic project, sir. The cost analysis shows a savings of $272,294 a year. This project will amortize in 3½ years.

The committee has already requested that I place these economic analyses in the record and this will be done, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Who made this economic analysis you refer to, General?

General SHULER. The Corps of Engineers, sir. This project does not involve any military personnel savings.

Senator STENNIS. Here are the figures you furnished on this and we will put them in the record at this place, Mr. Reporter.

(The documents referred to follow:)

32-509—64——10

Furnish information to substantiate the $272,000 annual saving.
The annual saving of $272,000 is computed as follows:

Item	Oil	Amount	Gas	Amount	Saving
1. Fuel cost	{4,838,000 gallons No. 2 at $0.095	$459,610	Demand charge, (charge $4 per month per thousand cubic feet maximum daily demand. Maximum daily 1,600,000 cubic feet $4×1,600×12 months=$76,800).	$76,800	
	{1,067,000 gallons No. 6 at $0.085	90,695	Firm gas 563,808,000 cubic feet at $0.324	182,674	
Total		550,305	Interrupted gas 156,192,000 cubic feet at $0.304	47,482	
			Total	306,956	
			362,000 gallons No. 6 oil at $0.085 (peak shaving).	30,770	
			Total	337,726	$212,579
2. Fuel handling cost	5,905,000 gallons at ½ cent	29,525	362,000 gallons oil at ½ cent	1,810	27,715
3. Operating personnel cost (civilian, at $8,500 including overhead).		110,500		85,000	25,500
4. Maintenance and repair cost		21,500		15,000	6,500
Total		711,830		439,536	272,294

NOTE.—Gas rates furnished by city of Huntsville, Ala.

General SHULER. This is a good amortization project, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have an inexhaustible supply of gas? What is the Army going to do if you run out of gas?

General SHULER. We have the natural gas lines available there, sir.

Senator STENNIS. But I am talking about running out of natural gas. What about this inexhaustible supply that we are talking about now.

General SHULER. My backup witness tells me, sir, that we are keeping the oil on standby, so if this should prevail we would not have a complete failure. But to operate this instead of the oil, we would amortize this project in less than 4 years and then be making money after that.

Senator STENNIS. We have gasfields within less than 100 miles of where I live, a small town in east Mississippi, and a few years ago they couldn't get an allotment of gas. They wanted to put in natural gas and it took me nearly a year to get it cut into them because, the gas people didn't have enough gas. They had to supply Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Washington. I don't know how many areas have been tied on since then, but the idea of an inexhaustible supply of gas, I don't hear mentioned. The gas people want to sell what they have I know, but we are converting everything. I imagine the military has gone into this aspect.

General SHULER. We have, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I think they know what they are doing or I am sure they wouldn't be recommending this.

General SHULER. We have assured ourselves, sir, that there is no danger of not being able to continue to get enough gas to function.

Senator STENNIS. All right, just so this has been gone into.

I wish you would make a check on that and give us a report.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

(Information requested follows:)

The city of Huntsville, Ala., has proposed supplying natural gas for these facilities. No difficulty is anticipated in obtaining adequate supplies of gas under the conditions proposed. As an economy measure gas is purchased on an interruptible basis. During extreme cold weather the oil-burning equipment presently installed will be used in the event the gas supply is interrupted. The above is consistent with industrial practices for the larger heating plants.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

U.S. ARMY MUNITIONS COMMAND

EDGEWOOD ARSENAL, MD.

General SHULER. The next station is Edgewood Arsenal in Maryland. We are asking for three line items. The first is on page 154 and is a request for a clinical research building.

This facility is for the clinical research division to provide research in clinical and experimental medicine, pathology, psychology and human engineering. The most critical requirement is that involving human volunteers and a search for new chemical incapacitants. This research has more than quadrupled in the last few years. Operations are presently conducted in nine separate buildings not suitable for this type of research and quite inadequate in size.

This station is the only one where this type of research is performed. The strength of this division to be housed in the proposed new facility will be 84 civilians, of whom 81 are scientific and technical, and 3 are administrative, 80 military personnel who are scientific and technical, and 100 medical volunteers. This is a very important project to us.

Senator STENNIS. What has brought about this need now? This is $4½ million which is just a start. Why do you have to have this.

Dr. VAN SIM. Dr. Van Sim, Edgewood Arsenal. This program is the only program not only in the United States among all the services but also with our allies. The purpose of this program is to study the effects in man of lethal, also incapacitating, riot control, and profile activity and they are putting compounds against such agents in man. The facilities we are in, in the present time, are World War I wooden one-story dispensary-type units. They are totally unsafe for the type of work we are doing.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, this is really a defense against what our adversaries may be doing.

Dr. VAN SIM. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You haven't done anything in this field since World War II?

Dr. VAN SIM. No sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. When they used the gas?

Dr. VAN SIM. Sir, we have not had an active medical program until 1955 in which we employed the use of volunteers.

Senator STENNIS. All right, thank you very much. Mr. Nease, have you been out to this arsenal?

Mr. NEASE. Yes, sir. I have been over there, and at least 3 years ago they were using this old hospital building which was in a pretty poor state at that time.

Senator STENNIS. Anything else, General?

General SHULER. No, sir; that is all on that.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, may I ask one question of the General?

Senator STENNIS. Yes, Senator Saltonstall.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I am sorry I was late, General, but referring to page 150, missile systems calibration facility, it seems to me every year we get demands for new calibration facilities. I am just curious how many of them are now at the Redstone Arsenal and why do you need a new one?

General SHULER. Mr. Saltonstall, the main point here is that we are covering 19 types of missiles, all of the principal missiles, such as the PERSHING, CORPORAL, SERGEANT, NIKE-HERCULES and the like. We can only perform 40 percent of the necessary calibrations per month, and each month we are getting further and further behind. We just can't do our job, sir. This facility we are asking for will have to be twice as big as the temporary-type facilities we are using there now.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Then you are saying that the increase in the number of missiles means that our calibrating has fallen behind as we have increased our production?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. We need to calibrate many, many more. We are only calibrating 40 percent a month at the present rate, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is for research and development?

General SHULER. No, sir. This is in connection with the guidance systems of the missiles, and to see that we have proper guidance systems for the missiles.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Yes, but is it as part of the procurement of missiles? It isn't just simply research and development of the guidance systems.

Mr. VAN KUREN. I am Mr. Van Kuren from the Army Materiel Command. The calibration work done at Redstone is on the instruments which are used in the missile laboratories there to control the accuracies of the research and development work done in the arsenal. We also support the Redstone Arsenal activities of NASA, the Marshall Space Flight Center. It is all in support of research and development.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is what I wanted to bring out.

Mr. VAN KUREN. What this actually means, sir, is this. That we are calibrating instruments only for 40 percent as frequently as they should be. In order to assure their accuracies, so we are taking a risk.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you very much.

Senator STENNIS. I see General Heaton is in the room. He represents the whole Army Medical Department and a great deal more too. I think we ought to turn to such items as General Heaton may be interested in now and give him a chance to testify about them to whatever extent he wishes to so he may leave. He didn't request this. It is my idea. General, would you come around to the table. You and Senator Saltonstall are long time acquaintances I am sure. Let's turn to these items now, General Shuler, if you will.

MEDICAL SERVICE

BROOKE ARMY MEDICAL CENTER, TEXAS

LETTERMAN GENERAL HOSPITAL, CALIFORNIA

WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL CENTER, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

General SHULER. The items, sir, are on page 208, The stations are Brooke Army Medical Center, Texas; Letterman Hospital, California; and Walter Reed Army Medical Center in the District of Columbia.

Senator STENNIS. General Heaton, General Shuler, as you know, is in charge of the construction and presents the bill generally. We can let him introduce these items and you come in with what you have to say. You have them all grouped together, I see, beginning on page 208.

General SHULER. Those are the stations involved, sir.

Senator STENNIS. General Heaton, would you like to proceed? General Shuler, will you explain the cost involved and see what the General has to say.

General SHULER. On page 210, sir, is the first project at Brooke Army Medical Center in Texas. The project is to expand the heliport facility. This heliport serves aeromedical evacuation for a radius of 150 miles. The present heliport does not have an adequate control tower. The fuel storage and dispensing facilities are not adequate. It has an emergency type power supply. It does not have adequate vehicle or traffic control equipment, and it requires better

lighting than we now have for night operations. We wish to make this a safe operation, sir, for our aeromedical evacuation mission at this station.

Senator STENNIS. Would you say that this is largely an item for increased safety?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; it is an upgrading to make it safer.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

General SHULER. Next item on page 211, sir, is at the Presidio, San Francisco. The item is a new Letterman General Hospital. This is a very important request we are making for this item, sir. I would like to justify it in a little more length than normal, to tell the committee the original Letterman General Hospital was built in 1898, and it has been expanded in a piecemeal manner by the construction of additional buildings to meet changing requirements in carrying out its mission. The largest increments have been to meet mobilization requirements of both World Wars. The existing hospital plant consists of 130 separate buildings connected by corridors and ramps. The existing plant has become very expensive to maintain and to operate. The utility systems are antiquated and require continued repair and replacement. The majority of the buildings are wood frame construction. They have been so dispersed that areas have been created into which it is virtually impossible to bring firefighting equipment.

Therefore, we have a fire hazard in many of the areas. The new plant we propose, sir, will be smaller and more easily maintained in an acceptable sanitary condition. Another important fact is that this hospital center is one of the Army's largest teaching hospitals providing 15 percent of the Army's requirement for residency training. We feel very strongly about this item, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What is the 15 percent?

General SHULER. 15 percent, sir, of the Army's requirement for residency training, for medical personnel.

Senator STENNIS. Residency training, just what does that mean?

General HEATON. Senator Stennis and General, this is the Walter Reed of the west coast. As General Shuler has pointed out, it is a vital link in our chain of evacuation and general hospital system worldwide. In addition, graduate professional training programs for physicians are conducted. The training of a specialist is done in residency training programs. These programs are known as residency training.

Senator STENNIS. This is in San Francisco?

General HEATON. San Francisco, the Presidio, San Francisco. For instance, in World War II, we handled over 75,000 patients. The architecture here is such as General Shuler has pointed out, it is extremely difficult to keep it up financially. It is of a Crimean War architecture, that is how far back it is, 130 buildings, nonfire resistant.

Senator STENNIS. 130 buildings. Have you been there, Senator?

Senator SALTONSTALL. I have been to the Presidio.

General HEATON. Nonfire resistant. We train a lot of young men there. That is what he meant by residency training. We train over 105 residents in medicine, surgery, and other specialties, and we have a class of interns, 30 to 35 every year. Over 15 percent of the Army training system is done and accomplished at Letterman General Hospital.

Senator STENNIS. That is including all groups.

General HEATON. Yes, sir. In addition to interns and resident training. Various technical and professional training is conducted for dentists, nurses, dieticians, and other ancillary personnel.

Senator STENNIS. Nurses and your graduate doctors?

General HEATON. The doctors, yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Do you train what we call medics there?

General HEATON. Yes, sir. In addition to the training of enlisted medical specialists we have 15 units satellite upon Letterman that can go right today. We have over 80 individuals STRAC trained ready to go with STRAC units. For instance, the greater part of the surgical talent for Cuba was based at Letterman General Hospital at that time. It is a very important post on our west coast and as I say a vital link in our chain. You know, all of us know, that medicine and surgery have made tremendous strides in the past 20 years. You can't practice medicine today, modern medicine, in antiquated facilities. That is why we are making a special plea for this construction.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Excuse me, General. This is not a new unit in a new place. It is to modernize an old unit.

General HEATON. This project is for the replacement of an existing inadequate and substandard hospital.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It is a brandnew hospital?

General HEATON. Yes, sir. We are replacing the existing Letterman General Hospital in the same location at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It will serve the same people?

General HEATON. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And it is a training hospital?

General HEATON. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And how many patients do you have there?

General HEATON. They run between—the last year, 1962, they had an average of 591 daily-bed-occupied, and it runs between 500 and 600.

Senator SALTONSTALL. On a per-bed basis, what is the cost of this hospital?

General HEATON. We have all the costs here, sir.

General SHULER. $26,009 per bed, sir, on the total project; $23,752 per bed on the building cost alone.

Senator SALTONSTALL. $26,009?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; this is a large hospital and therefore the cost per bed is less than if we were building a small hospital—the unit cost.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What is the average cost, General, for Army hospitals, per bed?

General SHULER. I would have to furnish that for the record, Senator. I think that this has been a question before of all three services, and I would like to place that in the record.

(The requested information follows:)

HOSPITAL BED COST

The average cost per bed for Army hospitals based on nine hospitals authorized and funded in the fiscal year 1959–64 MCA programs is $26,235.

The "hospital bed cost" is not a good unit of cost measurement. In addition to hospital beds and associated supporting facilities, each Army hospital contains a wide variety of clinics and other essential areas. The amount of space provided for each functional area, which is approved by the Department of

Defense and the Bureau of the Budget, varies according to the need for that particular medical service in the specific hospital under consideration. The per-square-foot cost of hospitals is a much more significant term. In the case of the proposed new Letterman General Hospital and new naval hospital at Oakland, for example, the per-square-foot costs are the same even though the per-hospital-bed cost is different.

Senator STENNIS. Senator, I have a memorandum here on this and this has the figures in it. The clerk tells me, gentlemen, that in this same bill there is a proposal for a 650-bed naval hospital at Oakland to cost $14½ million. In other words, there would be two very large hospitals just across the bay from each other—the Navy and the Army. Also your Army hospital is going to cost $23,753 per bed, as compared to $20,410 for the Navy hospital per bed. General, do you wish to comment on that? What is your response also to combining these hospitals and thereby reducing the per-bed cost?

What is your comment on those points?

General HEATON. Senator, for this past 6 or 8 months we have appeared before committees in the Defense Department on this same proposition, the Navy and the Army. We feel that our missions are such and so different in the San Francisco area and the west coast area that it is imperative we have two hospitals.

Any administrator in this country will tell us and you, gentlemen, that it is much easier to run a 600-bed hosiptal than a 1,200-bed hospital.

It is much more economical. But barring that, the mission of the Navy hospital in San Fracisco and the mission of the Army hospital is entirely different. We take care to be sure of cases. Appendixes are the same all around the world, but there is more to it than that. We are preparing for war and we prepare differently in the Army than the Navy.

As I told you before, with the preparation at Letterman, with these 15-some units satellited upon it and these 80 continuous training individuals for the STRAC outfit in the U.S. Army is much different than the submarine and the carrier that they enumerated on the Navy side. It is not the short distance that one would think in that area. The traffic is terrible. We took two committees back and forth, and they were unanimous in their opinion that it would be impossible to serve that whole thriving area with one unit and be economical in the long haul, and also in any emergency—limited or otherwise—to our Nation.

Senator STENNIS. Did the House unit send a committee out there, do you know, General Shuler?

General SHULER. No, sir; not that I am aware of.

Senator STENNIS. We have the figures here. The two hospitals combined would be a 1,200-bed hospital, and we have a memorandum here that says that a 1,200-bed facility would cost about $7 million less than these two separately, and also $1.6 million per year less to operate. Would you care to comment on that.

General HEATON. It might be that, Senator, but I repeat again: it is long haul, the preparation that our Nation needs, it is imperative that we have two hospitals in that area. It is the same situation in Washington, it would be impossible to unite Walter Reed and Bethesda Naval. You might unite them and save a few dollars maybe, but the missions are so different that—there are some areas of the world that we just cannot do that.

Now we unite all we possibly can all over this world. As you know, in Honolulu we have the Army take care of everybody; but Washington and San Francisco should be set apart.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What is down in the Los Angeles area? Is this going to be the Walter Reed of the whole west coast, so to speak?

General HEATON. Our hospital today, I compare it to Walter Reed on the west coast. The Navy has a hospital in San Diego.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So that this would be the only Army hospital on the west coast?

General HEATON. This is the only big Army general hospital. We have one at Fort Lewis, Wash., but it carries a general hospital name but it is mostly to serve the local huge division at Fort Lewis, constantly in residence at that post.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You are telling us, General, that this is a modern up-to-date new Army hospital that will provide for the Army service on the west coast?

General HEATON. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. May I ask this question. I am looking at the figures which Senator Stennis gave me. The gross area in square feet of the dental clinic in this proposed hospital is 13,730 square feet as opposed to 4,080 square feet in the proposed Navy hospital. Why do you need three times the space?

General HEATON. Senator, we met with the Navy, we met with the Defense Department, we met with the Bureau of the Budget, all representatives. And we all got together on this square footage allotted to nursing suites, to surgical suites, to dental areas, to orthopedic case room and food service and so on, page after page.

The missions are somewhat different. The new Letterman General Hospital will have 31 dental chairs required to serve the personnel at the Presidio, the patients transferred for specialized care and training for dentists. The U.S. Naval Hospital has the requirement for only seven dental chairs. For instance, Letterman is the only open heart surgery I have on the west coast. We do all the open heart surgery for the Army and the Navy. There are many things there that have a difference, I admit that. For instance, our food service is much larger because we train dietetic internes at Letterman General Hospital. They do not at Oak Knoll. Ear, nose, and throat is much larger at U.S. Naval Hospital, Oakland, because they have all the ear, nose, and throat of the Army and Navy on the west coast. Secretary McNamara in his stipulation to us asked that the design be as nearly the same as possible, that all minor services, if possible, be joined together to save money, keep the major services separate, medicine and surgery and such as that.

We did just as we were directed, and we worked it out very nicely, but the discrepancies in some of that square footage that you see is due to the difference in the mission of the two hospitals.

Senator STENNIS. General Heaton, about the other facilities out there, we have a new hospital I believe going in down at Long Beach which is a naval hospital. I don't remember how far away that is.

General SHULER. Right outside of Los Angeles, sir. It would be about 400 miles away.

Senator STENNIS. I know they made us believe that the Capitol dome was going to fall if we didn't give them that hospital. Finally after a couple of years we did. I thought they had the companies

rather well fixed up out there. I have been to Letterman and have seen it from the outside.

General HEATON. Could I say something, Senator?

Senator STENNIS. Yes, General.

General HEATON. I was at Letterman Hospital between 1945 and 1953 before I came to Walter Reed. I know it well, I know the demands. I was there all during the Korean war. This is something that I think all of us should remember. When you have a dispersion of hospitals, it is much more effective in time of a war than all your business in one unit. I had 150 beds, daily beds in the U.S. Naval Hospital, Oakland. I couldn't handle all the Army patients from Korea at Letterman General Hospital. We had one hospital there in that area, if we had another emergency, we would be hard put, very hard put to make any expansion or any dispersion. We presented that to these various committees that heard us, what to us is a very strong argument again for two hospitals in that very important and vital area to our country.

Senator STENNIS. We had considerable hearings about the unit cost of these hospitals 3 or 4 years ago, and finally settled on a formula here. General Shuler, I know you are familiar with this, so I will direct this question to you.

Do these figures which you have presented for this hospital come within the formulas that were agreed on here 2 or 3 years ago?

General SHULER. Yes, sir, they do.

Senator STENNIS. Does the unit cost?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. This has been reviewed thoroughly by the Bureau of the Budget and Department of Defense in that context, and the same applies to——

Senator STENNIS. You know, I think that we finally got agreement on it but after we had rejected the Bureau of the Budget figures and the services too. The lesser sum is agreed on now.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. This comes within the agreement we finally reached?

And you were in on that, weren't you, General Shuler? Weren't you serving here then?

General SHULER. I am familiar with it, sir, and this does come within it and so does the other hospital in this program at Fort Huachuca which you will take up a little later.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, may I ask one more question? I notice that there is nothing for aviation medicine in this proposed new hospital, Dr. Heaton. Now the Navy of course has it, and the Air Force has it. Does that mean that the Air Force and the Navy are going to take care of the aviation problems? Why haven't you got some aviation in there?

General HEATON. Fort Rucker, Ala., is our aviation medical center. The number of Army aviators in the San Francisco area is small. This number is so small that there is no requirement for a special aviation medical activity in the new Letterman General Hospital.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Suppose a fellow gets hurt or suppose a man needs care out in the California and west coast area and he is in the aviation section of the Army. Where is he going to go?

General HEATON. Well, he would be taken care of by the Army at Letterman General Hospital where the various specialists are available

and where physicians who have training in aviation medicine are on duty.

Senator SALTONSTALL. At Letterman?

General HEATON. Yes, sir. All Army would go to Letterman.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I was just curious.

General HEATON. If the patient requires professional care or services not available at Letterman General Hospital and they were available at U.S. Naval Hospital, Oakland, the patient would be transferred to the naval hospital. Or we would send them to Travis Air Force Base hospital which is about 67 miles from San Francisco.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So an aviator in the Army out on the west coast could go to the Navy hospital?

General HEATON. Could go to the Navy or to the Travis Air Force Base, yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, is there anything else you have on this item, General Heaton?

General HEATON. No, sir, I don't think so, sir.

General SHULER. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Nease.

Mr. NEASE. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, the next medical item.

General SHULER. The next item, sir, is on page 214, and is a request to modify existing building for the reestablishment of the Army nursing school at Walter Reed. Mr. Chairman, there is currently a national shortage of nurses which will become increasingly acute with an expanded population and advancements in medical technology and greater demand for medical health service.

The Army school of nursing was originally established in 1918, and discontinued in 1933. It is proposed to reestablish this school in September of 1964, and it will be affiliated with a civilian university such as the University of Maryland. Our proposal here, sir, is to house this school in building No. 11 at Walter Reed, and the major work involves repairing and refurbishing the interior of the building for use as living quarters, administrative offices, conference rooms, classrooms, and service facilities.

I know this is an extremely important project to General Heaton because of this very acute shortage we have of military nurses in the Army.

Senator STENNIS. General Heaton, we will hear from you and then we will ask questions.

General HEATON. Today there are over 80,000 nurses short in the United States. By 1970 the American Nursing Association figures that there will be over 130,000 short unless we can do something to create again in young ladies the desire to serve humanity. It is a long hard road.

Senator STENNIS. May I interrupt you right there, General? I am on the subcommittee that passes on appropriations for HEW, and, as I recall, we have had a number of special programs there to encourage young women to go into nurses training. I couldn't outline them now. Do you reap any benefit from those programs?

General HEATON. We have an Army student nurse program at various universities over this country, from which we obtain some nurses. Others are recruited from the civilian community; so, indirectly, the HEW programs may be of benefit to the Army.

What I was going to say, it is imperative that something be done in this country about getting more young ladies to come into the nursing profession. We feel that, with the name of Walter Reed, and if we can have a school out there, we plan to have 2 years from university anywhere in this country, the last 2 years at Walter Reed. The news will get all over this country. Most schools other than ours will have just one university training ladies, you see. We will train from the universities of California, the University of Texas; it makes no difference—the University of Mississippi. The last 2 years at bedside will be at Walter Reed. We think that will focus a great amount of attention, not only in the Army and Army nursing but also nursing in general over this country. Even as of now the news has leaked out that we are planning this; we have had over 900 applications for 135 spaces that we plan.

That is all we can take, if this is allowed. We feel that it would also bolster the tremendous shortage, eventually, that we will have in the Army Nurse Corps. As of today, we have 3,001 nurses and only 830 of them are Regular Army, even though we have 2,500 Regular Army spaces. We lose between 300 and 500 a year. We get in around 400 a year through the Army student nurse program and volunteers, so we don't make much money each year.

The need, the overall need, of the Army is for 5,000 nurses. We make up the difference by hiring civilian nurses. We have 1,600 civilian nurses today on our books.

Senator STENNIS. Let me ask you, General, doesn't that serve your purpose? How does it fail to serve your purpose? What is the objection to having a good number of that type?

General HEATON. The civilian nurses?

Senator STENNIS. The civilian nurses; yes.

General HEATON. If we have more civilian nurses we take them from the civilian communities, they are very resentful of our taking, because they are very short in their own civilian hospitals, and I don't blame them at all.

Also, if we took more civilian nurses, then most of the Army nurses would be constantly overseas, because we have got to send nurses overseas to our troops in Vietnam, in Thailand, Europe, Korea; and, if we have all of the United States filled mostly with civilians, that means there will be no shuttle back and forth for the Army Nurse Corps into the United States.

Senator STENNIS. Will your program really increase the number of nurses, or will this just have a special appeal for a supercourse for those that are already in?

General HEATON. We feel, Senator, that eventually it will prove very effective to augmenting our Army Nurses Corps by, as I pointed out, bringing to the attention of the young ladies of this country the need of nurses. We feel that it would be very effective indeed.

Senator STENNIS. I know you have got to have some nurses in the service whom you can control in any way you wish, but the services have been getting schoolteachers. You don't set up a special college to train schoolteachers. They have to go to Germany and other places to teach the children.

General HEATON. General Shuler mentioned that this would be a degree school, Senator. We went to a degree school for several reasons. That is a 4-year course, with a bachelor of science degree. Last

year in this country, 1,500 young ladies who applied for degree schools, a degree school in nursing, couldn't get in because the slots were all filled. There was a need to train 1,500 more young ladies in this country who had applied for degree schools in nursing.

It is very much in demand today. You will recall, you have two nursing courses. You have a 3-year course that gives you an R.N.—a registered nurse—or a 4-year course that gives you a degree—a bachelor of science degree. More and more young ladies today are aspiring for a degree course. That is what convinced us as to the necessity and the worth of going to this degree course—to help the Nation out, as a matter of fact—because that is a lot of young ladies—1,500—and there are going to be more.

Senator STENNIS. Assuming you get this set up as you wish, and you bring these young ladies in to get a degree, what obligation are they going to have, then, to the Army?

General HEATON. Three years they pay back. And, being trained mostly in the Army, we feel that we will retain them much longer than we retain today.

Senator STENNIS. I am not against this. I just know we have so many of these programs. Has this been cleared or coordinated with an overall group that looks into this problem of nursing as a whole?

General HEATON. The National League of Nursing has cleared it; yes, sir. That is the educational branch of the American Nursing Association.

Senator STENNIS. Is there any group within the Government that is responsible for these different Government programs in nursing? Have they cleared this?

General HEATON. It has been cleared through the Defense Department.

Senator STENNIS. And the Budget Bureau, too?

General HEATON. Secretary Vance is very enthusiastic about it, and the Bureau of the Budget cleared it.

Senator STENNIS. With all deference to Secretary Vance, I don't imagine he knows as much about the whole picture as we do. We are asked for money for various groups, and they all have merit.

We would like to know if there has been coordination of this program by some Government agency that is not directly interested in this particular item?

General HEATON. I should imagine, with clearance by the Bureau of the Budget, that they would coordinate it with other branches of the Government.

Senator STENNIS. They are supposed to.

General HEATON. I don't know.

Senator STENNIS. I don't know if they can every time. Mr. Nease, write the Bureau of the Budget and ask them what they did, specifically, toward looking into this program to coordinate it. Senator, do you have any questions?

Senator SALTONSTALL. I have one question, General. I realize the shortage of nurses in civilian life, as well as in the military life.

You have said that these girls would have a 3-year obligation to the Army. That is simply a moral obligation, isn't it?

General HEATON. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So that, if they get married or quit, you have no hold over them, except through the moral obligation?

General HEATON. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What is the difference today between a girl's pay in the military and a girl's pay in a civilian hospital?

General HEATON. I wouldn't know, Senator, what for instance Peter Brigham or Massachusetts General pays, but I imagine it would be much higher up there than say a comparable hospital in a smaller community with of course much less prestige than those two hospitals. I am sure it varies right much between hospitals and even environments.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The great question is, as the chairman brought out, how long you are going to be able to keep these girls in the service. If you can hold them for 3 years you have got something, but I was just curious to know whether you will be able to hold them for 3 years?

General HEATON. I think by and large we can. We figure to graduate 100 out of the 135 that we take in. The dropout ranges between 22 and 35 percent in the other degree schools of this country, dropouts due to many factors, academic and otherwise.

So we figure 100 of the 135 will graduate from Walter Reed and the university with whom we make the contract.

Of that 100 that we hold after 3 years, we feel that with the training in the Army, we can indoctrinate them much more as to Army methods and esprit de corps than the complete training in civilian hospitals that they have now.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. I notice one statement here. You say this project is required to provide housing, administrative space needed to reestablish the Army School of Nursing. The shortage of fully trained nurses in the Army is a reflection of the shortage of qualified nursing personnel throughout the United States. The steady decline in the last 8 years constitutes one of the most serious problems.

That decline means the numerical strength, I suppose?

General HEATON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You are not going to put in writing here the decline in quality, I am sure?

General HEATON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Well, we have asked a good many questions about this because we are interested in the subject, which is so vital, and I understand your strong interest. You have an idea of creating a greater interest not only for the Army nursing but for nursing generally by having this top school.

General HEATON. Yes, sir. I think it will reflect to the good of civilian as well as military, Senator, I really do.

Senator STENNIS. All right, thank you, General. What is your next item, General Shuler?

General SHULER. I have two other items.

Senator STENNIS. In the medical?

General SHULER. In the medical category, sir. On page 215 is a replacement of the steam supply system at Walter Reed Army Medical Center. The present steam system which provides our heat and domestic hot water to the troop area is over 20 years old, sir, and it is very deteriorated. Actually it is 8 to 12 feet underground, and the cold ground water seeps through the conduit to the steam lines and

produces steam which passes laterally to the nearest manholes and we have a very bad situation here.

This is to upgrade this and correct the deficiency, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, any questions, Senator? Next item please.

FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZ.

General SHULER. The next item, sir, is at Fort Huachuca and is on page 185. This is a request for our other new hospital at this isolated installation. This post, sir, houses the U.S. electronic proving ground and it will provide medical service for inpatients, outpatients, and dental care. This will be a 110-bed hospital and will replace facilities now operating in 51 separate World War II-type cantonment buildings that are spread over a large area. We intend to demolish these old buildings which are a firetrap, when this is completed, sir.

This is a very isolated station. It is 90 miles to the nearest town of any size which is Tucson, Ariz., so we have to provide pretty complete service in this hospital.

In addition, the cost index here, sir, is 1.2, so it is 20 percent more costly than construction in the Washington, D.C., area.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have anything else, General Shuler?

General SHULER. No, sir; except that we feel pretty strongly that, it being isolated and having a bad plant there, we need a new one.

Senator STENNIS. General Heaton?

General HEATON. This is a very important post, as you know, Senator. There are very important people out there. I have been out there myself and all over this area. As General Shuler states, this is really a firetrap of the first order. It is imperative that we have a modern hospital in this vicinity because of the extreme isolation. As General Shuler mentioned, it is 90 miles from Tucson and there is nothing between, I assure you. It is very isolated. We feel there is a tremendous need for this construction.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How many troops, how many military people are stationed around there?

General SHULER. There are 6,613 personnel there, sir, of which 514 are officers and 4,120 are enlisted personnel.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So this will provide a new 110-bed hospital, for 6,000 people?

General SHULER. The dependents, sir, would be added to that. They are entitled to care too, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And you have civilians employed. How many?

General SHULER. 1,843, sir.

Senator STENNIS. They are included in your 6,000?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is included in the 6,000?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How many dependents do you have? Let's see how many we are building the hospital for.

General SHULER. The military dependents, sir, are 6,846. There are 366 retired military personnel in the area that the hospital would serve in addition.

Senator STENNIS. Your dependents do not run 2 to 1. The rule of thumb is 2 to 1, isn't it? What is the mission?

I remember Huachuca. We have been pouring money in there in the last several years for everything. A hospital certainly won't be out of line, but I thought it was more or less a temporary setup there.

General SHULER. No sir. It used to be a temporary station, but it is a permanent station. It is our principal proving ground for electronic tests of material, and it performs engineer development tests, participates in service tests of communication equipment, combat surveillance, avionics, and it is really our electronic proving ground, sir—where we test out all of our electronic complex equipment.

It is a permanent station. Actually it was established in 1882.

Senator STENNIS. But reestablished a few years ago?

General SHULER. As a permanent station, sir, but it has been temporary in between.

Senator STENNIS. Senator, do you have any questions?

Senator SALTONSTALL. One question, General. I notice these dental chairs through these various hospitals, and it seems to me there is an enormous number of chairs. I can't visualize 17 dental chairs set up beside each other. I was just figuring out if everybody went twice a year, it would be 12,000 cases, 17 chairs, each chair would take care of 700 people. If you divide 700 people into the total hours, do you need all those chairs? I was just curious.

General HEATON. That is a very good question, Senator. I could get a commercial in here for the Army Dental Corps. They are now practicing very extensively preventive dentistry. Many patients make repeated visits and receive numerous treatments. These 17 dental chairs are required to serve the military personnel and their dependents.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I have heard of it.

General HEATON. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The Harvard Dental School started it.

General HEATON. Yes, sir, they did, that is true. That is to their credit. That is the reason why there is an increase in dental chairs in these areas, particularly like Fort Huachuca where there is complete dental care, dependents, and otherwise.

For instance, Walter Reed does not have complete dental care. All the dependents go to civilian dentists. They take only those on active duty. When you see a remote place like Fort Huachuca requiring this number of dental chairs if can be assumed that the dental chairs are necessary for providing dental care to military personnel and their dependents.

Senator SALTONSTALL. There is no direct basis on which you establish the number of chairs?

General HEATON. Dental chairs are provided according to the military strength served.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Do you just make an estimate?

General HEATON. It depends upon the strength of the base and the environmental situation of the post.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. All right, is there anything else from the Army Medical Service?

General SHULER. These are all, sir, that the General would be concerned with.

Senator STENNIS. General, we appreciate your attendance here. Your testimony has been very helpful to us. We are all interested in

these items, of course, but there are some rather large sums in here as I am sure you realize?

General HEATON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. When we mark up the bill we may have to call you or have you see us again.

General HEATON. Fine.

Senator STENNIS. Very glad to have had you here, sir.

General HEATON. An honor to be here, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You need not wait any longer but we will be glad to have you stay, of course.

General HEATON. Thank you, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, let's go back to the schedule.

U.S. ARMY MUNITIONS COMMAND
EDGEWOOD ARSENAL, MD.

General SHULER. This next line item we request is for a high-pressure chemical research facility. It is required in connection with the research in the field of toxic and incapacitating agents. Pressures up to 5,000 pounds per square inch and temperatures up to 500° centigrade are required to synthesize compounds through a hydrogenization process. There are no existing facilities available at this station capable of doing this nor is it possible to transport materials or personnel during an experiment. We figured this on the very minimum facility required to carry the workload.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Just one question, General.

Why should this be a separate item from the previous item of the clinical research building? If you are going to put in this new building, why shouldn't it all be included in that, or is it?

Mr. VAN KUREN. Mr. Chairman, this is not operationally related to the clinical research laboratory which the committee has already discussed. It is part of the production activities of Edgewood Arsenal in the production of these lethal chemicals.

It is in a different part of the installation.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Then it is at a different location as well?

Mr. VAN KUREN. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So one is a research laboratory for defensive purposes, and this facility is for other purposes?

Mr. VAN KUREN. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. You may proceed, General.

General SHULER. Next is one page 156 for an environmental hygiene agency building. This is our reclama list. This item is essential to us, sir, to support the Army's preventive medicine program.

The aim of this program is to prevent disease and injury and promote well-being of both military and civilian personnel of the Department of the Army.

This unit cannot fulfill its mission because of makeshift and totally inadequate facilities. The 14 buildings used to house the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency are an assortment of various types of structures of World War II mobilization design which were erected for various purposes such as kitchens, barracks, sheds, and administrative buildings. These are unsuitable for the purpose for which they are being used. We feel that scientific and technical work should be accomplished based on scientific and technical requirements, and that it cannot be accomplished efficiently in a dilapidated plant such as it is presently in.

We feel this wastes the talents and skills of very highly paid physicists, surgeons, engineers, radiologists, and so forth.

Senator SALTONSTALL. General, are you talking now on page 156?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This was denied in the House; was it not?

General SHULER. I stated, sir, that it was on our reclama list. You are right, sir; it was denied in the House.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And do you reclama it?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. We feel quite strongly about it, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you.

Senator CANNON. What was the reason the House denied this, General?

General SHULER. The same reason, sir, as on all their denials. They said they felt it was possible to get by for 1 more year.

Senator CANNON. Your testimony is that you can't get by for 1 more year?

General SHULER. My testimony is we can get by for 1 more year with the efficiency we are presently running at, but we feel this is way below par.

Senator CANNON. How many people are working in this facility?

General SHULER. There will be 113 persons, sir; 36 officers, 8 of whom will be Medical Corps and 25 Medical Service Corps; 30 civilians, of which 18 are technical personnel and 12 are administrative and support personnel; 47 enlisted personnel, of which 19 are scientific and engineernig, 19 are other technical personnel, and 9 administrative and support.

Senator CANNON. All right, you may proceed.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PA.

General SHULER. The next item, sir, is on page 156–2, at Frankford Arsenal, and we have no reclama on this item taken out by the House Armed Services Committee.

PICATINNY ARSENAL, N.J.

General SHULER. The next item is on page 158 at Picatinny Arsenal. The request is for a propellant pilot plant. This construction constitutes the final phase of a completely integrated facility for the production of high energy castable composite propellant.

Other increments have already been funded by the Congress. This facility will allow the installation to develop and maintain current state of the art know-how together with prototype scale production capability and will thereby be in a position to produce advanced ammunition.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ARSENAL, COLO.

General SHULER. The next item, sir, is on page 160.

The item is at Rocky Mountain Arsenal, and it is to rehabilitate the lighting in the administrative building. Very briefly, sir, the present lighting which was installed in 1922, is way below the minimum required for lighting standards. These are actually gooseneck lamps.

All we want to do is to correct this up to the required standards so that people won't be ruining their eyes every day.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

U.S. ARMY SUPPLY AND MAINTENANCE COMMAND

AERONAUTICAL MAINTENANCE CENTER, TEXAS

General SHULER. The next item, sir, is on page 163 at the U.S. Army Aeronautical Depot Maintenance Center which is at Corpus Christi, Tex.

This facility, Mr. Chairman, which the Army took over from the Navy is our one and only heavy echelon maintenance facility for aircraft—the fifth echelon maintenance. The requirement here is for an engine depreservation and container repair facility.

We are presently using an open shed. There are no facilities for the necessary sand blasting and welding of the container. It is performed in airframe production shops not properly equipped for the work. We have to do the painting outside. In inclement weather this is curtailed and we do not have any other facilities available to carry on this mission. This is where we take the engine out of preservative material and clean it up and stock it.

Senator CANNON. What kind of a workload do you have there for this type of thing?

General SHULER. The workload in fiscal year 1964 was 139 rotor head cans; 1,628 transmissions and gear boxes; 2,107 aircraft engines, reciprocating type; and 562 turbine type with total number of items, 4,436. The projection on the workload—I will just read the totals of the other fiscal years—fiscal year 1965 to 5,768 units; fiscal year 1966 to 5,607; fiscal year 1967, 5,835; fiscal year 1968, 9,911; and fiscal year 1969, 11,017.

Senator CANNON. How about the containers? How many containers did you have the problem of spray cleaning, sand blasting, and repairing? Do you have any figures on that?

General SHULER. I don't believe I have that specific information, sir, but I can furnish it for the record.

CONTAINER WORKLOAD

The programed fiscal year 1964 container workload at the U.S. Aeronautical Depot Maintenance Center is as follows:

Item	Workload	Percent requiring Welding	Sand-blasting	Repainting	Major repair
		Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Rotor head cans	139	20	40	100	15
Rotor blade cans	[1] 0	60	20	30	60
Transmission and gearbox cans	1,628	20	40	100	15
Aircraft Engine Cans:					
Reciprocating	2,107	40	40	100	15
Turbine	562	40	40	100	15
Total	4,436				

[1] Beginning in fiscal year 1968 more than 1,000 of these units are programed to be processed. The anticipated required operations are indicated. Repainting is touchup only.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir. Proceed.

General SHULER. The next item, page 164, is a rehabilitation project for test cell Nos. 9 and 10. As we modernize the aircraft inventory of the Army, we have a significant increase in the inventory of turbine

engines. The existing facilities for maintaining turbine engines at this depot have a capacity of about 500 engines per year. In fiscal 1965 it will be necessary to perform fifth echelon maintenance on over 1,000 engines in this depot. We continue to utilize the existing facilities and we will add this, sir, to the facilities we have to do this job.

Senator STENNIS. All right, that is page 164.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Your item there is $374,000.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Your next item, please, General.

General SHULER. This is also at the same station, page 165, and the request is for a jet engine component test facility. This is needed, sir, for the overhaul and testing of fuel components of turboprop and turboshaft engines.

Senator STENNIS. Engines for what?

General SHULER. For our Army aircraft, sir. This is our only heavy echelon, fifth echelon maintenance center at Corpus Christi, Tex.

Senator STENNIS. It is the only one you have planned?

General SHULER. Yes, sir, as far as I know. Specific functions at this installation which involve this item are disassembly of fuel components, machine work on parts, assembly and testing. Projected inventory of this type of engine by 1967 is 8,630, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, anything else?

General SHULER. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Senator, do you have anything on that one?

Senator CANNON. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

LETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT, PA.

General SHULER. Letterkenny Army Depot.

The item requested is for security lighting.

Senator STENNIS. $43,000?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. This is to put security lighting around a classified defense materials storage area. It presently has just a chain link fence, and it requires the security lighting and emergency power to keep this lighting going to give us proper security.

Senator STENNIS. What have you got there now?

General SHULER. We just have a chain link fence, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You have been using that a long time. This is a small item.

General SHULER. Sir, the classified material I referred to has only been stored there since August 16 of 1961, and the more restrictive physical security standards were established by the Secretary of Defense on December 8, 1962, so it has only been since those dates that we have had this extra requirement, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

OAKLAND ARMY TERMINAL, CALIF.

General SHULER. The next item, sir, is on page 169 at Oakland Army Terminal.

It is for a communications center and an automatic data processing system facility.

The reason for these items, Mr. Chairman, is the fact that we are moving out of Fort Mason, except for the family housing, and consolidating the Fort Mason function with the functions at Oakland Army Terminal, thereby saving 175 spaces and an annual savings of $1.6 million, at a one-time cost of $2,029,000 requested at this station to handle these facilities so we can move the Fort Mason function into Oakland Army Terminal.

Senator STENNIS. This won't require any new family quarters?

General SHULER. No, sir; we are going to retain the family quarters at Fort Mason, sir. The people will stay in there and drive back and forth to work.

Senator STENNIS. Otherwise what will become of Fort Mason?

General SHULER. It will be excess, sir, turned over to GSA, but the family housing area retained.

Senator STENNIS. Why do you make this change? Is this part of a program?

General SHULER. This is to save money, sir. By doing this, we can have an annual savings of $1.6 million, reduce 175 spaces, and we spend $2,029,000; so this is a very fast amortization, sir.

From then on we will be saving $1.6 million per year.

Senator STENNIS. Did the Army originate this change?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. We made the study, and it was approved by the Department of Defense, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The Department volunteered you to make the study, did it not?

General SHULER. An honest answer to that, sir, would be "Yes," but I am not objecting to what is being done here, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I understand. You think this is a solid move and it will save money?

General SHULER. Yes, sir, no doubt about it.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

General SHULER. The next item is page 170.

This again is one of the items involved in this move to perform alterations and improvements so that the headquarters at Fort Mason can move into this location. We have some foundation settling in this building. There are pilings involved and that accounts for the cost of it. But this will make the building suitable to make this move, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How much did this building cost? We have these administration buildings costing $3 or $4 million right and left. How much did this one cost?

General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, I will have to furnish that. It has been there for some time. It has housed the headquarters of Oakland Army Terminal. All we are trying to do is to put the two headquarters together at less total strength to do this job, and we have to have these items.

Senator STENNIS. This is part of the move?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right; give us that data as to how much this building costs.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I am impressed with how much space it takes for these headquarters buildings.

(The information referred to follows:)

Building No. 1, having an area of 161,983 square feet, was constructed in 1942 at a cost of $1,139,500.

General SHULER. The next item is on page 171, and also has to do specifically with the move.

This is a transient-guest house to take care of the people who come in, have to stay overnight, process, and ship out to oversea destinations. We are presently doing this mission at Fort Mason, and we do not have the space for the transients at Oakland Army Terminal, so this would take care of this deficiency.

Senator STENNIS. That item is on what page?

General SHULER. That is on page 171, sir. It is a guest house for the transients; actually, the people that we ship overseas. They have to come in and process administratively, and so forth.

Senator STENNIS. How far is this from Fort Mason? What is the distance involved?

General SHULER. Sir, it is really this: Fort Mason is at one end of the Oakland-San Francisco bridge, which is quite a long bridge, and Oakland Army Terminal is on the bay, so it wouldn't be more than 4 or 5 miles.

Senator STENNIS. You are using the family housing. Why couldn't you use guest housing there at Mason?

General SHULER. Sir, this was all figured into the cost figures I gave you, and the savings. The people ought to be right at the nerve center where they have to handle the administration, and everything concerned with getting aboard ship; it would be quite inconvenient and, I think, uneconomical to have them living in an isolated building over at Fort Mason.

Senator STENNIS. You think it wouldn't be practical?

General SHULER. No sir, and they have nothing to do with the family quarters over there. Those would be permanent personnel who work in the operation. This has been studied.

Senator STENNIS. You are not talking about civilian personnel?

General SHULER. No. These are military personnel.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

General SHULER. The last item is also connected with this move, sir, and is the last item at this station for improvements to the utilities.

These improvements, the majority of which are to the electric sysem, are required as a result of the move that I have talked about—that is, the integration of the mission of the terminal command of Fort Mason with that of the Oakland Army Terminal. It is just simply, sir, that the present utilities cannot handle the additional workload of moving these people from Fort Mason into there. This accounts, sir, for the $2 million I cited as the onetime cost for the total project.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

SAVANNA ARMY DEPOT, ILL.

General SHULER. The next project, page 174, Savanna Army Depot.

Senator CANNON. You may proceed, General.

General SHULER. The next item, on page 174, is at Savanna Army Depot, a request for a special weapons support facility. This project provides for the modification of 23 existing igloos, and for required additional protection for the classified ammunition to be stored here. The doors on the existing igloos are only 4 feet wide, and they are simply not large enough for the classified material to be stored.

Senator CANNON. Do you have any other facility where these materials could be stored?

General SHULER. No, sir; we do not.

Senator CANNON. What are you doing now?

General SHULER. We are using now, sir, eight igloos for storage of classified material. The total capacity of these igloos is scheduled to be reached by fiscal 1967, and additional space will then be required for storage of larger items scheduled to be received subsequent to that time. We need to get to work on this project, and get it completed in time to meet the schedule of this incoming material.

What I am talking about here is, in essence, a new mission or a new material.

Senator CANNON. If this present capacity will satisfy your needs to fiscal year 1967, couldn't you defer this for another year?

General SHULER. Sir, we feel that, by the time we get the final laws passed and the apportionment of funds, and the thing designed and under contract and constructed, that we need this time to meet our schedule.

Senator CANNON. You may proceed.

SIERRA ARMY DEPOT, CALIF.

General SHULER. The next item, sir, on page 176, at Sierra Army Depot, is a guided missile surveillance facility. The responsibility for this mission has further added to the mission of Sierra Depot. It is needed for special and periodic inspections of complete missile assemblies, subassemblies, warheads, motors, igniters, explosive harness, and other related missile components.

This is presently being performed in a makeshift manner under tarpaulins, or over an open hardstand. This does not meet the safety requirements for explosive materials and is completely inadequate, sir, to properly perform the mission. There are no other facilities available here to do this.

Senator CANNON. That is the only facility you have at the present time where this could be done?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right; you may proceed.

General SHULER. May I add one thought to that, sir?

Senator CANNON. Yes, sir.

General SHULER. I would like to have in the record that the workload is approximately 1,000 tons, consisting of 11,272 items of missile material, so it is a considerable workload.

Senator CANNON. 1,000 tons per what?

General SHULER. The total workload was 1,000 tons, sir, but that is composed of——

Senator CANNON. I understand that, but for what period of time—workload per day, per week, per month, per year?

General SHULER. One year, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

SUNNY POINT ARMY TECHNICAL, N.C.

General SHULER. Page 178; we are asking for a sewage disposal facility at Sunny Point Army Terminal. This is to comply with the law, passed by the State of North Carolina, prohibiting the dumping of raw sewage in the Cape Fear River Basin. This will correct this situation.

Senator CANNON. Are you just dumping raw sewage now?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. We have a temporary agreement, but they will not extend it any more.

Senator CANNON. All right, proceed.

U.S. ARMY TEST AND EVALUATION COMMAND

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MD.

General SHULER. The next item, sir, is at Aberdeen Proving Ground on page 181.

The testing activities on artillery weapons and ammunition require a number of strategically located control towers for range safety purposes. There are presently a total of nine towers at various points along the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Five of these are of wood construction constructed between 1919 and 1940.

It is proposed to replace the two worst ones with steel towers since they are no longer economical to repair and are also too low for efficient operation.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

General SHULER. Page 182 is a request at the same station for a bombproof observation building to replace an existing bombproof building which is improperly located in view of changed use and is generally unsuitable due to improper orientation at the present time and we intend to demolish this. This is a case where we are firing vertically, sir, and we need absolute protection in our observations.

Senator CANNON. How old is this building that is now in use?

General SHULER. The need is presently being met, sir, by two existing structures, one of which is a modern concrete structure built in 1962 and the other one is just an improvised structure. I do not know the date it was first improvised.

It is not a suitable structure at all, sir.

Senator CANNON. If you are using one that was built in 1962, and it is outmoded already, it would seem that something is wrong with your design processes, wouldn't it, General?

General SHULER. We are not replacing that one, sir. We are replacing the one that was improvised. We retain the one built in 1962. It is a modern thing.

Senator CANNON. I thought you said in your justification that the present facilities were improperly oriented and were not able to serve their purpose.

General SHULER. Yes, sir. I was referring to the one we are replacing.

Senator CANNON. And you are saying that the one built in 1962 is adequate; is that correct?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; that is right.

Senator CANNON. It is properly oriented.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. And does serve the purpose?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. Why can't you use it instead of the two of them?

General SHULER. We need the two, sir. This is the point. It has to do with triangulation.

Senator CANNON. All right, proceed.

General SHULER. Page 183 at the same station we request a weapons system laboratory.

This new facility is required for the activities of the weapons systems laboratory and the missions recently assigned to this laboratory include weapons systems evaluation, simulation to estimate guidance errors of systems, simulation and kill probability analysis, war gaming techniques, including combined arms studies and guidance and control evaluation. The existing facilities are scattered in various other buildings with inadequate space and improperly equipped.

One building will be demolished and space in the others utilized by other elements of the ballistic research laboratories.

I have an expert witness on this, sir, if the Chairman has any specific questions.

Senator CANNON. You have said this is due to expansion of the mission. How is the mission expanded here? What has been the mission of this laboratory?

Dr. GRUBBS. Ballistic research laboratories sir. This is an expansion in the workload. General Besson recently gave us 55 additional personnel spaces to accomplish a larger part of the workload.

We are not able to accomplish the workload assigned at the present time. There is quite an increase in activities.

Senator CANNON. Then you have an increase in the amount of work instead of a different mission?

Dr. GRUBBS. The amount of the work has been there and we have only been able to do about two-thirds of the assigned workload per year.

Senator CANNON. Where has the rest of it been done.

Dr. GRUBBS. It has not been done. We hope that the 55 additional personnel spaces will help to take care of that.

Senator CANNON. You mean you have only been doing two-thirds of the job now for some time past?

Dr. GRUBBS. Of the total work assigned—that is right, sir.

Senator CANNON. How much of a backlog have you built up then?

Dr. GRUBBS. It has been built up in the order of a year to 18 months, but there are changes in priority, of course, that can take care of some of these.

Senator CANNON. All right, you may proceed then.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZ.

General SHULER. The next station is Fort Huachuca, Ariz. The chairman had me present the Army hospital here when the Surgeon

General of the Army was present, so we have already covered the first item thoroughly.

The other item at this station, sir, is on page 186.

It is a request for a power extension. This has to do with a radar complex which serves the eastern terminal and control of the surveillance system test facility corridor which extends clear to Yuma Proving Ground. Our economic studies reveal that this extension is more advantageous than to use generators at the site. Our studies show it costs about $18,000 a year for generator power and this would give us a more economical system.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

JEFFERSON PROVING GROUND, IND.

General SHULER. The next item, sir, is at Jefferson Proving Ground. I told the House Appropriations Committee, sir, that this has been underestimated in the field. We couldn't do this project for $11,000. We needed $26,000, and I would like the committee to note this and ask that this be raised, sir.

Senator CANNON. How come you underestimated it so badly?

General SHULER. This is just a mistake on the part of the field, sir. We need the project very badly. We will need to come back next year for $26,000.

Senator CANNON. All right; you may proceed.

WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE, N. MEX.

General SHULER. Page 190, White Sands Missile Range, N. Mex.

It is for range instrumentation facilities. This is required, sir, to modernize and improve the range instrumentation facilities.

The present instrumentation consists of numerous unrelated systems which were established in support of individual test programs, and it does not meet current and future user requirements.

I believe the committee knows that the range is used by a number of important agencies, the Air Force, Navy, Army, the National Aeronautics and Space Agency, the AEC, the Defense Atomic Support Agency, the Advance Research Projects Agency, and other Government agencies. This project is essential, sir, to integrate into one unified system all range instrumentation facilities to permit effective operation and the required flexibility, sir, we need, and the optimum use of our existing resources.

This is the only major range, sir, which provides land-based instrumentation throughout the trajectory, and on-land recovery of missile-borne instruments and warheads.

This is a very important item, sir, to us.

Senator CANNON. All right; you may proceed.

General SHULER. The next item, on page 191, for land acquisition at this station, $6 million, was deleted by the House Armed Services Committee and we do not make a reclama on it, sir.

We still think it is very important, but we do not make a reclama.

Senator CANNON. You are willing that we follow the House action which was to delete this item?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

General, I believe I have heard the bell. This takes us down now to Weapons Command; is that correct?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir, we will now be in recess until 8:30 tomorrow morning.

Thank you very much.

General SHULER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

(Whereupon, at 10:05 a.m. the committee recessed, to reconvene at 8:30 o'clock, Saturday, May 2, 1964.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL YEAR 1965

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1964

UNITED STATES SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to recess, at 8:30 a.m., in room 212, Old Senate Office Building.

Present: Senators Stennis (presiding), Cannon, and Saltonstall.

Also present: Gordon A. Nease, professional staff member, and Herbert S. Atkinson, assistant chief clerk, Committee on Armed Services;

Vorley Rexroad, professional staff member, and Fred M. Rhodes, minority counsel, Committee on Appropriations.

Senator STENNIS. The committee will come to order. We will continue our hearings this morning on the military construction authorization bill.

At the time of adjournment yesterday, we were at page 195 of volume 2 of the Army justification books, which relates to the requirements of the Watervliet Arsenal in New York.

You may begin at that point, General Shuler.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. W. R. SHULER—Resumed

WATERVLIET ARSENAL, N.Y.

General SHULER. The project we request is to rehabilitate and modify the water distribution system. This project is required, sir, to insure a continuous water supply to support our research and engineering, storage, family housing, and operational support facilities as well as for fire protection.

The present system, sir, was built in 1890 to 1900, and it is beyond repair. We are having a very large loss of water because of numerous leaks in the system.

This is really a must project, Mr. Chairman, to upgrade this.

Senator STENNIS. $77,000?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

TECHNICAL SERVICES FACILITIES

SIGNAL CORPS

EAST COAST RADIO RECEIVING STATION, LA PLATA, MD.

General SHULER. We come now to the Signal Corps section, sir, and the first item is on page 197, and is a security fence at the East Coast Radio Receiving Station in Maryland.

This is a very important relay station, sir. It is part of the strategic Army communications system. The need here is to protect the very complicated antenna fields from possible damage by stray domestic animals and prevent unauthorized entry, also security hazards if someone should get into the field. This is merely to provide this security protection.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

The next item.

EAST COAST RADIO TRANSMITTER STATION, WOODBRIDGE, VA.

General SHULER. Page 199, sir, at the East Coast Radio Transmitter Station in Virginia, we have an item for roads. It appears on page 200. This would provide, sir, a perimeter and radial roads throughout this antenna field. It is required, sir, to provide a road system so that we can have access to any part of the antenna field in bad weather. The way we are operating now, sir, we cannot get out to a number of portions of the antenna field in muddy weather to do our necessary repairs, and this is, again, a very important communications system.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Next item?

EAST COAST RELAY STATION, FREDERICK, MD.

General SHULER. Page 202, sir, at the East Coast Relay Station in Maryland, we are asking for an addition to the enlisted men's barracks, 105 spaces. The situation here, sir, is that we are overcrowded in the one barracks we are using. We have acutally got 125 men in a barracks that is only supposed to be for 105 men. The reason for this request is merely to take care of overcrowding and our people who are not able to live in the barracks, sir.

These people are on 24-hour, three-shift duty at this station, and it is very close work, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What is the East Coast Relay Station? That is communications, I know. Develop that.

General SHULER. Sir, this is a communications facility. It exercises operational control over the Army's strategic communications system which we refer to as Starcom. It functions as a regional communcating switching center in the eastern portion of the United States. It receives direct and retransmits message tapes and data cards to domestic and oversea relays and terminal Starcom station. So it is a very necessary facility to rely messages that are received to other important communication centers.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Next item.

ARMY PICTORIAL CENTER, NEW YORK

General SHULER. On page 203, sir, we are asking for two items at the Army Pictorial Center which is located in New York City. The first item is on page 204.

This item, sir, is for a chemical mix laboratory with boiler plant. The present chemical mix laboratory and boiler plant are in a converted warehouse which was not designed to resist the action of corrosive chemicals and fumes. The current boilers producing processed steam used in motion picture film production also heat three adjacent buildings. The boilers are badly overloaded and, consequently, erratic steam supply or boiler failure could result in ruining film being processed.

In the case where an original negative is ruined in the processing the cost is usually in the thousands of dollars that we have wasted. Existing tanks and transfer equipment will be relocated to the proposed building, and the old boilers will be scrapped, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have a companion item, another item similar to this?

General SHULER. There is another item which is rehabilitating buildings 1 and 2. In this case these buildings were built for silent moviemaking in 1928, and they have not been modernized at all to keep up with the change in techniques of the motion picture and TV production.

The workload for the Army Pictorial Center has increased from 97 reels in 1947 to 658 reels in 1962. We need to rehabilitate this main studio building, sir, to keep up with the increased workload and to increase our efficiency of operation.

I have the commanding officer of this center here from New York, sir, in case the committee wishes to ask him any questions.

Senator STENNIS. We don't want to argue the matter.

Is the demand for this kind of work increasing?

General SHULER. It is increasing. We find very good use for film and television, in our training of our military personnel.

Senator STENNIS. I imagine the other services have a setup of their own along this line, do they?

General SHULER. I believe they do, sir. I am informed by the Colonel that they do, but it is smaller than this one, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

WEST COAST RADIO RECEIVING STATION, SANTA ROSA, CALIF.

General SHULER. The next item, sir, is at the West Coast Radio Receiving Station in California near Santa Rosa, on page 207.

We need to improve the water system at this station. This involves replacing the raw water inlet, valves, lining the existing 4-inch pipe with cement mortar, installing 400 feet of 4-inch concrete-lined pipe in the vicinity of the pumphouse, and we need to stabilize a slide area on the downstream side of the pumphouse. This is required, sir, to insure continued operation of the water supply system.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Next item?

General SHULER. The next section is the Surgeon General, and we have covered all of this with General Heaton.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY

U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N.Y.

General SHULER. U.S. Military Academy, page 217.

We are asking for six line items in connection with modernization of the station, and two line items in connection with the expansion of the Corps of Cadets which Congress has approved, sir.

The first item is on page 218.

Incidentally, I will take up the modernization items in turn first and then the two items in connection with the expansion of the strength of the corps, sir.

Page 218 is an item to restore and protect the Hudson River shore. This is where we had the slide, sir, at West Point. And this project is to put in the necessary revetment to protect what we have there and to restore the area to safe conditions.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This will not give you more land, General?

General SHULER. Sir, actually 5 acres slid out into the river. This will merely hold what we have and see to it that there is no more occurrence of this. This slid into the Hudson River.

Senator STENNIS. Is there any question that you will be able to hold it?

General SHULER. There is no question, sir. We know exactly how to hold it, but before we did not have the revetment.

Senator STENNIS. You thought you had it held before, I suppose.

General SHULER. Well, they were filling in there, sir, and they should have had a revetment in the original fill, and they did not anticipate this would happen, but it did, and this slid into the river.

It is down by the steamplant, sir, on the Hudson River. It took out part of a railroad, and the Government has already made a settlement with the railroad, and they are doing their own work, so this only concerns the Government reservation, sir, at this location.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Next item.

General SHULER. The next item is, on page 219, is a "Consolidated band facility." The soldiers of this very renowned band, which is the West Point Band, are currently housed primarily in two antiquated deteriorated structures of 77 years and 102 years of age. When you walk through these buildings, sir, they give, or spring up and down, and they are really quite unsafe. The exterior brick has deteriorated, and there is ample evidence of much other deterioration.

The adjacent building proposed for rehabilitation is quite sound structurally and large enough for housing the band and its rehearsal space. This can be adapted and rehabilitated at a modest cost per square foot, a little over $5 a square foot.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Nease says he was up there the other day and he thinks you need these quarters.

General SHULER. They are in a very bad situation now, sir.

Senator STENNIS. We don't like to condemn a thing, you know, just because it is old.

General SHULER. As I said, sir, it is quite shaky and quite unsafe.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Something like President Truman taking a bath in the White House, isn't that the idea, and he looks down through the floor? Is it the same idea?

Senator STENNIS. You are asking for only a small amount here, to start redoing West Point.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Do we need $450,000 for that building? How many people are you going to house in it?

General SHULER. First of all, Senator, the cost is only a little over $5 a square foot which is, I think, a quite reasonable cost for the rehabilitation.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I don't question the cost. I just question the size.

General SHULER. Yes, sir. The total square feet is 65,684, and it is presently a barracks for military personnel, and there is room in there to move the band in and quarter them and have their rehearsal room in there.

Right now the band can't even rehearse as a unit. It has to rehearse, and it is split into two different areas. This is no good at all, sir. There are 170 members in the band.

Senator STENNIS. All right, we want to have plenty of rehearsal room.

General SHULER. Page 220, sir, we are asking for a computer center. This will serve as a computer center in the academic instruction of the cadets as well as the fact that it is needed for use in administering the West Point operation, sir.

Senator STENNIS. If computers are invading West Point Military Academy, too, they are getting around.

General SHULER. We have to know how they work, sir, and considerable about them.

Senator STENNIS. All right. That brings us to your new program?

General SHULER. No, sir. There are two other small items before we get to the new program.

Senator STENNIS. All right, proceed.

General SHULER. On page 221 we need to rehabilitate the administration building. This building is the headquarters of the Superintendent of the Academy and his staff. It is a 50-year-old building, and its difficulty is that the utilities have badly deteriorated. They are undersized and functionally they are quite obsolete. The electrical system as a result of piecemeal additions is using older wiring and fittings which no longer come up to the electrical code, sir, and the heating system is quite uneconomical and inefficient. The plumbing is severely corroded in many areas. So this is a modernization or upgrading of the utilities in the building, sir. This is the headquarters.

Senator STENNIS. Will this about complete your rehabilitation program, updating and so forth of the old part?

General SHULER. No, sir; it will not. When I come to the expansion, I intend to give the committee the full picture of the rest of the modernization and the expansion.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

General SHULER. The last item, sir, before the expansion—there are two items, sir. The next to the last is training facilities for physical

fitness. This will provide eight additional fields and lighting for two of these, and six existing tennis courts. This will allow 12 more company teams to participate during the limited time between the end of the daily academic schedule and supper, correcting a deficiency where about 15 percent of the current graduates have not participated in at least one contact sport. We think this is extremely important, sir, because we have a mission at West Point to harden these people physically as much as we can, and this is a part of that.

Senator STENNIS. I know that has been important up there. These fields now are not for the expanded cadet corps. This need is for the present cadet corps, is that right?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. We need it now, and we will need it even more when we expand. In other words, we do not have enough even now. We would like to have every cadet participate in at least one contact sport while he is there.

Senator STENNIS. I thought you had all of that.

General SHULER. We do not have the facilities to insure that all of them get the chance to do this, sir. As I say, there are about 15 percent of them each year that cannot do that because we do not have the facilities. I am talking about soccer, lacrosse, football, and the contact-type sports which we feel are quite important in our physical fitness training there.

Senator STENNIS. I certainly think the effort should have long since been made to spread this opportunity around among all of the cadets rather than concentrating so much on one game, trying to beat the Navy.

General SHULER. Sir, after we get that in hand, we won't concentrate on it so much.

Senator SALTONSTALL. We had a long discussion, General, about the amount per square foot that a Navy boy had at Annapolis for sport. You say about 2¼ hours to 4 hours a week, but you don't tell us here how many square feet a boy has for athletics. I can't remember the exact figure, but isn't it supposed to be around 10 or 15 square feet per person, and down at the Navy they only had 2 or 3.

I was just curious to know how many you have.

General SHULER. Sir, I will try to get something in the record on that. I do not know how to express it in square feet per cadet as far as this is concerned.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Where you are enlarging your playing field? You are asking for quite a lot of money, $172,000 and $219,000. I am curious to know what that would give you per square foot per cadet.

General SHULER. I see what you mean, sir. I will be glad to divide that out and put it in the record.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That would help us.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

(The requested information follows:)

PHYSICAL TRAINING AREA AT THE U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY

The establishment of a meaningful criteria for physical fitness facilities expressed in square feet per cadet is complicated by consideration of—

(*a*) The activity or sport involved. Special exercise areas can accommodate many cadets in a small indoor area whereas football, for example, requires a large outdoor area per cadet.

(*b*) The number of different sports included in the curriculum. Because the athletic program at the Military Academy receives a major emphasis a wide

variety of sports are taught requiring in turn many different types of courts and fields. To the extent possible athletic fields and courts are multipurpose.

(c) The proportion of the Cadet Corps utilizing athletic facilities simultaneously. The peak demand for these facilities occurs at the end of the academic day when a large percentage of the cadets are engaged in varsity or intramural athletics.

The criteria should be based upon an evaluation of whether or not the cadets have enough area to accomplish properly the physical training deemed necessary. In the judgment of the Army officials responsible for the physical training of cadets there is a shortage of physical training areas for cadets.

The total physical training facilities available for cadet use at the U.S. Military Academy is as follows:

EXISTING [1]

Indoor:
Gymnasium: 39 square feet per cadet.
Fieldhouse: 23 square feet per cadet.
Outdoor:
Fields and courts: 610 square feet per cadet.

AFTER EXPANSION [2]

Indoor:
Gymnasium: 27 square feet per cadet.
Fieldhouse: 13 square feet per cadet.
Outdoor:
Fields and courts: 514 square feet per cadet.

Senator STENNIS. You are not going to acquire any new land for these tennis courts and fields you are talking about?

General SHULER. No, sir—no land acquisition.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Without objection, move to the next item.

General SHULER. The next item is on page 223 and is the rehabilitation of the main powerplant at West Point.

The boiler failure of 1962, which occurred here, provided evidence of the condition of the 40-year-old portion of this plant, sir. Emergency repairs at that time could not correct the basic problems of the corroded headers, valves, lines, and traps and inadequate metering and control devices in an obsolete system.

In addition to that, the wirings and electrical fittings are 30-year-old products which no longer measure up to the electrical code safety requirements.

So this, again, sir, is a modernization or upgrading of a condition which we can't allow to continue.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Next item.

This is the overall new expansion program?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; page 223.

Senator STENNIS. Suppose you give us an overall statement of the need and the overall plan, and then we will go into the details.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

As the committee will recall in the testimony on the expansion of the strength of the cadets, the figure of $110 million total was utilized. Now, this figure divides down into $44 million for modernization, and——

Senator STENNIS. Is there that much new construction contemplated for the expansion program?

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[1] Based upon corps of cadets of 2,529.

[2] Based upon corps of cadets of 4,417. Assumes approval and construction of the 8 multipurpose athletic fields in the fiscal year 1965 request and 4 similar fields in a future program and the future programing of a new indoor swimming pool and theater.

General SHULER. I am going to subdivide that now.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

General SHULER. This $110 million breaks down into $44 million for modernization, which is the money required for the remainder of the master plan spread over *x* number of years, which you normally would have at any station.

This makes $66 million the figure for the expansion.

In other words, of the total $110 million, for expansion the figure is $66 million; and $44 million normal modernization requirements over the years.

I would like to put in the record for the committee's information the Army's present scheduling of our attempt to request budget amounts of the Congress in this regard. In fiscal year 1965 counting the family housing request, it is $20,856,000, and in fiscal year 1966, and again all these figures include family housing, it will be $24,442,000. This is the intent now.

In fiscal year 1967, $10,614,500; in fiscal year 1968, $11,072,000; in fiscal year 1969, $9,900,000; fiscal years 1970, $13,773,000; fiscal year 1971, $9,249,000; and in fiscal year 1972, $3,857,000.

These make up, sir, the $110 million total figure, and, as I say, that is about $44 million for modernization and $66 million for expansion. This is phased, sir, to phase in with the intake of the augmented strength of the cadets.

Senator STENNIS. How much will that be per each added cadet?

General SHULER. The total strength now is about 2,529. The authorized new strength is 4,417. About $34,000, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. For each additional cadet?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. I subtracted the present strength from the new authorized strength and divided that into the $66 million, Senator.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I thought you said $110 million.

General SHULER. I was answering the question as to what the expansion per cadet cost was. If you took the modernization into that, you would have to divide by the total cadet strength because we are modernizing facilities that we are already using there.

Senator STENNIS. General, I was up there a few years ago and I observed that the dormitories were rather old fashioned and so on. I was told that that was a part of the austerity program, that was a part of the training. I was rather impressed with it as part of the training program. That is what the Superintendent and others told us.

Now, suddenly, everything up there has become antiquated and out of date and wornout. I am in sympathy with your expansion program to a degree, of course, but I can't——

General SHULER. May I further defend this, sir?

Senator STENNIS. Yes, certainly.

General SHULER. We have been studying for a number of years, actually over 5 years, the most economical method of expanding the Academy. We have made a number of studies. This is the only way we can take care of this increase in strength of cadets, sir, and have one Academy; that is to replace the inefficient barracks that exist there now with the type of barracks we have already built in the south area. By doing this, we get about 2½ cadets to 1 over the same area of ground.

The reason for this is that the present barracks are narrow and have very high ceilings and they are very wasteful of the real estate that is under them. These were built many years ago and the new barracks are designed, as I say, the same as the ones we built in the south area, and are much more efficient in the use of real estate, which is scarce there. There is no other way we could do this and have our parade ground and our other necessary facilities.

As I say, this was studied out. We are taking 200 additional cadets this next summer and 200 the next year and 200 the next year and 200 the next year. By the time we get to the 800, having doubled up in the rooms and having doubled up in the present messhall, we must have this fiscal year 1965 request built, the increased messhall facilities, increased classrooms, and the increased barracks facilities to then move these cadets into, because we could not tolerate doubling up with these additional 800 cadets any longer.

Senator STENNIS. It is obvious if you are going to have more students there, you have to have more space to put them in.

General SHULER. More academic space, more mess space.

Senator STENNIS. That is rather elemental. I want more of an explanation as to why all of a sudden you have to have all of this big money to update the plant that you have been using so well all these years. You say that you are not utilizing the real estate space fully because of outmoded buildings on it. Now, what else do you have to justify it?

General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, we need a new barracks for 1,224 cadets, as I say, to provide the proper facilities by the end of the 4-year period, having taken in 200 a year and arriving at 800 additional cadets. We need these new barracks to take care of this number plus the cadets that will move out of the old barracks we will have to tear down. We also need additional academic space for these cadets, which is in the messhall structure. It is a five-story building. We are asking to extend the messhall, its dining space, and kitchen space forward onto the plain, and this, again, is to take care of the new authorized strength. We cannot get them in the present facilities. So we are going to continue to use most of the facilities we have there, and only modernize them when the need arises.

But the only way we can get this expansion done and have one West Point, sir, by that I mean avoid having two West Points in two different locations, is to request this money, sir, and do the project requested.

Senator STENNIS. I don't want to appear critical, because I am not, but I think we ought to do a much better job in going through this, General, than we did in the Air Force Academy matter. We authorized the Air Academy in a general special bill, and, therefore, there weren't any line items that could be justified. Before we knew it, we were involved in an enormous expenditure out there. I think we ought to go over this with a fine-toothed comb to get a basis for a hard recommendation after we get all the facts.

I wish we could have someone that knows more about these things than I do go up there and have this explained on the ground.

General SHULER. We would be glad, sir, to do that.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Nease has already been up there and he is impressed with some of your needs, but because I think we spent too much money on this Air Force Academy matter——

Senator SALTONSTALL. I was just going to say, General, I just got the figure. Mr. Nease tells me we authorized for the Air Force Academy up to the present time $141,797,000, and you are asking now for $110 million, if I understand correctly, to enlarge West Point.

Now, we enlarged Annapolis in the past 2 or 3 years by enlarging Bancroft Hall and doing certain other things down there to take the increased number in the Navy.

I am just curious, following up what the chairman has said, where you need $110 million to modernize West Point and take in 1,900 new students.

General SHULER. We are not asking for $110 million to take in the expansion, sir. We are only asking for $66 million over a 10-year period, and only for $18.7 million of that for fiscal year 1965.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I understand that.

General SHULER. The other is the normal modernization that we think would have to occur there in the future without any increase in the strength of cadets.

I would like to—I intended to go further into the details of this.

Senator STENNIS. We are not cutting you off.

General SHULER. I do know the line items and I am prepared to defend them, sir, and I have a witness down from West Point to assist if I need him.

The $18.4 million——

Senator STENNIS. Pardon me just a minute before you do start on that.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is the first, General of the total $110 million?

General SHULER. Yes, sir, the first of the $66 million, the item that we are considering now.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So you are asking us to authorize this year $18,400,000 on an overall plan of $110 million running up to 1972?

General SHULER. For this item, $18.4 million, yes, sir.

May I say something off the record?

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, may I suggest that we pass over this item for the present, and go on to other items and then decide what we would like to have the General do?

Senator STENNIS. We value his presentation here but if we are going up there it would be much better to hear the General later.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Perhaps, General, if you had a whole plan of West Point, that you could lay on the table——

General SHULER. We have a model up there, and I have a complete portfolio of the whole thing done by architect-engineers.

Senator STENNIS. If it is agreeable to the committee, let's pass this over temporarily.

Suppose you submit a plan for a proposed trip up there, departure time and return time for two or three members of the subcommittee, and see what you can offer for a day's tour of the whole Academy.

General SHULER. Yes, sir; we will be glad to.

Senator STENNIS. I hope you can go along with whoever goes. I can't go, myself. I would like to, but I just can't make it.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, the next item after that.

General SHULER. The next item is the second item of expansion, and I will consider that in the same sense as you desire on this one—in other words, pass over it temporarily.

Senator STENNIS. Yes, we will pass over all of it for the time being.

ARMY SECURITY AGENCY

TWO ROCK RANCH STATION, CALIF.

General SHULER. The next section, sir, concerns the Army Security Agency.

I will cover the Continental United States portion first and then there is a section of the oversea stations.

A considerable amount of this is classified, but I will attempt to cover it in open hearings, and if we have to go into executive session we will be glad to go further, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

General SHULER. On page 226 we request an operational support facility at Two Rock Ranch Station in California. This is an isolated station, sir. The investment plan for this station in fiscal year 1965 is based on program strength increases and inadequacies in the present plant. Replacements of three items: motor repair shop, post engineering facilities, and the dispensary have been deferred year after year. However, programed strength increase is now making it impossible to continue use of the inadequate, deteriorated World War II structures that we are currently using.

In addition, we require construction of a barracks to house the additional men.

The strength increase which this construction provides for stems mainly from the need to exploit a new technique. Operational facilities for this technique were approved in the fiscal year 1964 construction program. Increase in the strength of 216 men will be on hand by the end of fiscal year 1966. However, we are going to start work now as best we can with a few people on the program.

Senator STENNIS. Why do you need an increase in your personnel there, General?

General SHULER. Sir, this is an ever-developing program. I am sure the committee is familiar with the mission of the Army Security Agency, and I think I can say something about it in the clear.

There are other missions that are classified. It is a very important mission, and we have these small stations around the world to accomplish this.

The techniques become more complex. New equipment is developed that gives us greater success in the mission, and these account for the increasing strength, sir, in general.

Senator STENNIS. You have to spend $10,000 for a wash rack and a grease rack and $10,000 for a gas station?

General SHULER. This is in connection, sir, with a new motor repair shop and a post engineer facility which has to do with the repair and utilities operations on the station.

Senator STENNIS. $101,000 for paving?

General SHULER. This is asphalt, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I just don't know when we are going to stop all this expensive construction just because it is nice to have it. We would like to get down nearer to what is necessary.

Go ahead with anything else you have on the item.

You are asking for $1 million here. How much of this, or is any of this for new equipment or anything of that kind?

I understand you need new and expensive equipment, perhaps, on these matters.

General SHULER. This is not procurement, sir, of new equipment, but this supports the new equipment with construction.

Senator STENNIS. Are there any questions on this, gentlemen?

Senator SALTONSTALL. This station is now in existence, is it not, General?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And this $1,014,000 would make it into a permanent location. Are you sure you are going to continue its use or is it going to move again?

General SHULER. No, sir, there is no intent to move it, sir. It is as permanent as I can state it.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It is operating now?

General SHULER. Yes, sir, but, as I say, we have an increase in mission and, of course, personnel coming, and we have these old inadequate facilities.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Any questions on that, Senator Cannon?

Senator CANNON. No.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

VINT HILL FARMS, VA.

General SHULER. On page 228 we request an addition to the operations building at Vint Hill Farms Station in Virginia. This is, again, a very key station in the Army's security system.

This project is required to provide adequate and secure headquarters, that is, security, communications, and processing facilities for a newly assigned classified mission to this station.

Senator STENNIS. General, excuse me. I passed over the other one because you said you had to come to it in executive session anyway, as I understood you.

General SHULER. No, sir. I said if you needed to go any deeper into it——

Senator STENNIS. I think on these matters, to try to hear part of it in open and part of it in executive session is just a loss of time.

General SHULER. It is only one part of the mission, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Let's take these up in executive session, that last one anyway, because we would like to know more about it. And what about this one? Is there something classified about it?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. The same part of the mission is secret about all of these.

Senator STENNIS. Let's mark those for executive hearing.

There is $1 million requested for each, and that is worth looking into.

Mark those for executive hearings, please, and we will take them up later.

The next item.

General SHULER. On page 230, in Japan, for the Army Security Agency, we request an addition which is required to accommodate the 24th Signal Operations Unit recently assigned to this station. They are now operating in an old quonset which does not provide the security necessary for the classified nature of the mission. We intend to demolish the present quonset.

VARIOUS LOCATIONS

Page 232. The items are listed on page 233, with the location numbers which we can identify in executive session. This involves 10 oversea Army Security Agency stations, sir, and each of these stations is designed and built to carry out a specific mission. As these missions increase, as I described, additional operational and support facilities must be provided.

This project provides 3 operation and training facilities, 10 barracks, bachelor officers quarters or mess facilities, 4 utility items, 3 storage items, and expands 1 veterinary item in a location where the veterinary officer has to pass on all the meat consumed by the command. Some of the items expand existing facilities, some replace improvised troop housing, and some will allow facilities to be returned to the Japanese Government in accordance with international agreement. The bulk of these facilities, sir, are what we call modified emergency. They are not the permanent-type construction. They are concrete block, one-story buildings, which are cheaper than the permanent type.

Senator STENNIS. General, does the Air Force have a counterpart activity in the areas that the Army covers?

General SHULER. They do have a counterpart activity. They are not always in the same area; but, in many areas, the Navy, Air Force, and Army are colocated. I constructed one of the Air Force facilities in a particular country—General Clarke and I did.

Senator STENNIS. Could you give us a list of the units that you have, and then list what the Air Force has, and indicate which ones are operated together? I don't know to what extent this committee has had these matters under review, but it seems to me we ought to have something for our files, anyway, showing these activities—not just the ones that happen to need something for this year, but something covering the whole plan.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Will you do that for us?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Give us a list of all these. I know it is important. You feed this back into a central agency.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That, in turn, redefines it to the Pentagon, and so forth.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

(The information requested is classified, and will be inserted in the classified testimony.)

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, all these items, over $5 million worth, are itemized on page 233. The general is going to give us a list of

all the stations, and those of the Air Force, too. I understand the Navy has a rather limited operation of this kind, at least in areas that you have.

General SHULER. That is right, sir. I do know they are colocated in some places, though; sometimes the three services.

Senator STENNIS. Any areas that includes the Navy, why, please include them, too.

(The information requested is classified, and will be inserted in the classified testimony.)

Senator STENNIS. Are there any questions from any member of the subcommittee on these?

Senator CANNON. Mr. Chairman—on page 234, General, you have a list of your total requirements, which, in most instances, do not indicate they would be met by what you are requesting here.

General SHULER. This is correct, sir.

Senator CANNON. Do we understand that probably next year you will be back with additional requests in these same installations?

General SHULER. This is entirely possible, sir; including, maybe, other installations that are not in this bill.

This program has been going on, to my knowledge, since prior to 1964, when I used to testify before the committee. This is an extremely important mission, sir. I could clear the room and, if I could come up and speak to the three of you, I could tell the other parts of the mission that make this quite important.

Senator CANNON. I think I can ask you a few general questions without getting into that.

On this 04 item, for example, an enlisted men's barracks without mess, you show a total requirement of 1,639 with existing adequate of $888, plus $64 funded not in inventory, for a total of $952, and only $222 coming in. How are you taking care of these people now? What are you doing to take care of the deficiency at the present time?

General SHULER. It would either be, sir, that the need would come in a future planned expansion or the people are in very inadequate facilities. It would have to be one of the two.

Colonel EPPERSON. I am Lieutenant Colonel Epperson, from the Army Security Agency.

At the present time, we are actually having to rent space for enlisted men's billets at this location—04 we speak of here—in the local town overseas, because of inadequate barracks facilities. This is due to a gradual buildup at this installation. It is an area where we have base rights, and our tenure there is stable; new missions arise, not only by us but by other Army operating activities as well as the Navy, and other service activities are located on this base, but we happen to be the host. Therefore, we program the facilities.

Senator CANNON. Why can't you continue to use the rental facilities that you are now occupying?

Colonel EPPERSON. Sir, it is very expensive, and we have done this from time to time, but we stay away from it as much as possible because, in the long run, we think it is much more expensive—and this is a long-haul installation.

General SHULER. Senator, we have given Mr. Nease a list of these code numbers and the places that each code represents. If he has that, I would appreciate it if he could tell you where this is, because I——

Senator STENNIS. I think it is a mistake, General, for us to try to hold a hearing on these security matters in open session. We will just have to omit this until we go into executive session. You perhaps need every one of these in double the amount you are asking for. I would like to discuss this further before we vote the money.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator STENNIS. I think we had better hear these security matters in executive session, gentlemen. We have already gotten an idea about it, and there is no disposition to deny you what you need.

Senator SALTONSTALL. General, you are asking us for $5,555,000, in addition to what you have funded as shown on page 234; is that correct?

General SHULER. Sir, page 234, in the unit of measure which is on the left side, the first column, we are talking about square feet, or men, or gallons, depending on what we are talking about. The figures represent totals against those particular units of measure. As Senator Cannon said, it shows what we have now, what we are building now, what is authorized and funded and not yet finished, and what our total need is, and what we are asking for in this year's program. It is a table which gives you the full picture on this program at these sites.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I would appreciate it if you would explain to me sometime, when we have an opportunity, your method of justification on page 233 and 234.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Someone can brief Mr. Nease on it and we will have an executive session and go into all of it. It will help to clear it up.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You are restrained in your testimony here in open session?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And we are, with our answers, too.

Shall we pass on to the next item?

(U.S. ARMY AIR DEFENSE COMMAND) VARIOUS LOCATIONS

General SHULER. The next section, sir, is air defense items on page 236 and 237 where the items are listed. Some of these are classified and some are not, and I can go down the list and say which are classified and we can defer those, and then I can develop the ones that are not classified.

The first item is on page 238 and this is classified so I will skip that one.

The next is on page 239.

Senator STENNIS. That radar tower here, maybe we could just dispose of that.

That is a necessary item, I suppose.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, that is rather simple.

Let's approve that one.

What about the next one?

General SHULER. The next one on page 239 is exactly the same situation, sir, at a different location.

Senator STENNIS. $76,000?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

General SHULER. The next item on page 240 is a request for sentry buildings at 8 sites, 16 buildings at 8 different Nike sites. All of these sites are in the New England area.

Senator STENNIS. That is which Nike?

General SHULER. Nike-Hercules. These are all in the New England defense area. These will provide semipermanent buildings; that is, the concrete-block, single-story building to replace temporary shelters that are now being used in the control and launching area. These temporary structures are not only unsightly but are very poorly insulated and inadequate shelters for the guards who are on duty for 24-hour stretches.

Senator STENNIS. All right, that is $53,000 for your sentry buildings. How many buildings will that build?

General SHULER. This is for 16 buildings, sir, at 8 different sites in the New England area.

Senator STENNIS. That seems mighty small.

Next, the generator buildings.

General SHULER. Generator buildings are requested on page 241. These are four standard-design generator buildings to replace 7-year-old temporary wood and sheet metal shelter. The present structures are fire hazard and do not provide suitable operator space and are costly to maintain. These are in the San Francisco and Los Angeles defense area.

Senator STENNIS. What are these generators for?

General SHULER. For operation of the Nike-Hercules equipment, radars, and the elevating mechanism, and so forth of the Nike.

Senator STENNIS. I can't understand why you put the money in such a temporary setup to start with.

General SHULER. We just couldn't get the money in the program at that time, sir, to ask for these. We would have liked to. Just like anything else maybe we should have gotten it sooner. We just couldn't get it in the budget.

But this is a very worthwhile project, sir. Just jerry-built-type shelters is all they are.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

What is your next item?

General SHULER. On page 242, the request for $600,000 for certain radar facilities. We do not wish to make a reclama on this item.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Why have you changed your position on that?

General SHULER. We do not make a reclama, Mr. Chairman, because we wish to try operating in a mobile manner until we prove out exactly where the fixed facilities should go. We thought we were ready to put in the fixed facilities, but we would rather take another year and prove this out better so that we do not put them in the wrong place.

Senator STENNIS. The House didn't disapprove that item, did it?

General SHULER. No, sir, I gave it up in the House. I offered it up in the House, sir, and we make no reclama here.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is also true of page 244, isn't it?

General SHULER. Yes, sir, this is exactly the same situation. In this case, after making our cross-service agreements, with the Air Force and the Navy, and after reaching our final designs, we found that we did not need this item, sir. This concerns the Nike-Hawk project that we put into Florida, sir. Congress gave us $14.7 million last year to do this. We thought we needed this additional when the budget was submitted, but we find now we do not.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Next item.

General SHULER. This item on page 243 is for protective construction for a number of Nike-Hercules sites.

This is classified, sir. I would have to wait until executive session to defend it. It is the same program that Congress gave us——

Senator STENNIS. Why can't we just make this an executive session?

General SHULER. We can, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Will that handicap you in any way?

General SHULER. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have your witnesses here to present these items in executive session?

General SHULER. I can present this.

With your permission, sir, I would like first to dispense with the last two unclassified items which appear on pages 246 and 247.

Our next item on page 246 requests $68,000 to provide for the construction of a headquarters battery building and increasing mess facilities at Van Nuys, Calif. This is Site Los Angeles 96. Collocation of the headquarters with an existing battery increased the personnel strength above that for which facilities were originally provided. BOQ and NCO quarters are now being diverted to accommodate the headquarters activities. These will revert to their intended use when this construction is completed.

Our next item which is on page 247 is for construction at Site Seattle 92. This project provides two combination barracks—BOQ's, for Site 92—Seattle at an estimated cost of $275,000. They are to replace prefabricated buildings which were constructed in 1955. The existing buildings lack latrines and are in poor condition. This site is near Kingston, Wash., in an isolated area on the west side of Puget Sound. Because of alert requirements, all personnel must spend approximately 75 percent of their time on site.

Senator STENNIS. All right, gentlemen, under the circumstances we will have to go into executive session. I will ask the Army to be responsible for everyone that is in here.

(Whereupon, at 9:30 a.m., the subcommittee proceeded in executive session.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL YEAR 1965

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1964

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
OF THE COMMITTEE OF ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to recess, at 8:45 a.m., in room 212, Old Senate Office Building.

Present: Senators Cannon (presiding), Stennis, and Saltonstall.

Also present: Gordon A. Nease, professional staff member, and Herbert S. Atkinson, assistant chief clerk, Committee on Armed Services; Vorley M. Rexroad, professional staff member and Fred M. Rhodes, minority counsel, Committee on Appropriations.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. W. R. SHULER—Resumed

ALASKA COMMAND AREA

FORT RICHARDSON, ALASKA

General SHULER. The first item is among a group of items we are requesting in Alaska. It is on page 250. I might say that at this station, Fort Richardson, we are requesting three items—an aircraft fueling facility, three tactical equipment shops and storage buildings, and a stock control center. The difficulty with the aircraft fueling facility, sir, at Bryant Army airfield is that the present pump capacity is only 20 gallons per minute compared with a normal capacity used in standard Army facilities of 200 gallons per minute on the pumps.

The increased delay and potential hazard arises from the low-pumping capacity and marginal fuel storage capacity which does not allow settling of the fuel and removal of water and other contaminants.

In other words, this is a hazardous condition we have now, sir, and we wish to eliminate it.

Senator CANNON. Where is Fort Richardson?

General SHULER. It is just outside of Anchorage, Alaska, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. May I ask a question, Mr. Chairman? General, with the earthquakes and disaster that have occurred there, are these facilities that you want to build consonant with the earthquake question and the damage and disaster that you have to repair? Shouldn't we wait on these items until we know what repairs or replacements are necessary, or do you know already?

General SHULER. We know those already, Senator. These items are needed as new items. We have been constructing up there using construction design for seismic zone all the time.

This is why the military came off real well up there compared to the other constructions.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Then these items that we are discussing are all items that will not be changed or increased in amount because of any repairs as a result of the disaster?

General SHULER. That is exactly right, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And how much additional are the disaster repairs going to cost?

General SHULER. About $20 million for all the repair necessary due to the earthquake as far as the Army is concerned.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And this is not in this bill?

General SHULER. No, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So we have to consider this year not only these new items that you are requesting, but also a $20 million disaster item.

General SHULER. We don't know how this is going to be presented, sir, the disaster part. But I want to emphasize if I may, sir, that these items would have been requested regardless of the earthquake and needed regardless of the earthquake and have no connection with the other items.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I am not questioning the need but I am questioning the total we will be asked for this year in respect to the disaster plus the new items.

General SHULER. It is about $20 million as far as the Army is concerned, and it is mostly all for repair. I think personally, sir, we got off very lucky up there. I think it verifies the need for seismic construction in that area. If we hadn't done that, we would probably have had everything leveled with the ground.

Senato SALTONSTALL. So the $20 million will come in as an emergency in the supplemental budget or will it come in for military construction plus the supplemental budget?

General SHULER. I do not know how it will come in at this point, sir. The Department of Defense is putting the Air Force, Navy, and Army together and it may even go into a larger request having to do with the civilian population. I do not know, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator CANNON. You may proceed, General.

General SHULER. The next item, sir, is on page 251 and the item is for three tactical equipment shops and storage buildings. These are in the vicinity of Fort Richardson. Existing storage and shop space at each of the three outlying NIKE-HERCULES sites can accommodate about half of the vehicles at each site. The prolonged winter with the extremely cold weather in this area results in poor reliability of vehicles exposed to the weather in spite of our winterization measures. The overall effectiveness and efficiency of each of these NIKE-HERCULES sites will continue to be degraded during the winter months unless we can get this construction, sir, to do our repairs properly.

Senator CANNON. How long have those NIKE-HERCULES sites been in operation there?

General SHULER. 1958, sir, the first one. The period 1958–59 was when they became operational.

Senator CANNON. They have operated satisfactorily with these shops up to the present time?

General SHULER. It has not been satisfactory, sir, as far as our repair and maintenance on the vehicles are concerned, and that is what this is for.

Senator CANNON. Is this one of the NIKE-HERCULES locations that will be proposed to be moved shortly?

General SHULER. No, sir. It is not, sir. This includes the maintenance of everything from jeeps to road graders, bulldozers, heavy snowplows, and all that, sir.

Senator CANNON. What does the NIKE-HERCULES there actually protect?

General SHULER. I believe Elmendorf is the major area it protects, sir, and Eielson Air Force Base.

Senator CANNON. If the Department of Defense is taking a position now in respect to many of these other locations that we should protect hardened sites, what is the justification for this type of request here?

General SHULER I believe the position, sir, was only in connection with soft SAC bases. We did not make the statement, sir, on any other protection of Air Force facilities I don't believe, sir.

Senator CANNON. It related to a lot of other soft bases here in the United States. This proposal for approximately $45 million related to the moving of a lot of NIKE-HERCULES sites to hardened missile sites.

General SHULER. All from soft SAC bases, sir, no other moves, sir. That was the total, 22 batteries.

This includes the move of the NIKE-HERCULES items only from soft SAC bases.

Senator CANNON. I understand that, but I am questioning the wisdom now of building up a NIKE-HERCULES site at these soft airbase sites.

Colonel EVANS. Sir, I am Colonel Evans with General Shuler's staff. The NIKE sites in Alaska are around the airbases and also two principal cities in Alaska. They do cover the Fairbanks and Anchorage areas. They protect additional missions at the airbase and they also cover the Army facilities, Richardson and the other Army facilities at Fairbanks. These are not soft SAC base sites in the term we are using them in the United States, sir.

Senator CANNON. It doesn't seem to me to make much difference whether it is a SAC base or what particular kind of a base. It is an airbase. It is a soft site, and if our theory is that we had better move the HERCULES in most instances to protect the hardened missile site. I don't quite follow this as a policy matter.

Mr. Nease, if you will make a note of this at the time we have DOD in here to talk to this other point, I certainly want to raise the question on this one. It seems to me that we have a divided policy that is inconsistent, General.

General SHULER. May I make one statement on that, sir.

Senator CANNON. Yes, sir.

General SHULER. I think that the value of the NIKE there would be considerable. So I honestly don't view the two as exactly the same. We are not adding to the NIKE at all here. We are asking to keep our vehicles and our heavy equipment up that works in connection with the NIKE sites.

Senator CANNON. You may proceed.

General SHULER. Yes, sir. The third item, sir, on page 252 is a stock control center. The reorganization of this command's logistical functions was initiated in May of 1961 and this included consolidation of the then seven technical service supply activities and contralization of the automatic data processing equipment. The objective was to eliminate duplication of effort and effect maximum utilization of the automatic data processing equipment. Consolidation was undertaken within available administrative space.

During fiscal year 1963 the technical service staffs were consolidated with an attendant personnel savings of 22 spaces or $105,000 a year. The functional consolidation without adequate administrative space resulted in continued postwide dispersal of command elements and crowding of personnel and equipment. It is estimated that provision of this proposed facility and subsequent physical relocation of activities will permit an additional savings of 20 personnel spaces or $96,000 a year within the stock control division.

Reduction of command inventories, both stock fund and consumer fund, will accrue through improved management of theater stocks, and management of both depot and installation stocks, and will realize a reduction of stockage requirements. What we are trying to do is improve our efficiency and save money by putting in this stock control center.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It isn't an enlargement, General Shuler, of your activity up there? It is an improvement?

General SHULER. An improvement of the system and we will save money the way we are doing it.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You figure you will save $98,000 and that will pay for it in about 4 years?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. That alone would, plus these other efficiencies I have enumerated, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. May I ask one question on the NIKE matter that Senator Cannon questioned you so fully on. As I understand it, these NIKE sites are there. You intend to keep on operating them, and this $324,000 is to make it possible for your vehicles to be stored in winter in a heated place?

General SHULER. To be maintained in a heated place, yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. We have had that problem in a number of places, and this is simply to provide better care for your materiel?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; this is correct.

Senator SALTONSTALL. But it doesn't change the NIKE situation?

General SHULER. No, sir; not at all, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you.

Senator CANNON. General, do you know whether or not any studies have every been made to find out what happens to all of these personnel spots that we save? We hear as time goes on of all of the personnel spaces that are saved with these various improvements, and I am wondering if anyone knows what happens to those spaces we save.

Do you simply find other jobs for those people or does that mean we let that number of bodies out of the service or what does happen?

General SHULER. I am not in that particular business, sir, but I do know what they either go to a more demanding higher level mission, or they are subtracted. I do know that in the cost-saving program that is current now, there have been deductions taken both in the civilian and military. I can get a statement in the record on this, sir, but this is what I know about it.

Senator CANNON. I think the committee would be interested, don't you, Senator Saltonstall, in having some kind of substantiating report, because we constantly see the number of savings that can be made in the way of personnel, but I don't recall ever having had it pointed out what happened to those people.

General SHULER. You will recall on the Fort Bragg conversion of the coal stoves in each of the buildings to another fuel that in that case these soldiers would have gone to training instead of firing the furnaces. It is quite obvious what would happen to them, but I will get something up for you sir in the record in this regard.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

(Information requested follows:)

PERSONNEL SAVINGS

During fiscal year 1963 consolidation of the seven technical service supply activities and centralization of automatic data processing equipment permitted the elimination of 22 civilian personnel job positions. The 22 civilian spaces were used to release a like number of military spaces allocated to support activities thus permitting the use of these military personnel to fill vacancies in combat force and combat support units. The military spaces were applied to tactical unit requirements.

The reduction of 20 additional civilian positions which can be effected by approval and construction of the proposed stock control center would result in a similar realinement of the utilization of military spaces.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Are these uniformed personnel or civilians?

General SHULER. Probably civilians.

FORT J. M. WAINWRIGHT, ALASKA

The next station is Fort Wainwright, also in Alaska, page 253. We request three line items, NIKE heavy support shop addition. We request modified mechanical ventilation in the barracks, and a modified coal-handling facility at this station. The existing maintenance building on the first project, the NIKE heavy support shop addition, which were designed to support the small NIKE-AJAX missile cannot adequately support the larger NIKE-HERCULES and new radar systems now on the site.

Mandatory precision repair and calibration requirements make it essential that a single flow pattern be established where we can best provide for this, sir, through an addition to the existing building. So this is really adding on to the exisiting building to upgrade it to serve the NIKE-HERCULES whereas it was originally built for NIKE-AJAX which was phased out.

Senator CANNON. Did you have this request in last year?

General SHULER. This was in the authorization request last year, yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. Was it denied?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. And did you reclama it last year, or attempt to?

General SHULER. I believe we did not, sir, but if I may take just a minute, sir, to say something on those two questions.

Senator CANNON. All right.

General SHULER. Because the implication is that this is probably not a good item if it was knocked out and we didn't reclama it. In going through this process, sir, we often get in a spot where because of certain levels placed on us, we just can't make reclama as we would like. Often a committee takes out an item, even though they are not against the item. It is because they are making money level cuts in the program. I just want to make this point to the committee, because we wouldn't be back in here for the item if it weren't an important item to us.

Senator CANNON. But your statement is you don't know whether you reclamaed it or not last year.

General SHULER. I do not, sir, I don't think we did, but I will be glad to confirm that in the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

(Information requested follows:)

NIKE HEAVY SUPPORT SHOP ADDITION

The Department of the Army did not make a reclama of the denial by the House Armed Services Committee of its request for authorization to construct a NIKE heavy support addition contained in the fiscal year 1964 MCA program.

Senator CANNON. You may proceed.

General SHULER. The next item sir on page 255 is to modify mechanical ventilation. This is a case, sir, where the existing ventilation systems in 11 barracks are inadequate during the winter months because the fresh air intakes must be closed off to prevent freezing of the heating coils in the barracks building. This closing of the windows results in lack of fresh air and excessive humidity in the building which in turn leads to damaging condensation on the interior walls. We have recent design improvements that will make it possible to modify the existing ventilation system and correct this deficiency.

Senator CANNON. These barracks aren't very old, are they, General?

General SHULER. They are after World War II. I would say about 1951, sir.

Senator CANNON. Why wasn't this designed for in the first instance? Did you have architects or design engineers that weren't able to understand this problem?

General SHULER. I will have to furnish that for the record, sir. It was either bad design or they didn't know how to do it at that time in this particular area. It does get terrifically cold up there, 50° to 60° below Fahrenheit.

Senator CANNON. I understand that. We have had a lot of experience there for many years.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. It is surprising that you would go ahead and build buildings without taking into consideration that problem.

General SHULER. I will have to get the engineers, sir, to furnish that for the record.

Senator CANNON. All right, if you will supply that for the record, General.

(Information requested follows:)

These barracks were constructed in the early 1950's. They were designed on an austere basis utilizing features believed capable of satisfying minimum essential requirements. The architect-engineers designed a relatively inexpensive mechanical ventilation which experience has shown fails to provide for proper protection of the steam coils from the extremely cold outside air. The adverse affects of this design deficiency was not recognized by Government engineers until after damage occurred during winter operation of the mechanical ventilation system. Expedient action taken to correct this design deficiency has not proved satisfactory. The proposed design will provide for tempering outside air prior to passing through the heating coils.

General SHULER. Yes, sir; the last item at this station is modification of the coal handling facilities. The existing coal handling equipment here, sir, lacks the capacity to handle the coal tonnages needed to satisfy our present and known future requirements during the winter months. Moreover, the operating efficiency is reduced due to exposure to these very severe subzero temperatures. Because the coal unloading area is exposed to the weather during the extended winter months the period of maximum coal demand coincides with the period of least system capacity.

The closed unloading area included in this proposal will increase the benefits of increased system capacity by permitting the operators and machinery to function during the winter at more tolerable temperatures. We are really trying to get out of the subzero weather so that the men and equipment can do a better job on the coal handling equipment, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Are those figures 150 tons per hour, correct, General? That seems to me to be an awful lot of coal.

General SHULER. The capacity of the present plant is 75 tons an hour and the demand goes up as high as 150 tons an hour; yes, sir. These posts are just like a town, sir.

Senator CANNON. I note that this is going to substantially reduce personnel requirements here, too. You might submit a statement for the record, General, as to what is going to happen to these personnel savings?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. Whether you are going to leave them right there and they just don't have to do as much work, or what will happen.

General SHULER. Yes, sir; I will, sir.

(Information requested follows:)

PERSONNEL SAVINGS

Provision of improved coal handling facilities at Fort Wainwright will increase the reliability of the coal handling operation and provide a safer working environment under all weather conditions In addition it is estimated that the present work crew of seven can be reduced to four personnel. This civilian personnel reduction will be effected by normal attrition or transfer to existing position vacancies within the Alaskan Command.

Senator CANNON. All right, you may proceed.

PACIFIC COMMAND AREA

ALIAMANU MILITARY RESERVATION, HAWAII

General SHULER. The next area is Hawaii on page 257.

There are three projects requested. I am sorry, sir, there are four stations involved. The stations are Aliamanu Military Reservation, Schofield Barracks, Fort Shafter, and the U.S. Army Tripler General Hospital.

The first project is at Aliamanu Military Reservation, page 259, to rehabilitate the electrical distribution system. The scope of this project is limited to the urgently needed rehabilitation of the secondary electrical cable system. Three recent power failures in the more than 30-year-old existing secondary electric system and tests of the system show us, sir, that we are operating under a hazardous condition and we should get it fixed up.

Senator CANNON. All right, proceed to the next one.

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, HAWAII

General SHULER. On page 260 at Schofield Barracks we are asking for three items: runway and obstruction lighting, tactical equipment shops and facility, and a brigade headquarters building. The first item is on page 261, and is the request for runway and obstruction lighting.

This will provide, sir, adequate airfield lighting to support 24-hour-a-day aviation operation and training requirements of the U.S. Army, Hawaii, and the 25th Infantry Division which is stationed at Schofield Barracks. The existing airfield lighting of the main runway at Wheeler Air Force Base is inadequate in extent, intensity, and materials. The system was installed in a makeshift manner utilizing salvage materials and does not conform to either Army or Federal Aviation Agency criteria. The training mission of the 25th Infantry Division requires numerous night aviation missions which are now subjected to the hazards of poor lighting of runways and we do not have a proper obstacle lighting setup on the antenna poles of the Air Force communication facility which is right adjacent to this main runway, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

General SHULER. The next item, sir, is on page 262 and is a request for tactical equipment shops and facilities. As I said, Schofield Barracks is the home of the 25th Infantry Division. We have no adequate tactical equipment shops at this station. We have a deficiency of 208,400 square feet, and this is needed, this particular request here, to adequately support the organic equipment of three infantry battalions and the cavalry squadron of this division. The existing facilities used to support the maintenance of the units which the new facility are to serve consist of salvaged quonset huts, makeshift sheds, wooden frame huts, and temporary World War II structures.

Also there is a general absence of any hardstand in the tactical vehicle parks and we get considerable dust and mud there which hinders our maintenance operations. We feel, sir, we are really bad off over here, not having any modern or permanent facilities to maintain this division which has a large number of complex pieces, of equipment, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I note that 42 temporary facilities with a total area of 110,000 square feet are to be demolished.

How many square feet will these new maintenance shops provide?

General SHULER. This would be 51,500 square feet, sir, that this request would provide.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So that you are cutting in half the number of square feet, but providing better facilities?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. There are two things. One is that in comparing the efficiency of a more modern new structure, sir, with these old buildings that are strung all over and not built for this mission at all, you get this discrepancy, and the two won't equal each other.

Senator CANNON. Is this something you could live with for another year?

General SHULER. No, sir, I feel that we are way behind.

Senator CANNON. Did you request this last year?

General SHULER. I just want to be certain, sir. No sir, we did not request this one.

Senator CANNON. You didn't feel you were too far behind last year, is that it?

General SHULER. We have another one, sir, that we requested similar to this that was authorized by this committee and the House Armed Services Committee but was not funded last year by the Appropriations Committees.

Senator CANNON. Which one is that?

General SHULER. That is a similar one to this, and that will come into the funding plan when we go before the Appropriations Committee.

Senator CANNON. But it was not at this location?

General SHULER. Yes, at this location.

Senator CANNON. I see.

General SHULER. In other words, we tried last year. We got it halfway through Congress. We intend if this is authorized to put both of these before the Appropriations Committees, and we have already done that before the House, sir.

Senator CANNON. So this would give you a second facility of this type?

General SHULER. That is correct, sir. As I say, sir, we have a 208,400-square-foot deficit, having no facilities there now other than these junk heaps that I talked about. They are actually makeshift facilities, sir. It is very bad. I was stationed there and I know what it is like.

Senator CANNON. All right, proceed.

General SHULER. On page 264, sir, we are requesting a brigade headquarters building for the three brigades of the 25th Infantry Division. The existing headquarters facility is an old temporary World War II mobilization-type building which is poorly located with respect to the subordinate units of this division. Whereas the Pentomic organization from which the 25th Infantry Division has recently been reorganized had a single brigade, the current road division has three brigade headquarters. The proposed building will house all three brigade headquarters and will be so located the control of subordinate units will be facilitated.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In other words, with the new organization you require three headquarters where now you have one?

General SHULER. Yes, sir, and we will put them all in this one building though. There won't be three separate buildings. They are located so that the building can serve all three brigades, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

FORT SHAFTER, HAWAII

General SHULER. The next item, sir, the next two items are at Fort Shafter. The first item on page 266, the request is for an inventory control building. At present the stock management effort of the theater, that is the U.S. Army Pacific, is decentralized among 28 stock control activities, located in 4 subordinate commands, U.S. Army Hawaii, U.S. Army Japan, U.S. Army Ryukyus, and the 8th U.S. Army in Korea, utilizing about 2,500 personnel.

Reorganization of the stock management effort into a single U.S. Army Pacific inventory control point to be located in Hawaii will result when fully implemented, in annual reduction in gold outflow of more than a million and a quater dollars.

Also in reduced depot inventories and improved logistics posture for support of our contingency plans, a reduction in supply and management costs and release of military to higher priority assignments. This, sir, is a real good project because it centralizes these 28 stock control points now located all over the Pacific, sir.

Senator CANNON. It certainly sounds like this makes sense, General, but I wish you would submit for the record what is going to happen to these personnel savings here too.

General SHULER. Yes, sir. I stated the military would go to higher priority assignments but I will verify that, sir, and see what I can do on it.

Senator CANNON. Particularly the 700 local nationals, if they would just simply be released as a result of this.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

(Information requested follows:)

PERSONNEL SAVINGS

The proposed Inventory Control Building will make possible a consolidation of the stock management functions within the U.S. Army Pacific resulting in a personnel savings of 930 (230 military personnel and 700 local national employees).

The 230 military personnel and associated space to be released from stock management functions will be utilized for higher priority military duties within programed military personnel ceilings. In the time frame of this action, fiscal year 1966, the Army has priority signal unit requirements.

The 700 local nationals will either be separated or transferred to fill job vacancies existing within their local area. The reduction of civilian personnel spaces will be effected as a part of the worldwide reduction of foreign national employees as directed by the Department of Defense.

General SHULER. The second item on page 267 is the electric distribution system conversion at Fort Shafter. Recent construction at this base, sir, increased the electric load beyond the capacity of the existing 4,160 volts primary distribution system.

To satisfy this excess demand a new 11,500-volt feeder was installed in a portion of the installation. The installation of the higher voltage

system was consistent with current commercial practice. It is desirable now to convert the entire installation to the high-voltage system, thus providing for anticipated increases in electric demand and eliminating the hazards in the dual equipment and materials required by the two existing systems.

Right now we have these two voltages, 4,160 and 11,500, sometimes on the same power poles, and it is very hazardous for a man to go up and work on the system without being able to know exactly which ones are at the higher voltage. This is both an efficiency, sir, and elimination of a hazard.

Senator CANNON. One thing has bothered me in the hearings this year, General, and that is that we have had a number of these conversions, electric distribution system conversions, which I can understand the need for, but I don't recall that it was ever called to our attention when we were considering previous construction authorization that such construction would result at a later date in a need for electric distribution conversions.

I wonder if it would be possible to keep this in mind, and to call it to the attention of the committee when we are considering new construction, whether next year or the year following you are going to come back and say:

Now we have to have a change in our distribution system because you approved the new construction last year or the year before.

General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, we will certainly endeavor to do that. I would say in all cases that when these systems are put in at the lower voltages it was many, many years ago and we did not realize or know at that time that the commercial practice would prove this to be a good deal in the future.

Senator CANNON. I understand the need for it.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. I understand that problem. I wasn't being critical of that in any way.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. But I do think that it would be helpful to the committee to be preadvised when they are considering construction, that there is a problem that is going to come up in connection with this, and that is conversion of an electric distribution system.

General SHULER. Yes, sir; we will be glad to do that, sir.

Senator CANNON. You may proceed.

TRIPLER ARMY HOSPITAL, HAWAII

General SHULER. The next item is at Tripler Army Hospital on page 269, sir. Our request is for $129,000. We find that we only need $100,000 to do this job and have so informed the House and now inform this committee that this can be reduced to $100,000.

Senator CANNON. What accounted for the reduction?

General SHULER. This is a final plan, sir, that shows us what the cost should be. When we first came in we were not finalized on the plan and felt that we needed $129,000. The present area, sir, in which the anesthetic agents are utilized were constructed in accordance with the National Board of Fire Underwriters code which was then in effect when we did the construction at Tripler Hospital.

Since the time that we did this, explosions in hospitals, in hospital operating rooms have resulted in revisions of this code to require a different system of reducing the explosion hazard in areas in which anesthetics are utilized.

This project proposes both structural and utility changes needed for conformance with the present National Board of Fire Underwriters code to reduce the risk to patients, sir, and the hospital staff. This is in the surgical and delivery suites, sir, in the hospital.

Senator CANNON. Have you had any incidents there or is this simply to meet the standards set up by the Board of Fire Underwriters?

General SHULER. We haven't had any explosions, sir, but explosions that have occurred in some hospital rooms caused the underwriters to revise the code, and now we are trying to comply with this more exacting code that they now have, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND

(United States Army Missile Command)

KWAJALEIN ISLAND

General SHULER. The Army's request for construction in support of research and development of NIKE X on Kwajalein in this year's program totals $32,119,000. We have seven projects, four of which are classified and will be discussed in executive session. The three unclassified requests are as follows:

On page 276 you will find our major request for facilities at this location. This item provides $27 million to construct the principal facilities at Kwajalein Atoll necessary to test and evaluate the NIKE X anti-missile-missile system. Included in the request are a multistory transmitter and receiver building to house the multifunction array radar (MAR); a large powerplant with associated cooling system and transmission lines on the island of Kwajalein; and an aircraft runway, water storage tanks, and docking facilities on Meck Island, 17 nautical miles north of Kwajalein Island. Meck will be used as the launch area for SPRINT missiles and all firings will be conducted there. The location of the main radar with the control and computing facilities at Kwajalein and the missile firing complex at Meck will allow testing of the NIKE X system in the tactical deployment configuration. The MAR building will contain 130,000 square feet and will provide a controlled environment for the complex electronic equipment essential to the NIKE X system. This same structure will house shop and storage areas, office space, and toilet facilities.

The powerplant will contain generating units to provide prime power, with very rigid voltage and phase requirements, and the associated switchgear. A sea water cooling system to dissipate heat from the MAR transmitter and receiver and the powerplant is included in

this item. Power transmission lines are needed to supply part of the required power from existing powerplants on the island.

The facilities on Meck Island include surfacing an airstrip, water storage and treatment equipment and docking facilities for surface transportation to include a pier, a ramp, and a boat shed.

The next item, on page 279 for which we request $218,000 provides for alterations and an addition to the station hospital to provide facilities for caring for the increased population. The existing facility is inadequate to handle the additional number of people that will be housed at Kwajalein as a result of the NIKE X development tests.

The third unclassified item is found on page 280. It is for air conditioning and modifications of an existing BOQ at a cost of $95,000 to bring it to the same standard as the three other BOQ facilities on Kwajalein, Kwajalein is a hot, humid, tropical island, located approximately 8° north of the Equator and can be quite uncomfortable without proper conditioning facilities.

ARMY SECURITY AGENCY

VARIOUS LOCATIONS

These items will be covered in executive session.

ARMY COMPONENT COMMANDS

PACIFIC COMMAND AREAS

JAPAN

Mr. Chairman, on page 286 is an item for Japan which we do not need and therefore wish to withdraw our request for this construction originally estimated at $298,000.

KOREA

The Army's fiscal year 1965 MCA program for Korea requests authorization of nine projects estimated to cost $8,509,000. Seven of these projects are of a classified nature and will be discussed in executive session. There are two unclassified projects whose total cost is $162,000.

The first project, which is described on page 299, requests $105,000 to provide water distribution system facilities from existing Army waterlines to Camps Kaiser and Casey.

At present potable water is supplied to Camps Kaiser and Casey from Army sources by a commercial trucking firm at a cost of approximately $52,000 per year. This contractual service is costly and unreliable both in quantity and quality. Approval of this project will enable the Army to install a water distribution system that will have increased reliability, more sanitary conditions, and effect monetary savings of about $50,000 per year and will amortize in about 2 years.

The other project, on page 300, describes our request for $57,000 to install a water distribution system and potable water reservoir to support Camp Stanley and the 514th Transportation area.

Existing facilities at Camp Stanley and the 514th Transportation area consist of a water treatment plant and three 21,000-gallon wooden stove storage tanks erected as a temporary expedient. Water is now hauled from Army sources by a civilian contractor at a cost of about $13,000 per month. Approval of this project, which will amortize itself in less than 6 months, will improve the reliability of the water supply in the area affected as well as satisfy medical standards for minimum potable water storage capacity.

OKINAWA VARIOUS

We now come to Okinawa, sir, on page 320.

We are asking for one project, we are asking for a water supply addition at this station. I might tell the committee something about this system. It is rather unique. It is an integrated water system which provides potable water to the Army, Navy, and Air Force and in addition provides the Government of the Ryukyu Islands through the U.S. civil administration, which is the Ryukyu's agent, also provides the Ryukyuan domestic water corporation with approximately 7 million gallons a day.

I might say on that, sir, that we get reimbursement for this at 27½ cents per 1,000 gallons for water ready to use. The present military population includes dependents residing with their sponsors that receive water from the integrated system of approximately 64,000. The proposed wells are required to meet the demand for water by these users by adding 3 million gallons per day which is the shortage we have of raw water to the integrated water system.

We had quite a drought out there, sir, in 1963, the worst in 50 years that caused a lot of difficulty.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Haven't we had a water problem there for a good many years?

General SHULER. Yes we have, sir. We have put in some wells before, and this would involve additional wells.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It is my recollection, that under the public works bill headed by Senator Ellender, we have had a water problem there with relation to the civilian population of Okinawa.

General SHULER. There is a project I believe in the AID category.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Yes, I understand.

General SHULER. But I was asked this same question, sir, by the House Armed Services Committee and we made a definite check with the command, and the command states that the two complement each other, that both are needed. They do not overlap each other at all. It is true that ours though mostly for the military, does apply to the civilian economy as I stated here, but the AID project is a project of bringing water down from the north, the northern part of the island. It has no overlapping on this, sir. It is a long range in addition, Senator.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What does the water cost per gallon?

General SHULER. I said we were reimbursed, sir, 27 cents per 1,000 gallons, actually 27½ cents per 1,000 gallons.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Do we measure it by thousand gallons?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; this is right, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And the thousand-gallon cost of saline water is up around over $1, isn't it?

General SHULER. We cannot compete, sir, in that saline water program with this one we are requesting.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is natural underground water?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And we are getting reimbursed 27½ cents per thousand gallons? How much over that is it going to cost us per thousand gallons?

General SHULER. Sir, we are getting reimbursed to pay our way without making any profit. This is figure into the budget for our water system. It is paid to us and it is used by the command in operating the system, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This water, then, will cost you 27½ cents per thousand gallons?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator CANNON. This request was denied in 1964, was it not?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Senator CANNON. And did you reclama it in 1964?

General SHULER. I don't believe we did, sir, for the same reasons stated before. The deputy commanding general is now in the Pentagon, just arrived. He will be the new Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics. I have talked to him within the last few days, sir, and he says this is a much needed project. They are very short of water there.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The whole water problem, Mr. Chairman, if I understood Senator Ellender correctly, is to what extent we are going to go in Okinawa to provide for the civilians, to improve life out there, if you want to call it that.

General SHULER. This is primarily to support the military, the three services, but they have had this setup for a long time of providing to the Ryukyu domestic water corporation on a strictly reimbursable basis. It is not costing us anything. It is paying its way.

Senator CANNON. Of course it costs us for the initial investment.

General SHULER. Yes. This is amortized, sir, when we figure this. We are getting 27½ cents a thousand gallons from this civilian use, and construction costs are amortized in the project.

Senator CANNON. And we are getting more and more pressure all the time to get out of the Ryukyus and turn them back to Japan.

General SHULER. I realize the pressure, sir, but I certainly know of no plans to get out of there within the foreseeable future. I know of none, sir.

Senator CANNON. I don't either and I hope we won't but we are getting a lot of pressure all the time and it is a good idea to keep that in mind when we are asked to furnish additional service for the civilian side there.

Senator STENNIS. I noticed in one of the papers a series of articles about the situation there. The natives are always complaining.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, may I say with a smile, General, that when you say that we are being reimbursed at the rate of 27½ cents a thousand gallons, the U.S. Government is providing a pretty big subsidy.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It is like putting it from one pocket to another, isn't it.

General SHULER. I certainly realize that we are, sir.
We come to page 304, Mr. Chairman.
Senator STENNIS. All right, General, proceed.

TAIWAN

General SHULER. Page 304 is where we are, Mr. Chairman. We have one item for continuous power, $26,000. We have had this continuous power program since fiscal year 1963, and this is just about the last item and this will clean us up on that.
Senator STENNIS. All right, I think that is sufficient coverage on that.

EUROPEAN COMMAND AREA

GERMANY

General SHULER. We now come to Europe, sir. These come under the category of repetitive-type items, sir, and it is your desire that I present them in this manner. One of the items we do not desire to press for, sir, and that is on page 308, $543,000 at Giessen Post. This would have been all right if we had been able to solve a real estate problem, but we got into difficulties on the site and we are having to drop this project this year, sir, but the other four projects——
Senator STENNIS. But you will still have a need for this requirement?
General SHULER. Yes, sir, we will in the future years as soon as we get this difficulty straightened out.
Senator STENNIS. All right.
General SHULER. We have four repetitive projects in Germany, one at Frankfurt Post, one at Hanau, one at Heidelberg, and one at Stuttgart. These propose construction of hangars and facilities at existing airfields to support organic Army aviation requirements.
Adequate maintenance facilities for Army aviation are needed to enable maintenance to be performed efficiently to obtain minimum wear and tear on our valuable operational equipment and also to attain a high degree of operational readiness of these aviation units which are involved. The facilities requested for Army aviation in Europe are needed to alleviate existing facilities shortages as well as to accommodate additional aircraft which have resulted from increased authorizations.
In two of these cases this is because of conversion to the ROAD concept. With conversion to ROAD organization the number of aircraft in each division for example has been increased 100 percent with resultant improvement in the combat potential of these divisions. The provision of adequate maintenance hangars and associated supporting facilities is required so that essential maintenance may be accomplished efficiently and economically in all weather conditions.
These items total $2,037,000 at the four stations. At Frankfurt the cost is $861,000, at Hanau $434,000, at Heidelberg $568,000 and at Stuttgart $174,000.
Senator SALTONSTALL. General, is this the result of acquiring more airplanes in the Army?
General SHULER. This is largely the reason; yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And the care required for those airplanes if we are going to have them?

General SHULER. Yes sir; we have to keep and maintain them.

Senator STENNIS. Is that the whole reason, the entire reason for it?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. That is the reason for it.

Senator SALTONSTALL. My records show, General, that you withdrew the request on page 308 and also 309, is that correct?

General SHULER. That is the same project, Senator, and that is correct; 309 is the justification sheet; 308 is the station sheet, sir. That is the same project and we withdraw that, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Do you say that these additional facilities, hangar and all, are necessary for your proper operation?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. We certainly do, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES SOUTHERN COMMAND

FORT KOBBE, CANAL ZONE

General SHULER. Page 319, Mr. Chairman, in the U.S. Army Southern Command at Fort Kobbe, Canal Zone, we request a bachelor officer quarters for 36 bachelor officers.

Senator STENNIS. On what page is that?

General SHULER. That is on page 319, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

General SHULER. At the present time the Army by agreement with the Air Force utilizes 38 bachelor officer's units at Howard Air Force Base for officers that are assigned to the Army base at Fort Kobbe. This agreement provided for the recapture of these units for Air Force use, and the Air Force has informed us that they again must use these quarters and thus we are displaced from them, sir. There are no existing adequate quarters available for the use of these displaced Army officers at Fort Kobbe or any other reasonably located installation nearby, so it boils down, sir, to having to use the Air Force spaces. We can't use them any longer and we need spaces of our own on the Army post.

Senator STENNIS. What is your reason for returning them to the Air Force?

General SHULER. They state that they need them, sir, and the contract we had with them said they could recapture them if they needed them.

Senator STENNIS. What about your situation there? This budget was made up last fall and there has been a lot of flag waving there since then. How do you feel about the situation?

General SHULER. I feel we are going to stay where we are, sir. I mean as far as Fort Kobbe goes, I feel we are going to stay there.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, may I ask this question of the General. Assume that we requested as members of a committee of Congress, the Air Force to renew this contract. Is there any evidence that they are increasing the number of bachelor officers down there or is it simply that they would like a little more space and want to kick the Army out?

General SHULER. I don't think they want to kick us out, sir. I think they really need the space. But when we went in there we knew that we could lose the space. But if we hadn't been loaned the space we would have had to come to Congress and ask for a BOQ, which we are doing now.

Senator STENNIS. How long have you had this space?

General SHULER. About 5 years, sir, and we did try to get it extended. We would be perfectly happy if we could stay there.

Senator STENNIS. You say that the Air Force requires the housing for its own personnel?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, shall be proceed with the next one.

QUARRY HEIGHTS, CANAL ZONE

General SHULER. The next item, sir, is at Quarry Heights in the Canal Zone. It is a small item for standby power at this location.

The existing standby generators do not have the capacity, sir, to satisfy the power demand. The proposed generator set is adequate to meet all known standby power requirements at this location. We will have to salvage the existing equipment. So this is to give us the necessary standby power.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

DEFICIENCY AUTHORIZATIONS

General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, this brings us now to one deficiency request. It cleans up our line items and brings us to one deficiency request which is on page 3 of this separate little book, sir. This is a case where we need additional authorization, over that previously provided us, in the amount of $17,000. This is the only request in this category. In our preliminary plans we thought we could use a combined motor-generator unit.

However, subsequent engineering studies determined this type of equipment to be less reliable than a unit which had a separate motor and a separate generator in the setup, sir. This would add to the $74,000 already authorized, and give us a proper project.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Is that the only one you have?

General SHULER. This is the only request for this type, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The only one where you have to ask for additional authorization?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. It just shows how generous we are with you. We ran over rather than under.

General SHULER. Mr. Chairman,I lose, either answer I give.

Senator STENNIS. What is your next item, General.

U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY

General SHULER. That concludes the items, sir. I would, with the chairman's permission, like to ask a question on the proposed trip to West Point. We are delighted if the committee can come up. I have talked to General Lampert and we are all set any time it is convenient, sir, for any one of the members to come up.

Senator STENNIS. What proposed trip is that?

General SHULER. On the West Point expansion.

Senator STENNIS. Oh, yes, West Point. Well, we have to arrange those things, General, according to the schedule here.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I would like to go myself, but I have just reached the point where I can't leave town often.

I want Senator Saltonstall to go for one.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I appreciate it.

Senator STENNIS. I had Senator Saltonstall and Senator Cannon in mind for that trip.

Senator SALTONSTALL. General, I was told yesterday by Mr. Rhodes that you had a model plan showing where the present buildings are and where you want to put the new buildings and so on. I would say to the chairman that I think it would be very helpful if we could see that at some time.

General SHULER. I would be glad to bring a team down and bring the model down and brief you whenever you desire, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You mean bring the model down here?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. General Lampert and his team and the model, and give you the briefing. I think it would be fine, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That would be nice, but I think it is more important for at least two members to go there and look at the whole layout. I think we ought to know what we are doing.

I am the one, I think, who suggested that we go up there. Senator Saltonstall, do you think you can go? Of course, I know you have to select the time. But the Army could be on a standby basis on this.

General SHULER. Yes, sir; we certainly can be.

Senator STENNIS. If they recommend that you bring down your model and the team, we could do that.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. We want to get the whole picture, and the figures too.

Senator STENNIS. Just as you presented it here for each year up to fiscal 1971.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. If the Brookings Institute can issue statements on what the economy is going to be in 1975, General, perhaps you can issue one on what West Point will be in 1975.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Now is this all we have?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You have finished all of your executive session items?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, did we defer Fort Sheridan and West Point, and wasn't there one further west?

Senator STENNIS. Yes. The Colorado Springs area that Senator Cannon is going to look at. He lives near there and I thought he could pick that one up. We mentioned the Fort Dix and McGuire setup. That is more in your area. If you could go with them on that, you might be able to cover two on the same trip. If you gentlemen can't go, perhaps Mr. Nease could go.

The committee now is deciding definitely that they will cover these three items, the Colorado Springs complex, and Senator Cannon is

asked to take that, as it is near his area, and Fort Dix-McGuire and West Point. We mentioned Fort Sheridan.

General, is there anything else you want to say?

General SHULER. No, Mr. Chairman. I thank you, sir.

Senator STENNIS. We want to thank you for an excellent presentation as always. You have been very thorough and very complete. We appreciate it. With the thanks of the subcommittee we are going to take a recess in a few minutes.

You do have the Army family housing left.

General SHULER. Yes, sir. General Clark is the principal witness on that, sir, and we have the Guard and Reserve that comes later too.

Senator STENNIS. Are you ready to present that today? Time is very precious to us.

General SHULER. No, sir; neither one. We were told this would come in its regular order, sir.

FAMILY HOUSING

Senator STENNIS. If there is anything you want to say about the housing from the Army's standpoint, you had better say it now because there won't be a chance to get you back here on that.

General, do you want to speak about it generally?

General CLARKE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that our housing we have programed will be coming before you for a request for 2,655 units, sir, for the Army portion of the program. The House Armed Services Committee reduced the overall program, and as a result gave us 2,135 units. We need all the houses that we are asking for, sir, in these programs. We could take many more to fill the overall deficiency of the Army.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Do I understand that the House reduced your housing from 2,655 units?

General CLARKE. Yes, sir; we came in with a defense package of 12,500 units, sir, which was reduced in the House to 10,000 units, and as a proportional cut in the Army we were reduced from 2,655 to 2,135 units in the House.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is the Army?

General CLARKE. That is the Army only, sir. The remainder of the 10,000 units are for the other services.

Senator STENNIS. There is one thing that we can get now. Excuse me, were you through, Senator?

Senator SALTONSTALL. What we are talking about, then, is whether to increase the 2,135 units to 2,655, is that correct?

General CLARKE. That is correct; yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Do you know, General, how many units the Air Force has?

General CLARKE. Each of the services was cut proportionally, sir, and I do not have the Air Force figures, but it was a 20-percent cut across the board in our requirements in order to reduce from the 12,500 total defense requirement to 10,000, which was a 20-percent cut.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How many did we put in last year?

Senator STENNIS. 7,500.

General CLARKE. That is correct.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The House approved 10,000 this year, and we approved 7,500 last year, all told.

General CLARKE. That is right.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And 2,135 of the Army, based on 10,000 units total?

General CLARKE. That is correct.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And you would like to have 2,655?

General CLARKE. Yes, sir; at least.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Clerk, let's get the facts in on the overall picture of the housing. As of May 1 this year we want to know the number of the units for which contracts have been let out of the 7,500 last year and the year before that we appropriated money for. We want to know how many of those you have let contracts for.

(The information requested follows:)

Department of the Army, family housing data

I. FISCAL YEAR 1963 PROGRAM; AUTHORIZATION, PUBLIC LAW 87-554; APPROPRIATION, PUBLIC LAW 87-684

Installation	Number of units	Date of award
Carlisle Barracks, Pa	36	June 6, 1963.
Charleston Army Depot, S.C	10	June 29, 1963.
Dugway Proving Ground, Utah	66	June 10, 1963.
Hawaii	250	June 26, 1963.
Fort Leavenworth, Kans	96	Oct. 3, 1963.
Pacific side, Canal Zone	492	July 8, 1963.
Quarry Heights, Canal Zone	20	Do.
Picatinny Arsenal, N.J	40	May 13, 1963.
Pueblo Army Depot, Colo	18	Aug. 22, 1963.
Fort Ritchie, Md	179	June 28, 1963.
Sharpe Army Depot, Calif	30	June 11, 1963.
Okinawa	147	July 15, 1963.
ASA location 04	60	Sept. 23, 1963.[1]
ASA location 12	156	Do.
Total	1,600	

II. FISCAL YEAR 1964 PROGRAM; AUTHORIZATION, PUBLIC LAW 88-174; APPROPRIATION, PUBLIC LAW 88-220

Fort Greely, Alaska	62	April 10, 1964.
Fort Richardson, Alaska	100	Do.
Fort Carson, Colo	280	Mar. 20, 1964.
Fort Stewart, Ga	132	April 15, 1964.
Savannah Army Depot	32	April 7, 1964.
Vint Hill Farms Station, Va	30	April 16, 1964.
Subtotal	636	
		Scheduled date of award
Petrol distribution pipeline, Alaska	18	July 1964.[1]
Fort Irwin, Calif	65	May 1964.
Fort Ord, Calif	50	Do.
Fort Detrick, Md	40	Do.
Fort Myer, Va	120	June 1964.
ASA location 04	60	July 1964.[1]
ASA location 23	84	Do.
Fort Buckner, Okinawa	293	May 1964.
Total	1,366	

[1] Procurement of prefabricated units only.

Senator STENNIS. It seems that there is nothing more we can do today except thank you again for your excellent presentation.

General SHULER. Thank you, sir.

Senator STENNIS. We are glad to have had you.

(Whereupon, at 9:45 a.m. the hearing recessed to await the call of the Chair.)

end

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL YEAR 1965

MONDAY, MAY 11, 1964

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION OF THE
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 8:35 a.m., in room 224, Old Senate Office Building.

Present: Senators Stennis (presiding), Young of Ohio, and Saltonstall.

Also present: Gordon A. Nease, professional staff member, and Herbert S. Atkinson, assistant chief clerk, Committee on Armed Services.

Vorley M. Rexroad, professional staff member, and Fred M. Rhodes, minority counsel, Committee on Appropriations.

Senator STENNIS. We are glad to have the Navy here this morning, gentlemen. You understand the circumstances under which we are proceeding.

We will continue our hearings this morning on the military construction authorization bill for fiscal year 1965 by taking up title II, the Navy portion of the bill.

In this year's bill, the Department of the Navy is requesting a total construction authority in the amount of $273,456,000. In its consideration of the bill, the House of Representatives deleted line items totaling $17,162,000, and we are being asked to restore $7,106,000 of these deletions.

Now since the bill was submitted to the Congress around the latter part of January, the Navy has requested numerous revisions in their requirements. As we proceed through the line items, we will expect the witnesses to address themselves to these deletions made by the House where restoration is desired and to those changes requested by the Department.

Admiral George W. Pressey is back with us again to present the Navy program. We are glad to have you, Admiral, and you may proceed with your statement.

STATEMENT OF 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, CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS, U.S. NAVY, CHIEF, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS; T. J. SMYTH, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO DIRECTOR, SHORE ACTIVITIES DEVELOPMENT AND CONTROL DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS; COMDR. R. T. JORTBERG, CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS, U.S. NAVY, DIRECTOR, PROGRAM MANAGEMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS; AND COMDR. W. F. IRWIN, U.S. NAVY, HEAD, FACILITIES BRANCH, FIELD ACTIVITIES DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

Admiral PRESSEY. Good morning, sir. I am Rear Adm. George Pressey, Director of the Shore Activities Development and Control Division in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. It is a pleasure for me to appear before this committee to testify in support of the Navy's military construction program for fiscal year 1965.

On my left is Adm. Peter Corradi, the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, who I think is well known to the committee who will assist me in speaking to the technical and engineering side of the program.

This program, as contained in S. 2467, sections 201 and 202, recommends new authorization in the amount of $255,956,000 for specific line items in support of five Department of Defense programs.

H.R. 10300, as passed by the House of Representatives, resulted in the deletion or reduction in scope of 40 individual line items totaling $17,570,000. The Navy has submitted reclamas for 23 of the most urgently required of these line items, totaling $7,106,000. We do not propose to reclama the other 17 line items. The latter items include three line items at Naval Air Station, Sanford, Fla., the line item for land acquisition at Naval Security Group Activity, Homestead, Fla., two line items at the Marine Corps Air Facility, Futema, Okinawa, as well as seven relocation items, totaling $2,483,000, at the Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads. We have also withdrawn two line items totaling $501,000. These items are for extension of the fuel pier at the Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, and the production engineering facility at the Naval Ordnance Plant, Forest Park, Ill.

At the Marine Corps Auxiliary Landing Field, Camp Pendleton, Calif., we desire to add a new line item for an aircraft systems training building at an estimated cost of $150,000. In addition, we propose to withdraw the deficiency authorization for $64,000 at the Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Tex., which is now contained in section 204, and substitute in its place a deficiency authorization for $38,000 at the Naval Training Center at Bainbridge, Md. The details of this requirement have been furnished to Mr. Nease of the committee's professional staff.

The net effect of the proposed revisions in S. 2467 is to reduce the amount of specific line item authorization requested from the $255,956,000 shown in the bill to a new total of $245,642,000 or a net decrease of $10,314,000.

These are the highlights of the changes proposed in S. 2467. With the chairman's permission I will give the committee the details of these proposed changes as we review the individual line items in the authorization books.

We have a number of repetitive items and, if it is the chairman's wish, I will cover these items when we come to the first line item in each category.

Rear Adm. Peter Corradi, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, is well known to the members of the committee and will join me as a witness to speak to engineering and fiscal aspects of the program.

This completes my summary statement. We are now prepared to present our requested construction and to attempt to answer your questions.

Senator STENNIS. At this point in the record we will include the statements of Secretary BeLieu and Admiral Sylvester, your complete statement and that of Admiral Corradi.

STATEMENT OF THE HON. KENNETH E. BELIEU, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY (INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS)

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is always a pleasure to present the Navy's military construction program to this committee.

We are requesting authorization in the total amount of $279,956,000 for our fiscal year 1965 construction program. This includes $273,456,000 for military construction, Navy, and $6,500,000 for military construction, Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Forces. In addition there is requested $96,219,000 for family housing which includes construction of 5,077 new housing units.

As in the past years, our military construction program has been developed in conformance with the committee's policies and guidelines concerning military necessity, maximum utilization of existing facilities and funds, and minimum costs. This program requests what we consider necessary to provide proper support to the operating forces of the Navy and Marine Corps. It also includes items necessary to support the rapid advances of technology as well as projects from our systematic program to replace deteriorated and obsolete personal support facilities. Thus, our program is considered to be a well-balanced effort to maintain Navy posture in the present world climate.

Our family housing program is worthy of particular emphasis. No matter how successful we may be in technological advances in our weapons systems, a military service is only as effective as the men that operate and maintain these systems. And a key to a man's effectiveness rests in his family. If we cannot provide our service families with adequate housing, we cannot hope to have the effective fighting force we need under present world conditions. During the past several years we have made progress in improving the living conditions of the service family. New family housing units have been authorized, funded, and built. However, unless we can increase our new housing construction rate, our program will continue to fall behind. The 5,077 new housing units in the fiscal year 1965 program represent the minimum necessary this year to provide essential facilities for our service families.

Admirals Sylvester, Pressey, and Corradi will present the details of our overall program shortly. Before they do, however, I would like to make a few comments regarding the Navy's efforts to improve base utilization, and mention how these efforts relate to our fiscal year 1965 program.

Department of Defense base utilization studies are not new. However, during the past year we have intensified our efforts in this area. Each of our installations is being closely scrutinized to identify those functions which can be eliminated or combined with others to reduce costs and still maintain overall Navy effectiveness.

To this end, we have established a number of study groups to provide us with comprehensive reviews and specific recommendations in various functional areas. The efforts of these two groups are closely integrated with the permanent Department of Defense base utilization review program.

I consider that our efforts to date to improve base utilization are worthy of a brief comment. During the last 5 fiscal years, the Navy has disposed of land and facilities (including machine tools and other related personal property) costing over $1.397 billion. These disposals are the result of and reflect the fact that, during the same period, 25 air activities were disestablished or significantly reduced; 3 naval ammunition depots were closed; 4 Government-owned, Government-operated plants were disestablished; 2 naval supply depots were closed; and 19 miscellaneous major activities were disestablished or relocated. The figures I have just quoted do not include those activity closures which were announced on April 24.

Our fiscal year 1965 program, which you are about to consider, contains the following specific items which are a direct outgrowth of installations reviews completed to date:

(*a*) Marine Corps Supply Activity, Philadelphia, relocation (1 line item)	$2,800,000
(*b*) Naval Training Device Center, Port Washington, N.Y., relocation (1 line item)	550,000
(*c*) Classified location, relocation (7 line items)	2,483,000

I would like to emphasize that if we are given the authorization and funds for these projects, we can expect cost reductions, both now and in the future, coupled with improved and enhanced operational facilities.

The line item in this year's program for Roosevelt Roads are worthy of particular emphasis. These facilities are for urgently required fleet and Marine training and support. We have chosen this area because of the realistic nature of the training being conducted—the type of training which can't be conducted at our continental installations.

I would like to close by saying that our entire request to be presented to you is, in our opinion, necessary for continued support of the present Navy and Marine Corps operations. This support can only be provided through an adequate Shore Establishment.

Mr. Chairman, thank you and the members of your committee for this opportunity to present the Navy's fiscal 1965 military construction program.

STATEMENT BY THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS FOR LOGISTICS, VICE ADM. JOHN SYLVESTER, U.S. NAVY

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is a pleasure to meet with you again, to present briefly the basis of the requirements for the Navy's military construction program for the fiscal year 1965.

As you gentlemen know, the role of the Naval Shore Establishment is to provide essential support to the operating forces—surface, subsurface, and air. The items contained in this year's military construction program, which will be presented to you today and during subsequent sessions, have been subjected to rigid screenings to eliminate items which do not offer an essential contribution to the Navy's military posture. All items remaining in the program are considered necessary, either directly or indirectly, for the proper support of the operating forces.

Since the end of World War II tremendous technological strides have been made in the design of ships, aircraft, and weapons systems. To support these new and increasingly complicated components of the Navy it is necessary to construct new and, in some cases, unique facilities. For example: the overhaul of our nuclear-propelled ships and submarines requires special facilities for the inspection, cleaning, decontamination, and the handling and testing of the heavy equipment used in recoring. Two such facilities are included in this year's program.

To provide space for new weapons systems and the many electronic equipments required for modern warfare we have had to design larger and deeper draft ships and submarines. To support these larger ships it has become necessary to deepen certain channels and provide deeper water at berthing piers. Similarly, modern ships require significantly greater amounts of pier utility services to enable them to shut down their engineering plants and carry out essential maintenance and repair work while in port. Items to meet a portion of our needs in this category are included in this program.

The increasing complexity of our new weapons systems requires that new and specially designed facilities be constructed to provide for the training of the personnel who operate, maintain, and repair these systems. This program includes items for several such facilities, including those required for the POLARIS program.

More of our ships and aircraft are being armed with missiles. To provide support for these ships and the aviation units undergoing training at the Atlantic Fleet Weapons Range and to provide facilities for the operational training of other surface units, including the amphibious forces, it will be necessary to construct certain facilities in the Puerto Rican area.

Many of the Navy's personnel support facilities are temporary, World War II structures which are badly deteriorated, which no longer adequately provide for the needs of our personnel, and which require immediate replacement. The Navy is planning to replace these deteriorated facilities systematically over a period of years. This year's program includes construction of urgently required recruit and service school barracks, as well as personnel support facilities at the Officer Candidate School, Newport, R.I. To meet the medical needs of our naval personnel and their dependents, construction of several new hospitals is included in this program. These are needed to replace antiquated facilities which can no longer adequately perform their missions.

In order for our Navy to maintain its supremacy among the navies of the world it is necessary that we pursue a continuous, coordinated research and development program. Included in this military construction program are the facilities deemed necessary for the fiscal year 1965 increment of the planned research and development program.

Finally, this military construction program contains a substantial amount of construction to house the modern communication equipment required for the effective command and control of our worldwide naval forces.

As in the past several years, the line items in this year's military construction program have been charged to the following various Department of Defense programs prescribed by the Secretary of Defense:

Program I, strategic retaliatory forces: This includes a total of $8,514,000 for POLARIS support facilities. It will provide necessary facilities for the continued buildup of the Navy's POLARIS weapon system and will increase the ability of this deterrent force to prepare for and, if necessary, to wage warfare in ocean areas generally far removed from our shores.

Program II, continental air and missile defense forces: This includes the total of $3,484,000 for projects in support of our oceanographic facilities, missile defenses and antisubmarine defense effort.

Program III, general purpose forces: This includes a total of $111,365,000 for ships, aircraft, and weapon system support. These line items support operations of the fleet in protecting our sea lines of communication. This program also contains those projects required for the training and effective utilization of the Marine Corps in support of national objectives.

Program V, Reserve and Guard Forces: This program includes a total of $6,500,000 for facilities required in support of essential Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve training to provide a cadre for immediate mobilization in the event of any national emergency.

Program VI, research and development: This program includes a total of $26,107,000 for new and expanded facilities required to insure technological development of our fleet units.

Program VII, general support: This program includes a total of $106,486,000 for repair, expansion, or replacement of many facilities which now provide overall logistic support to the operating forces, but which are nearing the end of their useful life.

Other officers of the Navy and Marine Corps are here ready to give you the details on these requirements. Rear Adm. George W. Pressey, from my office, is prepared to outline the specific projects in the program.

STATEMENT BY THE DIRECTOR, SHORE ACTIVITIES DEVELOPMENT AND CONTROL DIVISION IN THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS REAR ADM. GEORGE W. PRESSEY, U.S. NAVY

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I welcome the opportunity to appear before this committee in order to testify again on the Navy's military construction program. In the fiscal year 1965 program which is being presented today, we have recommended new authorization in the amount of $255,956,000 for specific line items.

The various items that will be considered by the committee support one or more of the following Department of Defense programs:

Program I. Strategic retaliatory forces	$8,514,000
Program II. Continental air and missile defense forces	3,484,000
Program III. General purpose forces	111,365,000
Program VI. Research and development	26,107,000
Program VII. General support	106,486,000
New authorization total	255,956,000

There ae 10 facilities classes included in the Navy's fiscal year 1965 program. 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 summarize briefly the content of each section of title II of the bill. I am prepared to testify later on the details of the individual line items as the committee desires.

Section 201, the unclassified portion of the bill, covering the Navy program, would authorize projects at various locations inside the United States in the total amount of $172,247,000 and at various oversea locations in the amount of $27,053,000. All oversea line items have been thoroughly examined as to the flow of gold implications. Costs are based on constructing these facilities by using such procedures as will minimize the outflow of U.S. currency to foreign countries.

Classified projects would be authorized by section 202 in the total amount of $56,656,000.

A summary of the line items in each of the facilities classes in our program is as follows:

Bureau of Ships facilities, $27,261,000

Of the 45 line items in this class, 11 items amounting to $7.6 million are at 3 of our naval shipyards. These items are generally required to reinforce existing shipyard utilities systems to meet the requirements of modern ships undergoing overhaul and to provide facilities required for the overhaul of nuclear ships. Included is an item for $2 million at the Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, N.H., to enable compliance with a recently enacted antipollution law. At the Atlantic Undersea Test and Evaluation Center, Andros Island, there are 11 line items amounting to $4.9 million which will complete the foreseeable construction requirements for the main base of this important research facility.

Fleet base facilities, $18,589,000

This includes eight line items totaling $4.8 million at six of our naval stations for the improvement of existing ship berthing facilities to provide support for our modern, deeper draft ships. Nine line items totaling $8.4 million are for personnel support facilities to alleviate overcrowding and to improve living conditions for the personnel at six of our naval stations.

Naval weapons facilities, $99,051,000

This is our largest facilities class. 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. Projects in this class are required for the training of naval aviators, for the maintenance of professional skills and the safety of these highly skilled aviators, for the effective operation of valuable aircraft, for support of fleet and air weapon systems and for research, development, test and evaluation of navel weapon systems. Examples of significant projects in the program within these groups are:

Flight training and briefing facility at the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Saufley Field, Fla.: This will provide a suitable ground facility for the training and briefing of student pilots. Aircraft parking apron at the Naval Air Station, Barbers Point, Hawaii: This apron will provide parking facilities of adequate strength and capacity to accommodate the jet aircraft using this station's facilities. Aircraft maintenance hangar at the Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Calif.: This maintenance hangar will provide a portion of the facilities required for the maintenance of the sophisticated jet aircraft operating from this station. Steam lines at the Naval Propellant Plant, Indian Head, Md.: This improvement

will permit the transport of steam to the various research and production facilities at the temperatures and pressures required for efficient operations. Propulsion systems development facility at the Naval Ordnance Test Station, China Lake, Calif.: This item will provide much needed facilities for the testing and evaluation of rocket motor propellants.

Supply facilities, $1,980,000

This facilities class includes five line items, three of which are involved with providing logistic support to our POLARIS forces.

Marine Corps facilities, $13,836,000

This class of facilities includes 26 line items inside the continental United States and 9 on Okinawa. As you gentlemen know, the Fleet Marine Force must be trained, equipped and prepared for rapid deployment to any area in the world in support of national objectives. The proposed facilities are essential for building and maintaining a high state of combat readiness.

Service school facilities, $32,311,000

In order for the U.S. Navy to maintain its supremacy, it is essential that its officers and enlisted personnel continue to receive education and technical training of the highest quality. Toward this end, this program will permit improvements to educational facilities for officer personnel at the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., the Naval Post Graduate School, Monterey, Calif., and at the Officer Candidate School and Naval War College, both at Newport, R.I. Significant items are included to improve living conditions of our enlisted personnel undergoing training at the naval training centers at Great Lakes, Ill., Bainbridge, Md., and San Diego, Calif. Improvements to the FBM training facilities at Charleston, S.C., and New London, Conn., are also included to keep pace with technological advances in the FBM weapon system.

Medical facilities, $22,489,000

The maintenance of the good health of our personnel is a Navy responsibility whose fulfillment is essential to the maintenance of a high state of combat readiness and morale. There line items are included in this facilities class including new hospitals at Oakland, Calif., and Jacksonville, Fla., to replace facilities which are inadequate to permit the proper performance of their missions.

Communication facilities, $31,318,000

Rapid, accurate, and reliable communications are essential for the effective command and control of our surface and subsurface fleet units which are deployed on and beneath the oceans of the world. An example of these important facilities is the project for the third and final increment of our very low frequency communication facility in the Southwestern Pacific which will greatly enhance our capabilities in this area.

Office of Naval Research facilities, $6,178,000

This Office conducts the basic scientific research and general development required to maintain a modern, effective, and efficient Navy. The major item in this class is for a general purpose laboratory at the Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D.C.

Yards and Docks facilities, $2,943,000

In addition to varied engineering responsibilities, the Bureau of Yards and Docks performs the public works duties at the Navy's base complexes. There are six line items in this class, the major one being for the first increment of extension of the electrical distribution system at the Naval Base, Norfolk, Va.

This concludes my summary, Mr. Chairman.

The lateness in concluding our presentations of last year's program delayed the development of a firm program for the coming fiscal year. This has resulted in several revisions of the authorization bill now being considered. Approval of these revisions was granted after the bill had been drafted. If I may have the chairman's permission, I shall testify on each one as we come to it in the program books during the course of the hearings.

Before we present the details of the Navy's fiscal year 1965 program for authorization of military construction, the committee may wish to hear the report of the Chief, Bureau of Yards and Docks, on the general status of our military construction program.

STATEMENT BY THE CHIEF, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, REAR ADM. PETER CORRADI, CEC, USN

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.

It is a pleasure to appear again before this committee to support the Navy's fiscal year 1965 military construction program. The Bureau of Yards and Docks and its field engineering offices have participated in the development of this program by accomplishing 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. Our preliminary engineering serves as a basis for the further development of final plans and specifications now underway for a majority of the program.

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 cost estimates in detail if you should so desire.

Subsequent to the enactment of an authorization law and appropriation, the Bureau of Yards and Docks will execute this program by placing the 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. As an example, during fiscal year 1963, 96.3 percent of all military construction contracts were awarded on a lump sum, competitive bid basis. This represented 94.8 percent of all military construction dollars obligated by contract. Through December 31, 1963, 95 percent of all fiscal year 1964 contracts were awarded on a competitive basis representing 98.8 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 virtually 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 set-aside policy of the Secretary of Defense, during fiscal year 1963, 94.9 percent of all procurement actions were placed with small business, with 97.2 percent during the first 6 months of fiscal year 1964. It is of interest to note that prior to set-asides our experience approximated 95 percent of all construction contracts being awarded to small business. This is the result of the fact that the construction industry is constituted of a large number of small business concerns in addition to the many large ones.

I am prepared to support the individual line items at your pleasure.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

REAR ADM. PETER CORRADI, CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS, U.S. NAVY

BIOGRAPHY

Rear Adm. Peter Corradi (CEC), U.S. Navy, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., on November 24, 1910, son of Manlis and Mary (Bosco) Corradi. He attended New York University, New York City, from which he received the degree of bachelor of science in civil engineering. Prior to entering the Navy, he was a design engineer for the Port of New York Authority on the George Washington Bridge, and a construction engineer on the Triborough Bridge and the Delaware Aqueduct New York water supply.

On December 20, 1940, he was commissioned lieutenant (jg) in the Civil Engineer Corps of the U.S. Naval Reserve, and transferred to the U.S. Navy on November 12, 1946.

Rear Admiral Corradi's first assignment was as resident officer in charge of construction at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N.H. After 2 years, he reported as Executive Officer of the 5th Naval Construction Regiment at Esperitu Santo, in the New Hebrides Islands, and then as Executive Officer of the 22d Naval Construction Regiment at Treasure Island, also in the South Pacific. He then became Commanding Officer of the 33d Construction Battalion at Green Island in the Southwest Pacific, when the battalion participated in the assault of Green Island, Peleliu Island, and Okinawa. For this duty the battalion was awarded the Navy Unit Commendation, and Admiral Corradi was awarded the Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V." At the end of World War II he was Commanding Officer of the 39th Naval Construction Regiment at Okinawa. For this duty he received a Letter of Commendation, with Ribbon and Combat "V."

After World War II he returned to the United States and served in various assignments including public works officer at the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N.J., and the Naval Training Center, Bainbridge, Md.; attendance at the Armed Forces Staff College; and on the staff of commander, service force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet. From July 1950 to May 1954 he served in the Bureau of Yards and Docks in various billets including utilities branch manager, Director of the Project Management Division; and executive assistant to the Assistant Chief for Construction and Real Estate. From May 1954 to January 1958 he was district public works officer, Sixth Naval District with headquarters at Charleston, S.C. From February 1, 1958, to January 30, 1962, he served as Deputy Chief of Civil Engineers. On August 2, 1960, the President approved his selection to the rank of rear admiral.

On January 31, 1962, he was nominated by the President to be Chief of Navy Civil Engineers and Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. The Senate confirmed his nomination on February 12, 1962, and Admiral Corradi received the oath of office on February 14, 1962.

Admiral Corradi is married to the former Helena Corley of New York, and they have three children, Peter Richard, Patricia, and Carol. His official home address is 52 Brambach Avenue, Scarsdale, N.Y.

Admiral Corradi is a national director of the Society of American Military Engineers and past president of the Washington post; a fellow of the American Society of Civil Engineers, a member of the National Society of Professional Engineers, the Newcomen Society, and the Lambs Club of New York. He is a registered professional engineer in New York State.

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, perhaps we could get some of these repetitive items presented now.

What is your situation? Into how many categories do they fall and how do you propose to present them, by charts?

Admiral PRESSEY. Our repetitive items are barracks, clubs, headquarters buildings, piers, pier utilities, bachelor officers quarters, cold storage warehouses, aircraft fuel storage, aircraft fire and crash stations, aircraft systems training buildings, aircraft maintenance hangars, aircraft parking aprons, survival equipment shops, et cetera, sir, each type of which is generally required for the same reason to serve the same purpose.

(The total list is as follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM

SUMMARY OF REPETITIVE LINE ITEMS

1. Piers	3
2. Aircraft parking aprons	7
3. Communication centers	3
4. Communication operations buildings (classified)	6
5. Photographic buildings	2
6. Terminal equipment buildings (classified)	2
7. Optical landing systems	2
8. Airfield lighting systems	9
9. Aircraft fire and crash buildings	4
10. Pier utilities	3
11. Collimating facilities	2
12. Aircraft systems training buildings	8
13. Physiological training buildings	2
14. Shipboard firefighting schools	2
15. Aircraft maintenance hangars	7
16. Combat equipment maintenance shops	4
17. Vehicle maintenance shops	4
18. Survival equipment shops	4
19. Cold storage warehouses	4
20. Warehouses	5
21. Aircraft fuel storage	5
22. Ammunition storage magazines	4
23. Hospitals	4
24. Dispensaries	5
25. Headquarters buildings	5
26. Registered publications issuing offices	4
27. Troop housing	34
27(*a*). Barracks	21
27(*b*). Bachelor officers quarters	7
27(*c*). Mess halls	6
28. Laundry and dry cleaning plants	2
29. Chapels	6
30. Fire stations	2
31. Clubs	8
32. Bowling alleys	2
33. Brigs	3

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Nease suggested that as you come to the first one of each category, you could go into the general need, the plan, and the overall picture rather fully and it won't be necessary to repeat so much.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. Then if there are peculiarities with any particular item as we come to it in the books, we can cover it.

Senator STENNIS. If you will, follow that general pattern. I understood the House deleted some of these items for Roosevelt Roads and in view of that you withdrew two more.

Admiral PRESSEY. One more, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What is the situation there?

Admiral PRESSEY. Sir, that is classified.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator STENNIS. Let's proceed then.

Call your page number each time if you will, Admiral.

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

BUREAU OF SHIPS FACILITIES

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, the first of the 10 facilities classes, Bureau of Ships Facilities, starts on page 1 of book 1, Naval Shipyard, Charleston, S.C., $1,675,000. The first project is at the Naval Shipyard, Charleston, S.C. It consists of four line items for a total of $1,675,000. In addition to its standard mission, this shipyard is responsible for attaining a capability for overhauling and refueling nuclear-powered submarine reactors plants.

This facility is required for the inspection, cleaning, decontamination, repair and testing, and refueling of equipment of large radioactivity reactor plant components. Our experience in recent overhaul and repair of nuclear submarines has shown us the requirements for this building which is an expansion of similar facilities initially provided at Charleston.

This will permit us to accomplish the planned overhaul of more than one nuclear submarine at a time at Charleston in 1966 and thereafter.

Senator STENNIS. What other support facilities are you going to have to have for the Polaris submarines setup at Charleston?

Admiral PRESSEY. At Charleston in the shipyard, sir, that completes the requirements in support of Polaris repair and overhaul. At the Navy Ammunition Depot Annex, where we are receiving, overhauling, and preparing the Polaris missile, there are some future requirements.

Senator STENNIS. $8.9 million as shown on page 1; is that right?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir. These are other shipyard items, but not specifically in support of the Polaris program, sir. They are motor repair, production lines, an abrasive blast facility which we have been attempting to get for a number of years, the improvement of the drydock, and so forth.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, the first of the 10 facilities classes in the Navy's fiscal year 1965 program, is the Bureau of Ships facilities. This class consists of 45 line items at 19 locations for a total of $27,332,000. The items are in five groups: those inside the United States, consisting of shipyard facilities, fleet support activities, and R. & D. facilities; oversea facilities; and classified facilities. These facilities are needed for the construction, overhaul, and repair of our modern surface ships and submarines; improvement of fleet support activities; modernization of oceanographic research; test and evaluation of specialized equipment; and personnel support.

NAVAL SHIPYARDS

There are 11 line items at 3 locations in the first group—naval shipyards—for a total of $7,606,000. All of the line items are included in functional program VII, for general support.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, CHARLESTON, S.C.

The first project is at the Naval Shipyard, Charleston, S.C. It consists of four line items for a total of $1,675,000. In addition to its standard mission, this shipyard is responsible for attaining a capability for overhauling and refueling nuclear-powered submarine reactor plants.

The first item is for a nuclear service building at the estimated cost of $741,000. This facility is required for the inspection, cleaning, decontamination, repair, and testing of refueling equipment and large radioactive reactor plant components. Recent experience with nuclear submarine refueling overhauls and associated design information has clearly established the need for this facility. It will provide the weight-handling equipment, decontamination facilities, and facilities for inspection, repair, and test of large radioactive components required for refueling overhauls of nuclear submarines. By early 1966 the overhauls of at least two POLARIS submarines are scheduled to overlap.

The second line item is for the air conditioning of submarine crews' barracks at the estimated cost of $29,000. Submarine duty crews sleep and work in a building which remains uncomfortably hot during the summer months, while there submarines are undergoing repair and overhaul by this activity. The proposed facility, based on DOD criteria, will not only improve the crews' morale, but also their present difficult working and living conditions.

The third line item is for extension of the electrical distribution system in the waterfront area at the estimated cost of $635,000. The existing system is deficient in number of outlets and capacity to service adequately nuclear and POLARIS submarines and the various electrical tools and equipment used in maintenance and overhaul of the modern ships. The proposed extension of the system will meet the present and anticipated needs by providing for increased electrical power in the distribution lines serving two drydocks and three piers.

The fourth line item is for extension of the salt water system at the estimated cost of $270,000. The proposed facility will provide for a salt water system adequate to meet the increased requirements for fire protection, flushing, and cooling of equipment aboard ships, including nuclear and POLARIS submarines, berthed at the repair piers and in the drydocks. The demand for salt water to provide a minimum of fire protection to the increased number of ships at this yard is four times the present capacity. In addition, the deficiency in the system is compounded by the demand for salt water for the cooling of nuclear ships.

Senator STENNIS. Any year we have less than $50 million for Charleston, I figure is a light year.

The next item.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item, sir, is for air conditioning the submarine crews' barracks for $29,000.

Senator STENNIS. That goes with the other, doesn't it?

Admiral PRESSEY. This is one at Charleston, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Why do you need the electrical distribution system item?

Admiral PRESSEY. This is to correct the deficiency in outlets and capacity to serve nuclear submarines, including POLARIS, and for various electrical tools used at the repair piers, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Additional load?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. It serves two drydocks and three piers.

Senator STENNIS. What is the salt water system?

Admiral PRESSEY. That is a fire protection system—salt water to the piers and to hook up to ships' fire protection systems, sir, and for flushing, and also for cooling of machinery aboard ship which is cooled by salt water. It permits the ship to shut down its own pumps and to secure its own firefighting system and let those equipments and machinery be worked on, sir. The present firefighting pressure and the lines are inadequate to serve the number of ships and piers that must be protected.

Senator STENNIS. All right; that brings you to page 2.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; page 2, "Naval Shipyard, Pearl Harbor." The first item is for the reconstruction of wharf, a second increment, for $803,000. This item for the structural repairs to berths B–1 and B–2, provides for new, properly sized electrical, steam, water, compressed air, and fire protection facilities for the entire wharf and dredging along the entire wharf from 40 to 45 feet deep.

There will be a third increment of this program, sir, to complete the repair of this wharf, which is the major repair berth of the Pearl Harbor Shipyard.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have any POLARIS submarines operating out of Pearl Harbor now?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. When do you expect to have them?

Admiral PRESSEY. Next year, sir; begining next calendar year.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Young, we have just started the Navy presentation.

Senator YOUNG. I have two boys who served in the Navy during World War II. Go ahead.

Senator STENNIS. The salt water system item is the same as the previous one, I suppose?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; the same purpose. On page 2c, "compressed air system."

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, we are going to have a good number of repetitive items and the admiral will explain in detail the first one and touch on the others as they come up. We are pressed for time but we are not going to sacrifice quality.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Would the admiral be willing to tell us what items the House eliminated as they come up?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And which you are asking reclamas on?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That is covered in his original statement, Senator. All right, let's proceed, gentlemen.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item, sir, is at Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard on page 2c, compressed air system, $254,000.

Senator STENNIS. Why do you have to have that?

Admiral PRESSEY. It is for compressed air at all yard shops, sir. The present system is unreliable. It is dangerous from its effect on pneumatic tools. We have much moisture and trapping of scale in the existing system. We cannot sectionalize the system and shut it down for repair. This item will permit a savings of about $200,000 a year, so it will be amortized in a little over 1 year.

Senator STENNIS. You have actually estimated that in the Navy's judgment there will be a saving of $200,000?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That is very good. Proceed to the next item.

Admiral PRESSEY. The second project is at the Naval Shipyard, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii. It consists of three line items for a total of $1,171,000. This yard has the additional mission of providing overhaul, repair, and refueling services for nuclear submarines.

The first line item is for the second increment of the reconstruction of a wharf at the estimated cost of $803,000. The use of repair berths B–1, B–2, and B–3, consisting of a total of 2,061 linear feet of wharfage, has become severely restricted due to the progressively deteriorating condition of the structure, and its lack of adequate deckloading capacity, crane services, utilities, and water depth. The loss of these berths, which are in the heart of the industrial portion of the shipyard, seriously reduces the repair capability at a time when demands have increased due, in part, to the introduction of nuclear submarines in the Pacific Fleet and overhauling them at Pearl Harbor. Further, these berths are especially suitable for the berthing of aircraft carriers and other capital ships.

This line item will provide for the completion of the structural repair to berths B–1 and B–2; to provide new, properly sized electrical, steam, water, compressed air, and fire protection facilities for the entire wharf; and dredging along the wharf from 40 to 45 feet in depth. When this work is completed, annual savings of $576,000 are expected to be realized as a result of a considerable improvement in the efficiency of operations. This line item will fulfill the requirements for deepwater repair berths, properly equipped, to support modern fleet surface ships and submarines.

The second line item is for construction of a replacement salt water system at the estimated cost of $114,000. Berths B–22 and B–23 are capable of berthing, and drydock No. 4 of drydocking, the *Forrestal* (CVA–59) and carriers of similar class. However, these locations lack adequate fire protection for these ships. The salt water system now in use is defficient in capacity and pressure. It provides 2,200 to 3,100 gallons per minute at 20 pounds per square inch residual pressure compared to the requirement for a capacity of 3,500 to 7,000 gallons at 150 pounds pressure. The proposed system will provide for a salt water system adequate to meet the increased fire protection system requirements at the drydock and the two berths.

The third line item is for installation of a replacement compressed air system at an estimated cost of $254,000. Compressed air is utilized to perform numerous tasks in the various shops throughout the shipyard. The system now in use, built during World War II, is an un-

reliable source of clean, dry air. Water vapor has corroded the interior of the piping, so that water and rust particles clog the pipes and valves and damage the pneumatic tools.

The proposed compressed air piping system will include devices for the removal of moisture and the trapping of scale, thereby permitting the provision of the required clean, dry air. In addition, by sectionalizing the compressed air system, it will permit shutdown of a major portion of the system not required during offpeak hours. We estimate that approximately $200,000 in annual savings will be achieved by operation of this new system. The savings will accrue from reduced damage to pneumatic tools, lowered production-time losses for blowdowns and system failures, and in the generation of the air.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, PORTSMOUTH, N.H.

Page 3a at the Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, N.H., radiological control facility, $998,000. Experience in nuclear submarine overhaul shows us the urgent need for this facility, which provides the yard with the capability of multiple nuclear submarine overhauls and refuelings. It is required for the inspection, cleaning, decontamination, and interim storage of refueling equipment and large radioactive reactor plant components.

The requirement for this will begin in fiscal year 1965 when we have our first two overlapping overhauls.

Senator STENNIS. This is the naval yard at Portsmouth, N.H.?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And this concerns preparations for the overhaul of the POLARIS submarine, which you anticipate handling there?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What do you mean by two overhauls?

Admiral PRESSEY. We will have two going on simultaneously at the end of fiscal year 1965, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Does that mean you have capacity there now for one?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. As I say, I don't want to go into it now but that does involve this question of cutting down on the number of naval shipyards.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I am not trying to pass on that in any way, but your presentation for this new equipment is a strong affirmation on your part of need; is that right?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The Navy's position is a strong position of need.

Admiral PRESSEY. If I may speak, sir, to the general shipyard situation—there are certain things that are most desirable, from the economy and efficiency viewpoint, to add to all of our shipyards.

You know perhaps of our general shipyard modernization program. There are other things that are urgent for today's and tomorrow's needs that we must have, and these are included in this program. We have deferred the modernization program until the shipyard position and study is fully completed and clarified. The

fact that we have items in here for the shipyards does not necessarily mean that these yards have been selected for retention.

If these yards are not continued, then we will not proceed with this construction.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Actually, Admiral, because of the increase in size of these nuclear submarines, you have had to make considerable alterations at Portsmouth, haven't you?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And this is a continuation of what you have been doing for the last 2 or 3 years?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. We started off slowly in the design of these nuclear overhaul facilities, and experience has shown us that we need a larger and additional and slightly——

Senator SALTONSTALL. If I recall correctly it is a question of covering in the winter months, roofs, and so on.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That all came into this whole program?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; in last year's program.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And if this is going to be continued as a submarine construction base and a submarine repair base, you have to have these things?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. It will be repair only, sir.

Senator STENNIS. We must decide these items on the basis of need, assuming a continuation of the yards. I don't think we have time at these hearings to consider retention or closing.

That will have to be developed from a somewhat different standpoint. You have $4.7 million requested for Portsmouth.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Do you want to develop any further details about the electrical distribution system here which is over $1 million, a sewage disposal system of over $2 million. It seems to me that you had better enlarge on those.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; this is for the connection of a transmission line to be constructed by the Public Service Co. of New Hampshire, and I would like Admiral Corradi to describe the details, if he will.

Senator STENNIS. Admiral, why can't the company pay for the distribution system if you are going to buy electricity from them?

Admiral CORRADI. We have worked out an arrangement with the public utility company to install this additional feeder in order to improve the reliability of service to the yard. The arrangement is that the company will build the feeder. We will pay a connection charge which will be amortized in our billings over a period of years. Through reduced billings we will return to the Government a substantial portion of this investment. The reason the company just doesn't install this additional feeder is that we are placing a demand upon them for increased reliability. A feeder of this type would not be needed by the power company for their normal operation. It is a request by the Navy.

Senator STENNIS. You think it is a fair requirement for the Government to put up this $1 million-plus?

Admiral CORRADI. No, sir. We have had considerable experience in working out these types of reimbursable arrangements, and over an

estimated period of 25 to 30 years we would recoup the complete cost of this line.

Senator STENNIS. All right, proceed, steam distribution.

Admiral PRESSEY. Page 3C, steam distribution system. The present system is too small to provide the necessary steam for the increased needs at the yards.

Senator STENNIS. That increased usage is the POLARIS setup.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; it results from the growth of that—additional heat required and additional machinery in operation, sir, supporting POLARIS overall.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Admiral PRESSEY. Page 3D, sewage disposal system, $2,220,000.

By Executive order we are required to comply with local enactments to control pollution of harbors, rivers, and waters, sir. New Hampshire and Maine have enacted pollution control legislation which requires municipalities in this area to have treatment facilities in operation prior to October 1966.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Saltonstall has a question on that.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The tide runs very fast down that river, and while this whole Navy shipyard problem is in a state of flux, couldn't you arrange with your present sewage system so that you let your sewage out on the outgoing tide and sweep it down the river.

It would seem to me that that might be something which you could work out with the State governments to do until you knew definitely about the future of the Portsmouth Yard.

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir. This project is really designed to comply with the Executive order which directs the military to conform with the practices of the local municipalities. It is true that the tide of the Piscataqua River generates quite a fast flow in the river.

However, the system as presently designed, as built up over the past 75 or 80 years, provides for a multitude of discharges into the river over which we have no means of control. One of the first steps that would be taken in developing this collection system would be to connect up all these discharges into an interceptor system.

The second step would be to build a pump well which would pump the sewage into a treatment plant, and the third step of course would be the treatment itself.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Suppose you connected them all up into one disposal. Couldn't you then control that disposal so as to let it go when the tide was going out.

Admiral CORRADI. Without treatment? This is possible; yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. For the time being.

Admiral CORRADI. This is possible, and it could be done as part of the normal incrementation of this construction.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How much of this $2 million would that save?

Admiral CORRADI. I don't think it would actually save anything. It would probably cost a little bit more to put in this interim control.

Admiral PRESSEY. I believe, Senator Saltonstall, that it will be possible to resolve the shipyard matter before it is necessary to proceed with this construction.

Senator SALTONSTALL. One other question, Admiral. Couldn't you ask the States of Maine and New Hampshire to give you a little more time?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; but, hypothetically, I even hate to suggest prejudging, but if we were directed or if it was decided to close the Portsmouth Shipyard, I believe, sir, that it would be 2 or 3 years before it was actually shut down, and then it might be a commercial yard.

So I think that we would proceed with this sanitation construction in any case. I think we would have an obligation to do our share.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I don't say not do it because we want to keep the rivers clean. I wonder in view of all the conditions involved if we refused that item and suggested that you get in touch with the two States if something could be worked out. They want the shipyard to stay there as I do.

Admiral PRESSEY. I think so, yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I have nothing more to say, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Do you mean to let the States put up this facility?

Senator SALTONSTALL. No, not to let the States put it up, but they now have until 1966 and it might be deferred until 1968.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Admiral, you won't be retired by then, will you?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir.

Admiral CORRADI. The principal difficulty there is that continuous pollution of the Piscataqua River by the Navy over that 2-year period will substantially nullify the capital investment of the two communites. This is one reason for the Executive order. We must keep pace with that which is being done by the community. Otherwise the shellfish beds which are being polluted would continue to be polluted by the Navy, whereas the cities of Kittery and Portsmouth would have invested considerable money for treatment of their sewage.

So this is why we have this delicate balance, I think, Senator Saltonstall.

We could guarantee the committee that this project would not be initiated by the Navy unless the question of continuation of the Navy's operation of the Portsmouth Shipyard were settled.

In other words, we would not obligate this $2 million plus without knowing that the shipyard is going to continue in operation.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I can see your point.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

The third project is at the Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, N.H. This project consists of four line items for a total of $4,760,000. This naval shipyard is assigned the additional mission of construction and overhaul of nulear- and POLARIS-type submarines.

The first line item is for construction of a radiological control facility at the estimated cost of $998,000. Experience in nuclear submarine overhauls has shown the urgent need for this facility. This line item will provide the yard the capabilities of multiple nuclear submarine overhauls and refuelings. It is required for the inspection, cleaning, decontamination, and interim storage of refueling equipment and large radioactive reactor plant components. In fiscal year 1965, two overlapping overhauls with refueling of nuclear submarines are scheduled. If this line item is not provided, storage and

decontamination of large radioactive components of nuclear powerplants will have to be undertaken in open areas. Under such conditions proper protection of personnel would be extremely difficult, if not impossible.

The second line item is for extension of the electrical distribution system at the estimated cost of $1,131,000. The most critical situation which this shipyard is currently facing is the shortage of electrical power. The electrical loads are greater than the combined firm capacity of the shipyard generation system and the present supply capability of the local utility company. As an interim measure, a mobile generator is utilized to supplement these electrical sources pending provision of a permanent means. The combined firm capacity is 10,750 kilowatts, but the yard has experienced maximum hourly demands in the range of 14,000 kilowatts, with an average of approximately 12,000 kilowatts. On the basis of the U.S. experience factor and the expected increase in the nuclear submarine program, loads of 19,000 to 22,000 kilowatts are anticipated within the next 7 to 8 years. The situation is aggravated by the fact that the reserve generator is intended for emergency purposes rather than as a permanent power source and is subject to a 60-day overhaul after every 10,000 hours of operation.

The proposed line item will provide necessary modification to the present facilities for the connection to a 115-kilowatt transmission line to be constructed by the Public Service Co. of New Hampshire. This means has been selected after careful analyses of possible alternatives for meeting the additional power requirement. It is the most economical method of providing the required electrical power to supplement that provided by Navy generation.

The third line item is for construction of a replacement steam distribution system at the estimated cost of $411,000. With the expansion of industrial and support type facilities, on the west side of the shipyard, the present system has proven inadequate for providing steam required for heating and industrial uses. The steam velocities through the existing 4-inch system are in excess of design criteria and end pressures are one-third of that required. In addition, there is no means of returning the condensate to the central powerplant to conserve its heat and to reduce raw water makeup and consequent pretreatment needs.

The fourth line item is for construction of a sewage disposal system at the estimated cost of $2,220,000. The States of New Hampshire and Maine have enacted pollution control legislation which requires municipalities and industries within the Piscataqua River area to have treatment facilities in operation prior to October 1966. The Navy is obligated to comply with this legislation on the basis of Executive Order 10014.

The entire military complex with a population in excess of 12,000 persons, is currently disposing of all human and industrial wastes in untreated condition into the river waters through 37 outfalls. The proposed facility will provide for construction of sewage treatment facilities, pumping stations, collector system of interceptor mains, and separators, for sanitary sewage and storm drainage. This proposed item will serve the naval shipyard and all other Portsmouth Naval Base components.

Senator STENNIS. All right, the next item, gentlemen.

FLEET SUPPORT STATIONS, NAVAL FACILITY, CAPE HATTERAS, N.C.

Admiral PRESSEY. Fleet support stations on page 4A, the Naval Facility, Cape Hatteras, N.C., the water supply system for $36,000. We have put in 27 units of family housing here, and we require this additional water supply for fire protection and household consumption.

The second category of the Bureau of Ships facilities is fleet support stations. These include miscellaneous activities which provide logistic support to the operating forces. In this group are 10 unclassified line items at 4 locations for $6,473,000, and 2 classified items for $759,000, for a total of $7,232,000.

NAVAL FACILITY, CAPE HATTERAS, N.C.

The first project is at the Naval Facility, Cape Hatteras, N.C., consisting of one line item for construction of a water supply system at the estimated cost of $36,000. This project is part of DOD program II for support of Continental Air and Missile Defense Forces.

This station is located in a remote and isolated area and must depend on its own facilities for fire protection. With the recently completed construction of 27 units of family housing, the water needs have increased because of the additional requirements for fire protection and household consumption. The hazard to occupants of the public quarters and the monetary value of the facilities warrant the provision of adequate protection. The proposed construction will eliminate the deficiencies in the system by providing a replacement pump, connecting piping and a 100,000-gallon storage tank to augment the existing 84,000 gallon storage tanks.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

NAVAL FACILITY, NANTUCKET, MASS.

Admiral PRESSEY. Naval Facility, Nantucket, Mass., $612,000 for a multiporpose building. This replaces 2 deteriorated quonset huts and provides facilities for indoor recreation and administrative space for 110 personnel at this isolated location.

The next project is at the Naval Facility, Nantucket, Mass. It consists of a single line item for a multipurpose building at the estimated cost of $162,000. This, like the preceding project, is part of program II for the support of Continental Air and Missile Defense Forces. The existing welfare and recreation facilities for approximately 110 personnel assigned to this isolated naval facility are limited to portions of two deteriorated quonset huts. The lack of recreational facilities on the island, especially during the winter months, causes an adverse morale problem with resultant detrimental effect upon the station operations. The administration building, now in use, is also a quonset hut that requires an accelerated maintenance programm to retain its operational usefulness. The proposed multipurpose building will meet the existing requirement by providing the necessary indoor recreation area and administration space and permit demolition of the present deteriorated quonset huts.

NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE, NEW LONDON, CONN.

The next item on page 6, Naval Submarine Base, New London, Conn., a total of $4,725,000. This represents the first amendment to the bill which I previously mentioned. We are requesting an increase here of $71,000, based on new engineering estimates.

Senator SALTONSTALL. $71,000?

Admiral PRESSEY. $71,000. Yes sir, that is the projected base plant account value. We are requesting an increase from the total amount shown in the bill for the naval submarine base of $4,654,000 to a new total of $4,725,000.

Senator STENNIS. Taking them up item by item, dredging the river channel, the House denied that?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; and we desire to reclama it. That dredging, at an estimated cost of $775,000, to provide a 33-foot depth from the railroad bridge to the submarine base, to permit the movement of submarines under their own power. This is attack submarines—nuclear, but not POLARIS, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How deep is the channel there now?

Admiral PRESSEY. The channel is at present 30 feet deep, sir, and we would dredge deeper, but below the railroad bridge and into the sound there is a great deal of dredging which would have to be done to reduce it below 33 feet, and that we cannot undertake.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Where is this dredging going to be?

Admiral PRESSEY. In the Thames River.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Above the bridge?

Admiral PRESSEY. Between the base and the railroad bridge. As it is now our submarines have to be towed to and from the base, between the base and the bridge, and if we were attempting to get ships out in a hurry or in numbers, this could be a very serious matter, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You didn't impress the House enough for them to allow it. Did they offer any special reason, or was it just denied?

Admiral PRESSEY. I believe, sir, that the chairman felt that we had not had this before, and that we could get by without it. We can get by without it. We can continue to tow our submarines. But we have not yet had to do this. It has not been necessary in the past. The first of our *Thresher* class boats will be operating from New London this year, sir—deep draft boats—and there will be two by the time this dredging is completed.

Senator STENNIS. Does this second item which the House denied have any connection with it?

Admiral PRESSEY. On the electrical and sound vibration shop at $84,000 on page 6b, the House felt that the existing facilities could be continued in use for another year, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Let the record show, Mr. Reporter, that Senators Ribicoff and Dodd also have requested the restoration of the fund for dredging the river channel.

Next, the administration building, $1,305,000.

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 6c, sir. This item provides administrative space to support the fleet balistic missile squadron New London representatives, the personnel assistance center, and the personnel of 10 currently home ported crews at this place in their administrative office only. We will have 8 additional FBM submarines at this activity

starting in 1966, which will give us a total of 18 crews to be supported. There is no other facility on the base where the crews can do their work ashore, sir.

They will be requiring this space around the clock because of the alternate crew assignments.

The third project is at the Naval Submarine Base, New London, Conn. It consists of six line items for a total of $4,725,000.

At this point, Mr. Chairman, I refer back to a comment at the conclusion of my introductory statement, I mentioned that the DOD had already finished the draft of the recommended authorization bill you are now considering, when they approved several modifications of our program. Committee counsel has been given the details. The first change concerns a line item at the New London Submarine Base. It will increase the amount shown in the bill, $4,654,000, by $71,000 to a new total of $4,725,000. With your permission I shall discuss this revision when we come to the affected line item in the program book.

This project has one line item in program I for the support of Strategic Retaliatory Forces and five line items in program III for the support of General Purpose Forces. The activity maintains and operates facilities to support training and experimental operations of the submarine force; provides logistic support to submarines, including their overhauls and repair; and provides full home-port support to the "blue" and "gold" crews of 18 FBM submarines.

The first item is for the dredging of the river channel at the estimated cost of $775,000. A safe navigable river to the naval submarine base is required to operate the deep-draft nuclear submarines supported by this activity. The Thames River channel, with a depth of 30 feet, does not provide safe operating conditions for these submarines. Due to the channel restrictions, submarines must be towed by tug, a distance of approximately 2 miles, to berth at the submarine base. This method of traversing the river channel prevents the rapid deployment required by emergency conditions, is time consuming, and undesirable for routine operations.

This line item will increase the project depth of that portion of the channel from the railroad bridge to the submarine base to 33 feet. This will coincide with the project depth from Long Island Sound to the railroad bridge and will allow these submarines ready access to the sea under their own power in emeregncies and under all tidal conditions.

The second item is for construction of an electrical and sound vibration shop at the estimated cost of $84,000. The base requires shops capable of overhauling and repairing all electrical rotating machinery removed from submarines. The work involves the balancing and noise quieting of auxiliary machine items designated as "noise critical"; repairs to shipboard main and auxiliary power systems; and activation, repair, and replacement of submarine battery cells. Reduction of noise and vibration in "noise critical" equipment for nuclear-powered, fleet ballistic missile, and older type submarines, is mandatory in view of the present sophisticated sound detection and identification equipment installed on modern ships.

The present sound vibration shop and electrical repair shop are located on the second floor of an existing building. However, this area is inadequate in floor space and material handling capabilities for current and projected workloads of nuclear-type submarines. Modification of an existing battery shop which is no longer fully utilized, will provide at minimum expense the space and capability for all required operations of this shop.

The third line item included in DOD program I, is for the construction of an FBM Squadron Administration Building at the estimated cost of $1,305,000. This item will provide the administrative space required to support the FBM Squadron New London representatives, the Personnel Assistance Center, and the personnel of 10 currently home-ported crews concerned with administrative matters. To furnish the needed administrative space for these 164 personnel, 33,370 square feet of floor area in a former school and community building has been utilized on an interim basis. This space is required for its original purpose for additional self-training classrooms to maintain proficiency of FBM crews. The planned assignment of 8 additional FBM submarines to this activity, starting in 1966, will increase the administrative personnel to 322 and the space requirement to 47,140 square feet. There are no existing facilities that can be utilized to satisfy this requirement.

The proposed building, which will require approximately 18 months to construct, must be available in time for use upon the arrival of the first of the eight additional FBM crews in February of 1966.

The fourth line item is for the construction of a 540-man barracks at the estimated cost of $1,395,000.

The existing barracks, exclusive of 2 temporary 103-man substandard structures beyond economical repair, have a normal capacity of 2,860 spaces to accommodate the present 4,499-man requirement. After being crowded for months aboard a submarine on patrol duty, the overcrowding ashore weakens the incentive of these experienced submarine personnel to continue their naval careers.

By mid-1967 the 8 additional POLARIS submarines will have reported to the base to bring the total to 18. This will increase the berthing space requirements to 5,138 which, in consideration of the availability of 2,860 existing spaces, represents a deficit of 2,278 spaces. The completion, about July 1964, of the 756-man barracks approved in the fiscal year 1963 program, and approval of the 540-man barracks in this program, will relieve the berthing space shortage appreciably, leaving only 982 spaces to be programed in the future.

The fifth item is for the construction of a chapel and religious education building at the estimated cost of $565,000. This is the first item in our program which has been revised. The amount included in the bill for this item is $494,000. However, on the basis of the recently completed engineering report, the estimated cost is $565,000, a $71,000 increase. This revised estimate has been studied thoroughly, and confirmed and approved by DOD.

The existing chapel, located within the base proper, has a capacity of only 350 seats, although the base supports 14,390 military personnel and their approximately 27,000 dependents. To accommodate the Catholic masses, it has been necessary to utilize the base theater which lacks the ancillary facilities normally included in a chapel and the

atmosphere associated with a house of worship. Based on DOD criteria this installation would require two 600-seat and five 300-seat chapels. However, to meet the most pressing needs the proposed 600-seat chapel and religious education building will be sited in the family housing area. This complex consists of 1,802 units of housing with a total population of approximately 6,300 persons.

The sixth and final line item is for the construction of an enlisted men's recreation building at the estimated cost of $601,000. Suitable facilities are not available in the nearby civilian community of Groton, 2.5 miles distant, for wholesome recreation of the large base personnel loading. Two existing enlisted men's recreation buildings on the base provide little more than one-third of the space authorized by established criteria. The two buildings are located in heavily developed areas which preclude the possibility of their expansion. For the approximately 11,000 enlisted personnel currently supported, these existing facilities are grossly overcrowded.

In order to relieve the deficiency the proposed recreation facility will be built to support the 7,000 men of the lower 3 pay grades. Upon completion of the new facility one of the existing recreational buildings will be utilized as a CPO club and the other as a club for the petty officers of the 3 middle pay grades, thereby making needed facilities available for the remaining 4,000 personnel on an equitable basis.

Senator STENNIS. This is not part of your special POLARIS program.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir, this is for the POLARIS program. These are for POLARIS submarine crews—blue and gold crews, sir.

Senator STENNIS. We get these items in pieces. Couldn't you give us a statement showing how many additional submarines you have had come into the fleet in the last 5 years, what has been done about these facilities to take care of the additional load, what is in the bill, and then what is coming up in the next 5 years?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That will give us a picture of the whole program.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. This is in accordance with a planned load, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Perhaps you already have the plan submitted.

Admiral PRESSEY. This has not been built before not because it wasn't foreseen, but because it was not needed or planned until this year.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This base has been very greatly enlarged since World War II.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The answer is, with the increase in the submarine fleet, this is your primary station, in the North Atlantic waters, as opposed to Charleston, S.C.?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir, this is a major submarine and training base.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Then you have the big private yards of General Dynamics below the bridge?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Yes; so that the work on the river and the facilities in New London have continued to enlarge?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, they have, and all of it has been necessitated by the growth of the submarine fleet, principally in the POLARIS submarine.

Senator STENNIS. Admiral Corradi, do you have anything to say about this? This is $2.6 million now for administration building and barracks?

Admiral CORRADI. The cost of the building is commensurate with the requirement and with other buildings of similar type that have been constructed. As to the design of the building, there is nothing unusual about it.

The design and construction of this building is standard. The cost is in accordance with the OSD uniform standards worldwide, and there is very little out of the ordinary with the possible exception of air conditioning you will notice. In Connecticut we don't often provide air conditioning.

Senator STENNIS. I want you to give us that statement showing us the impact of additional submarines here and at other places. I want Charleston, this one, and then you have plans in the West, I know.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Bring that into it, too.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; Pearl Harbor, Guam, Mare Island.

Senator STENNIS. Wherever they are.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

(The requested information is classified and will be furnished separately.)

Admiral PRESSEY. This barracks on page 6d is the first repetitive item, and the first of 21 barracks. Over the past few years there have been important improvements in the art of naval warfare generated principally by advances in technology. In order to keep abreast of these, the Navy has concentrated its efforts in the provision of facilities at its shore installations to support the operation and maintenance of modern ships, aircraft, missile, and equipment, and personnel training in these new weapons. As a result, the provision of decent living facilities for the people who man the Navy and the Marine Corps, the main element of our combat readiness, has suffered.

In too many cases when assigned to shore billets they must live in old and crowded barracks, BOQ's and messhalls, some of which are near slum condition, and the majority of which are below standard.

The Chief of Naval Operations has determined that a serious effort must be made to overcome these deficiencies in personnel support facilities. The 21 line items in this group represent a relatively small start in the barracks program. We plan to devote a major portion of the 1966 program, in fact 25 percent of it, to personnel support facilities. In every case the barracks which we are requesting, 21 in this instance, provide facilities which are below the total requirement. They in each and every case, either replace obsolete barracks that cannot be put in proper condition economically, or they provide additional facilities for increased base loading. In some cases they provide barracks where none had existed before, for additional missions assigned to the base, as at Northwest, Va., the Naval Security Group Detachment, and Skaggs Island, Calif., at Winter Harbor, Maine, and at Rota, Spain.

Senator STENNIS. I see you presently have standard capacity of 2,860, and you are now overcrowded with 4,449 men. You have a

building to be completed in 1964, July, I believe, but it will still leave you with overcrowded barracks, is that right?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. When this requested building is completed, we will still have a shortage of 982 spaces at New London. But we will be able to live with the overcrowding, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Admiral Corradi, the support costs of this barracks run higher than usual. The total cost of electrical distribution lines and other supporting facilities is $409,000. How do you explain that?

Admiral CORRADI. The steam distribution, electrical distribution, and all of the services will have to be carried to this building. At New London there is very little excess or surplus capacity, so that each one of these new facilities will have to provide for its own service to the building from the main transmission lines.

It is an area where construction costs are relatively high. Foundation conditions are difficult, and the support costs will be running percentagewise a little higher than they do in other areas. This represents 30 percent of the cost of the building.

Senator STENNIS. Isn't that enormously high and very much out of line?

Admiral CORRADI. That is high. If you will notice, the steam distribution lines represent a major portion of the support costs. The construction of this building requires that we carry a 6-inch steam line with a 3-inch condensate return to the building and back to the main feeder, which is some distance away.

Senator STENNIS. Is there anything you can do about that? If you change the location of the building, would that help?

Admiral CORRADI. The siting of these buildings between the river and the high bank is a rather inflexible thing. We have to extend our barracks as well as our other structures in a relatively narrow, long strip of land.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Admiral, as I recall, there is the river, then the bank of the river with the railroad bridge right behind. If my memory is correct, the barracks and so forth don't go on the other side of the railroad tracks, do they?

Admiral CORRADI. No, sir. We have the river, then we have a State highway. Between the State highway, the railroad track, and the river are most of the industrial facilities. Then between the road and the slope of the bank the support facilities.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So you have to build these right on the riverbank?

Admiral CORRADI. No, sir.

Admiral PRESSEY. We have used up that space. This is next to the highway.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It is on a straight slope?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Admiral CORRADI. The chief difficulty is that it is a long narrow strip of land that does not provide for good central provision of utilities. Consequently when we build a new structure, we must extend the utilities out to it.

(The priority listing of the "Barracks" line items in the program is as follows:)

Barracks

Priority No.		*Estimated cost (thousands)*
1.	MCB, Camp Pendleton, Calif. (Camp Las Flores)	$1,436
2.	NTC, Great Lakes, Ill. (recruit camp)	6,965
3.	NS, Rota, Spain (classified)	1,120
4.	NS, Long Beach, Calif	2,039
5.	NSGA, Skaggs Island, Calif. (with mess)	840
6.	NTC, Great Lakes, Ill. (service school)	3,728
7.	HQ, Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet, Norfolk, Va	1,102
8.	NSGA, Winter Harbor, Maine	237
9.	NS, Boston, Mass. (with mess)	260
10.	NTC, Bainbridge, Md. (WAVES)	1,091
11.	NSB, New London, Conn	1,395
12.	NH, Great Lakes, Ill	589
13.	NS, San Diego, Calif	537
14.	NSGD, Northwest, Va. (with mess)	265
15.	NAF, El Centro, Calif	329
16.	NCS, Wahiawa, Hawaii	504
17.	NAS, Cecil Field, Fla	358
18.	NSGA, Galeta Island, C.Z. (with mess)	225
19.	NAS, Atsugi, Japan	642
20.	NAD, Charleston, S.C. (with mess) (classified)	255
21.	NAF, Naples, Italy	423

Senator STENNIS. All right, continue.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item, sir, at New London on page 6e, a chapel and religious education building at $565,000. This represents the amendment, an increase of $71,000 from the original price of $484,000, based on revised and late engineering studies.

Senator STENNIS. What is the need there for this chapel?

Admiral PRESSEY. This item was deleted by the House, sir, and we are reclaiming it. We have one chapel on the base with a capacity of 350 seats in the center of the base. Most of our people live off base. We have approximately 14,390 military personnel, and 27,000 dependents supported at the naval submarine base. Some of the military people, of course, are at sea, but most of the dependents are there. Of these, 6,300 are in one housing area on the same side of the river 2 or 3 miles from the base, and there are no church facilities in that area. There are, of course, churches on the other side of the river which could be used by our people, but this is a net increase in local population.

We would be allowed by the Department of Defense two 600-seat chapels and five 300-seat chapels for this many people, but we consider that the religious needs, and they are needs in this case, can be met by the requested chapel.

Senator STENNIS. This would be located how far from the other one?

Admiral PRESSEY. As I recall, sir, it is about 4 or 5 miles from the other.

Senator STENNIS. Is there any way of taking care of it at a different location altogether?

Admiral PRESSEY. It is right in the middle of the 6,300 people it will serve, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Where are these people located?

Out in the city?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. It is not in the city. It is, I believe, sir, north of Groton on the east side of the Thames River.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Groton is at least 6 to 8 miles from this naval base.

Admiral PRESSEY. I think this base is north of Groton, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It is up the river.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I would certainly be inclined to favor the building, but since it has been excluded by the House, and it seems as if you don't know exactly where it is in relation to the base, you had better recheck your need.

Admiral PRESSEY. I know its relation exactly to our housing and to the people.

Senator STENNIS. This is military family housing you are talking about.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. And there is actually a new community which has developed on the east side of the river there. There are stores, there are schools and shopping centers, but there are no churches.

Senator STENNIS. The east side of the river is on the opposite side from the rest of your military activities?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir; on the same side of the river, but on the opposite side from the city of New London.

(The priority listing of the "Chapels" line items in the program is as follows:)

Chapels

Priority No.		*Estimated cost (thousands)*
1.	MCB, Camp Pendleton (Camp Las Flores), Calif	$155
2.	NS, Long Beach, Calif	232
3.	NS, Mayport, Fla. (includes religious education building)	300
4.	NAS, Cecil Field, Fla. (includes religious education building)	475
5.	NAS, Brunswick, Maine (includes religious education building)	275
6.	NSB, New London, Conn. (includes religious education building)	565

Senator STENNIS. All right; do you have anything further?

Admiral PRESSEY. That is the first of six repetitive items, sir. The enlisted man's recreation building on page 6f, $601,000. It is the first of eight that are somewhat similar; recreation or club items. The Department of the Navy has a responsibility, especially at isolated stations, and at stations where a large number of assigned military personnel and their families would overtax local community facilities, to provide facilities where its personnel can participate in wholesome recreational activity in off-duty hours.

These morale boosting facilities will be provided by the construction of clubs at the eight locations which will be covered subsequently, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Here again, Admiral, your communication and site improvements are high for the same reasons you cited before; is that correct?

Admiral CORRADI. For substantially the same reason, but in addition to that, in this particular project you will notice that the roads and sidewalks item is relatively high. This is because of the nature of the facility where we must provide for adequate parking and for access.

(The priority listing of the "Clubs" line items in the program is as follows:)

Clubs

Priority No.		*Estimated cost (thousands)*
1.	MCB, Camp Pendleton (Camp Las Flores), Calif	$82
2.	NS, Adak, Alaska	580
3.	NS, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii	1,529
4.	NSB, New London, Conn	601
5.	NAS, Miramar, Calif	418
6.	NWS, Concord, Calif	240
7.	NS, District of Columbia	235
8.	NS, Roosevelt Roads, P.R	361

Senator SALTONSTALL. What is the next item?

HQ, COMMANDER IN CHIEF, ATLANTIC FLEET

NORFOLK, VA.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item on page 7a, Commander, Service Force, Atlantic Fleet, headquarters building, $448,000. This is the first of five items of repetitive headquarters buildings. These are at Norfolk, Va., Naval Supply Center, Oakland, Camp Pendleton, Calif., Pearl Harbor Submarine Base, and the Commander in Chief, Pacific Headquarters in Oahu. This item provides for the movement of Commander, Service Force, Atlantic Fleet, from a World War II wooden and very dilapidated building on the waterfront to two permanent buildings originally built as hospital wards. This is the cheapest means of providing a permanent and satisfactory replacement for this headquarters building.

Senator SALTONSTALL This is the first of a number of these headquarters, from what you have just said.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. They are repetitive items?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; they are repetitive in that they are all headquarters but they are each individual as far as the requirement goes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So that this committee will have to look into each one of them.

Admiral PRESSEY. I think so, sir. They are not repetitive except in name.

(The priority listing of "Headquarters" line items in the program is as follows:)

Headquarters buildings

Priority No.		*Estimated cost (thousands)*
1.	MCB, Camp Pendleton (Camp Las Flores) Calif	$280
2.	HQ, Cinclantflt, Norfolk, Va	448
3.	NSB, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii	318
4.	NSC, Oakland, Calif	590

Senator SALTONSTALL. May I ask at the same time about the barracks. We have had barracks in New London. Now we have more barracks here at Norfolk. Are these repetitive items? I believe there are 21 of these.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. These are required for the same purpose. The only thing here is that these people are occupying former hospital wards, which are unsatisfactory as barracks. It is cheaper to provide new barracks in a proper place than it is to provide a new

headquarters space. So we will move Commander, Service Force, Atlantic Fleet into the former hospital wards occupied now by these people as barracks, and build a new barracks.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And what about the hospital?

Admiral PRESSEY. The hospital has been closed up, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Closed up?

Admiral PRESSEY. It is now used by the Atlantic Fleet Commander in Chief, as the headquarters complex.

Senator SALTONSTALL. There is no need for a new facility if we do this?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In this situation, you are simply going to make use of what you are now using as headquarters?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir. Two ward buildings now used as barracks will be converted to the headquarters, and new barracks will be built.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So it will be a relocation of barracks and headquarters.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That situation is different from other situations.

Admiral PRESSEY. This is the only one in which we have a sort of a 3-way parley.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I see. The others are all new.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

The next project is at Headquarters, Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet, Norfolk, Va. It consists of two line items for a total of $1,550,000. Both of the line items are included in DOD Program III for general purpose forces.

The first line item is for the relocation of Commander, Service Force, Atlantic Fleet, Headquarters Building at the estimated cost of $448,000. The temporary buildings used for administrative space by Commander, Service Force, Atlantic Fleet (Comservlant) and his staff were constructed during World War II and have exceeded their economic life. The main administrative facility, which furnished about 63 percent of the total office space of this command, is critically deteriorated. We estimate that it would require repairs ranging around 80 percent of the original facility cost to restore it to reasonable usability. However, it would remain a temporary, high maintenance cost facility. Relocation of Comservlant to two former hospital wards, now used as barracks, in the Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet, area will be beneficial to both activities and other associated commands in the area. The proposed move into permanent brick buildings will provide the required administrative space at less than one-third the cost of new construction.

The next line item is for the construction of a 504-man barracks at the estimated cost of $1,102,000. In testifying on the preceding line item we discussed the planned relocation of Commander, Service Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, and his staff. This move will generate

a need for replacing the 765 barracks spaces lost in the conversion of the 2 existing barracks to administrative space. Although these buildings are permanent structures, they fail to meet the DOD criteria for barracks, especially with regard to living space and sanitary facilities. After the planned conversion to these 2 buildings, the barracks space available in the compound will consist of 50 spaces in a converted laundry and a new 252-man barracks. The latter was approved last year as the first increment to alleviate the serious barracks deficiency. Even with the proposed project of 504 spaces, double bunking in some areas will be necessary to berth all eligible enlisted men. The headquarters berthing requirement for enlisted personnel is 1,076 spaces. There are available or under construction 762 spaces, of which 460 are substandard. Upon conversion of the 2 barracks to administrative space, a deficiency of 774 spaces will exist which, upon completion of the proposed item, will be reduced to 270.

The existing overcrowded living conditions are detrimental to health and morale. Failure to provide the new barracks will necessitate continued substandard living conditions and berthing of some personnel in already overcrowded naval station and naval air station barracks 4 miles distant, or payment of quarters allowance for living off-station. Neither of these alternatives is practicable in view of the distances involved and the need for immediate responsiveness to around-the-clock operational work by the personnel involved.

The third category of Bureau of Ships activities is research, development, test, and evaluation stations inside the United States. There are five stations in this group, each with one line item, for a total of $6,306,000. They support the DOD program VI for research and development.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Can we take those up at the present time or do you want to take them up as you come to them?

Admiral PRESSEY. I would like to take them up as we come to them, rather than to skip back and forth in the bill, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. All right, let's do that then. Now what is your next item?

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION STATIONS

NAVY MARINE ENGINEERING LABORATORY, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item is on page 8a, at the Navy Marine Engineering Laboratory at Annapolis, Md., a steamplant, $356,000.

This is the second amendment to the authorization bill. The amendment involves only a change in the title of the station.

This project will provide new boilers of low-pressure heating plant to replace existing costly high-pressure boilers, high-pressure high-temperature shipboard boilers installed some time ago. It will provide low-pressure steam which we need for heating, and save approximately $180,000 annually.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In other words, you hope to pay for this in a year and a half or 2 years?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir, in about 2 years.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Let me ask you this question, Admiral. Do you have anything in this bill for the Academy at Annapolis?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; that comes under other facilities in a later part of the bill.

Senator SALTONSTALL. As you and I know, the present superintendent is very critical of the maintenance there.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And also very critical of some of the new construction, but particularly critical of the maintenance.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Do you take that up anywhere in this bill?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

The first project is at the Navy Marine Engineering Laboratory, Annapolis, Md., for construction of a replacement steamplant in the existing building at the estimated cost of $356,000.

Mr. Chairman, we have come to the second revision in the program book. It involves only a change in the title of the installation. It was formerly the Naval Engineering Experiment Station. It has recently had a change in mission which is reflected in the new title of "Navy Marine Engineering Laboratory". Notification of the revision in title was received too late to incorporate in the already completed legislative language of the bill. The Laboratory conducts research in the development of marine engineering equipment, with particular emphasis on propulsion machinery and auxiliaries.

The project will provide new boilers for a low-pressure heating plant to replace the existing costly high-pressure and high-temperature shipboard-type World War II boilers to supply approximately $180,000 annually, the maintenance and operation costs of providing heating steam and thus allow the cost of the improvement to be amortized within 2 years.

Senator SALTONSTALL. All right; next item.

DAVID TAYLOR MODEL BASIN, CARDEROCK, MD.

Admiral PRESSEY. David Taylor Model Basin, Carderock, Md., $3,811,000, a structural mechanics laboratory. The basic mission of the model basin is to conduct fundamental, applied, and developmental research, to improve the design of our ships and related equipment.

We desire here to provide instrumentation of full-scale structures before they enter operational service, not afterward.

We need stronger ships to operate at higher speeds and in rough seas, and stronger submarines to dive deeper, and quieter submarines to remain undetected, and ships to survive attack under all conditions. The new facilities we request here will provide capabilities for research in the static and fatigue strengths of large structures, hydrofoils, and sonar domes, the evaluation of new high-strength materials.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is all part of the additional space required for new research work, on electronics; is that it?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir; on structural mechanics.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Structural mechanics?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; it is not new work in the sense that it is a new requirement. It is work that we should have been doing and have not been able to do, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Because you have not had the space?

Admiral PRESSEY. We have not had the facilities.

The second project is at the David Taylor Model Basin, Carderock, Md., for a Structural Mechanics Laboratory at the estimated cost of $3,811,000. The basic mission of the model basin is to conduct fundamental, applied, and developmental research to improve the design of our ships and related equipment.

The proposed facility is needed for research and development in fields which are vital for the safe and effective operation of ships in combat and for the development of new weapons systems required by the Navy. Because of inadequate test facilities, ships are now constructed and structural inadequacies are determined through instrumentation of the full-scale structure after it enters operational service. Two years ago this method uncovered a serious basic deficiency which, in view of the accelerated shipbuilding program, required modification to 14 submarines at a cost of $12,250,000. There are many similar examples.

Military requirements today require stronger ships to operate at high speeds in rough seas; stronger submarines to dive deeper; quieter submarines to remain undetected; and ships and men to survive attack under all conditions short of total destruction. The Navy's capability for research in these areas will be concentrated in the Structural Mechanics Laboratory.

The new facility will provide capabilities for research in the static and fatigue strength of large structures, hydrofoils, and sonar domes; evaluation of new high- strength materials; the interrelation of vibration and radiated noise of submarines; the dynamic strength of high-speed ships in rough seas; and studies on equipment, weapon system components, and instruments subject to inherent vibration problems.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, that brings us to page 10 unless you have some question on this.

Senator STENNIS. What is this $3.8 million?

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is a Structural Mechanics Laboratory for research.

Senator STENNIS. And it is needed for what program?

Admiral PRESSEY. This is the Bureau of Ships program, sir, to provide the capabilities for research in the fatigue strengths of large structures. Heretofore we have not been able to perform tests of large structures until they were in a completed ship. We have lost money, and, in some cases, lives, by the inability to perform these tests until we were in the operational model. With this laboratory, we will be able to do more of this large structural work, to better evaluate new high-strength materials.

Senator STENNIS. What kind of structures are these, steel beams or what?

Admiral PRESSEY. Structures, frames, shapes of steel and other combinations of metals. We will be able to determine the relation between vibration and noise in related structures and materials, and will get dynamic strengths and dynamic weaknesses from ships in high speeds and rough seas under impact.

Senator STENNIS. I suppose the Navy is the only customer for such things, but I thought the manufacturers themselves put most of these products to tests of all kinds?

Admiral PRESSEY. They do, sir, but it is the Navy itself which is ultimately responsible and has been in warship construction.

Senator STENNIS. Ship structure is all together different anyway I imagine?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir, when we are dealing with greatly increased strengths and so forth.

Senator STENNIS. All right, the next item.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item page 10, the Navy Mine Defense Laboratory, Panama City, Fla., $150,000 for a water supply system.

Senator STENNIS. That is to supply your people?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. The present system is inadequate.

NAVY MINE DEFENSE LABORATORY, PANAMA CITY, FLA.

The next project is at the Navy Mine Defense Laboratory, Panama City, Fla., for improvement of the water supply system at the estimated cost of $150,000. The Laboratory is engaged in the development of effective countermeasures for defeating known and anticipated types of mines and torpedoes.

Water is supplied for this activity from deep wells and distributed by circulation pumps. The water contains a high sulfur content and the present supply is not sufficient to meet current and known future needs.

The proposed project will increase the quantity and improve the quality of potable water supplied to the Laboratory for industrial, domestic, and firefighting purposes. The water will be obtained from one new and two existing deep wells. The reliability of service will be assured with construction of an elevated 200,000-gallon steel tank, aeration system, and additional distribution lines to eliminate dead ends.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

NAVY ELECTRONICS LABORATORY, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Admiral PRESSEY. Page 11a, the Navy Electronics Laboratory, San Diego, Calif., the first of three repetitive pier items. This one is a pier for $1.196,000. This is a replacement at San Diego. The other items are at Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico, in Vieques, a weapons handle pier, a new item, and at the Naval Station at Roosevelt Roads, P.R., a berthing pier, a new item.

I will cover those requirements when we come to them.

Senator STENNIS. Let's cover them now.

Admiral PRESSEY. All right.

PIERS

Senator STENNIS. This is $1.1 million.

Admiral PRESSEY. This is for $1.196 million. At the Laboratory we have an existing timber pier which is too weak to support the heavy weights that are going into the Laboratory ships that come in there to take equipment to sea for trials.

As these equipments are developed, they are becoming much larger and heavier. The pier is getting older, and it will not structurally permit us to bring cranes and trucks down there with this gear.

We have to provide greater strength and we will add more space for berthing of our research ships. The 20-foot water depth adjacent to the pier is too shallow for berthing submarines and other ships used in the research work, and we will also do some dredging there.

The fourth project is at the Navy Electronics Laboratory, San Diego, Calif., for construction of piers at the estimated cost of $1,196,000 to replace the deteriorated existing piers. The Laboratory's research is directed toward development and use of larger sonar transducers and amplifiers with higher output, and toward oceanographic studies, using the bathyscaphe *Trieste*, mesoscaphes, and minisubs, in addition to surface ships.

The existing piers, consisting of wornout timber decking and piling, is structurally too weak to support safely the routine movement of trucks and cranes in loading heavy equipment on board ships for later test and evaluation at sea in conection with current research projects. In addition, the 20-foot water depth adjacent to the piers is too shallow for berthing the modern deep-draft ships and submarines used in the research work. Consequently, the proposed project will include construction of reinforced concrete replacement approach and finger piers designed to support the heavy loads required, and dredging to a new depth of 32 feet.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Saltonstall.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman. Wasn't there another pier under construction or for authorization within the past 2 years at San Diego in connection with aircraft carriers and so on?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir; I don't believe there was an aircraft carrier pier. There was a submarine pier at Ballast Point—extension of a pier.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I had in mind if we had authorized a new pier whether it couldn't be used for this purpose instead of building another here.

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir. This is a reasonably small pier which supports various types.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Up in San Diego Harbor itself?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir. It is just inside the entrance to the harbor in the Ballast Point area near the submarine base. It supports the ships that operate out of the Naval Electronics Lab there, and only those ships.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Am I incorrect, Admiral, in my recollection that there was another controversial pier in San Diego or near San Diego within the past couple of years?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. Four years ago they dredged for aircraft carriers in the harbor.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Dredging?

Admiral PRESSEY. Dredging; yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. But not a pier.

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir. I don't recall any pier. There has been no new pier construction in San Diego in the last few years, sir.

I think there was discussion of the construction of an aircraft carrier pier on North Island.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is what I probably had in mind.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. But that was not built.

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir.
Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
Senator STENNIS. Cover the other piers.

ROOSEVELT ROADS, P.R.

Admiral PRESSEY. At Roosevelt Roads, Vieques, we wish to put in an ammunition handling pier, sir. On the western end of Vieques the Navy had a large ammunition storage depot. There is no way of getting the ammunition on and off the island except by landing over the beaches. There is the remains of a causeway on the north side of this depot, and this is a request to put a small pier up against this causeway in deep water.

Senator STENNIS. How much is involved there?

Admiral PRESSEY. $1,579,000, sir. Some years ago there had been a pier, a very small one in this area, but it was destroyed by storms.

Senator STENNIS. It is a training ground. I have been to Vieques. That is where the Marines train, isn't it?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; on the eastern end and by vertical assault on the area near this ammunition depot, but this is not training ammunition.

Senator STENNIS. I know. How do you get it in now?

Admiral PRESSEY. We bring it in by landing craft, sir, which is slow and involves double handling.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Admiral PRESSEY. Now the third pier is a berthing pier at Roosevelt Roads Naval Station. In prior years, sir, I believe 2 years ago, the committee authorized and funded dredging of Roosevelt Roads Harbor, and this will be completed this year and the berthing pier requested here will provide berthing for major ships of the fleet. We will be able to bring our carriers, destroyers, and cruisers alongside.

Senator STENNIS. How much is this pier?

Admiral PRESSEY. This pier is $5,646,000, sir. There is no berthing for large ships there now, sir.

Senator STENNIS. In other words, this is a part of your original plan?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That utilizes Roosevelt Roads?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question?

Senator STENNIS. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Admiral. I can't quite understand the third paragraph of your statement. You say "we do not propose to reclama the other 17 items. The latter items include the three line items at the Naval Air Station, Sanford, Fla.," et cetera. Then you come down "as well as seven relocation items totaling $2.4 million at the Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads."

I don't quite understand. You do not reclama all those items but you do ask for this pier.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. This was not denied.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That was not in those items.

Admiral PRESSY. It was not involved in the relocation items.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How much does this pier take?

Admiral PRESSEY. Just a minute, please sir, until I can open book II. This is on page 124E.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It isn't in this book.

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir; it is in another book.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In other words, you will need this pier when the dredging is completed in Roosevelt Roads?

Admiral PRESSEY. The dredging will be completed.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And the pier?

Admiral PRESSEY. And the pier will provide a useful harbor and alongside berthing, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How much deep water will you have up to the pier?

Admiral PRESSEY. Forty feet.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Admiral PRESSEY. There is one pier which we have withdrawn by amendment, sir, from Roosevelt Roads in this year's program, extension of the fuel pier at $404,000.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That was withdrawn?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You can get along without that?

Admiral PRESSEY. I think we prefer to wait and see if there still is a requirement, or if we can improve this fuel pier by putting out an offshore pylon, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Is there any uncertainty about need for this one? It is going to cost $5 million.

Admiral PRESSEY. There is no uncertainty about this, sir. There is no question at all. This is a rough place down there. It is shallow and rough. Our ships are down there constantly on the Atlantic Fleet Weapons Range, and the headquarters is at Roosevelt Roads. It will expedite their training a great deal if they can get alongside for conferences, if they can get alongside for minor repairs that can be provided by electronic technicians there, if they can load and offload drones and aircraft, and if people can get in to stretch their legs during the 2 or 3 months that they are down there.

Senator STENNIS. What is that about the aircraft load and reload?

Admiral PRESSEY. We can put our target drones, sir, aboard ship from the pier. They are maintained and handled at Roosevelt Roads Naval Station, and fired from the ships in some cases as they go out to sea.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And the House authorized this?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I just want to be certain. It seems to me we are going to have to start doing with what we have when we can, doing without some of the things we would like to have, but if this is necessary to utilize the basin along with the dredging there, why that is the case.

Admiral PRESSEY. I believe, sir, at the time the dredging was approved, the whole plan of the development of the harbor with this pier included, was presented as a total requirement.

Senator STENNIS. How much have you spent on the dredging?

Admiral CORRADI. Approximately $5 million. This will be completed this year.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Then you have the drydock there, too.

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And that drydock, you haven't maintained that?

Admiral CORRADI. No, sir.

Admiral PRESSEY. Minimum maintenance, sir, on that. It is not in use. It is used as dry storage in hurricane season for our small craft.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Will this pier be near that drydock?

Admiral PRESSEY. It is about a quarter of a mile down the harbor, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Has the mission for Roosevelt Roads that you had a few years ago been changed, diminished? What is the situation?

Admiral PRESSEY. Sir, Roosevelt Roads has had its ups and downs. As you know, it was initially built during World War II as an alternate base for the British fleet, and the drydock, for example, was built beyond our requirements at the time. Then it was closed.

It was reopened later to provide a Caribbean training base beyond those facilities which are available in the area now. It is particularly valuable to us because it is in an area in which there is no, or very little, surface ship traffic.

There is very little air traffic. There are wide areas of sea and of airspace in which we can conduct training with our long-range missiles. The water conditions in this area are excellent for antisubmarine warfare training and for submarine exercises. All of these are supported from the base at Roosevelt Roads, and that is its principal purpose, sir, to provide training support for our Atlantic Fleet Forces, including the Marines who exercise on Vieques Island. We deploy regularly Marine groups to Roosevelt Roads to act in support of our exercises on Vieques. All of the computation and control of the sea and air ranges in the West Indies area, Puerto Rican area, is controlled from Roosevelt Roads. There has been no major change, but there had been an increase in activity because of the increase in the more sophisticated weapons, the missiles in our ships.

These missiles cannot be fired in the places where we used to train, the Southern Drill Grounds off Norfolk and the training areas off Narragansett Bay and Boston.

Senator STENNIS. All right, let's proceed. That covers your category of piers rather completely, I think.

NAVAL RADIOLOGICAL DEFENSE LABORATORY, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. The next item is on page 12a at the Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory at San Francisco, Calif.

This is for a research animal facility at $793,000. This is an item that has had a great deal of difficulty because it might be called a dog kennel. It isn't a dog kennel, sir. It is a research facility to provide germ-free treatment and care of generations of various sized animals who are exposed to the physical and biological effects of hazardous radiation, nuclear and thermal, and we wish to observe the individual animals and the generations of animals. They must be treated under the most severely controlled conditions.

Senator SALTONSTALL. If I may interrupt, Admiral, why does the Navy undertake this?

Admiral PRESSEY. The Navy has been assigned this function by the Department of Defense Research Organization, sir, and I believe that

the Navy is the only organization which is doing this specific work, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You are doing some of it at Bethesda Naval Hospital now.

Admiral PRESSEY. That has started recently, since the Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory started, and that is the National Defense Biological Institute, I believe, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The Army is doing some biological work, isn't it?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. We went into that in some detail with General Shuler, as I recall, concerning radioactive fallout.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Do you want to present another witness?

Proceed.

Admiral PRESSEY. I don't have another witness here with me, sir, who can speak to it.

Senator STENNIS. You had better cover it the best you can and let it go.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, I don't want to interrupt.

Senator STENNIS. You are not interrupting. I want to encourage you.

Admiral PRESSEY. May I furnish a statement for the record as to the division of this work between the services, sir?

(The information requested follows:)

Following the first Pacific nuclear bomb tests the Navy undertook, from necessity, research to determine the effects of contamination of ships used during these tests. The Navy's initial efforts in this field resulted in the establishment of the Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory. As a result of this early start the Navy gained competence in the field and undertook further research in the effects of radiation including both defensive and operational applications. Currently the Laboratory performs research for all of the armed services, the Defense Atomic Support Agency, and the Office of Civil Defense, as directed by the Secretary of Defense.

Other military agencies performing work in the area of effects of ionizing radiation on biological systems are as follows:

Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute, Bethesda, Md. (OSD).
Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C. (OSD).
Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Washington, D.C. (Army).
School of Aerospace Medicine, San Antonio, Tex. (Air Force).
Air Force Weapons Laboratory, Kirtland Air Force Base, Albuquerque, N. Mex. (Air Force).

In the field of biomedical nuclear weapons effects research, the Defense Atomic Support Agency coordinates the efforts of the armed services and has liaison with other Federal agencies.

Nondefense agencies engaged in this general area of work include:

Atomic Energy Commission.
Public Health Service.
National Institutes of Health.
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The work being performed at NRDL does not necessarily duplicate the work being accomplished by the other above-listed agencies.

Senator SALTONSTALL. There are two questions, Admiral. First, what about the animal rescue league and similar groups that are concerned with cruelty to animals?

How do they feel about your use of dogs as well as rats and so on?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir, mice and rats.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How do these humanitarian groups feel about it, such as the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals?

Senator STENNIS. They haven't stopped you?

Admiral PRESSEY. They haven't stopped us, sir. We have done these things with public knowledge in the atomic tests, if you recall. I think people generally accept that their own lives depend on this.

Senator STENNIS. All right. I have the same question Senator Saltonstall has. Why the Navy? This has to be done, but why the Navy? You are in another business it seems to me, gentlemen.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. There are a lot of agencies of the Government that carry on this research. If you have got to have this, make your reasons strong.

Admiral PRESSEY. I can add nothing, sir, except that this responsibility has been assigned to us.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And it isn't being done satisfactorily at Bethesda now?

Admiral PRESSEY. Sir?

Senator SALTONSTALL. It isn't being adequately done at Bethesda?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir, not in this specific field. Bethesda has recently started, sir, to take up other aspects not covered by San Francisco. San Francisco is working for all the services and for the national effort.

The final project in this group is at the Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory, San Francisco, Calif., for construction of a research animal facility at the estimated cost of $793,000. The laboratory conducts basic and applied research on the physical and biological effects of hazardous nuclear and thermal radiation in order to develop protective devices and techniques for the safety of personnel.

Live animals are used in the laboratory operations. These research animals should be completely free of common diseases and disease causing pathogens so that the effects of radiation may be accurately detected. The proposed facility will provide a structure for housing and breeding of research animals under precisely controlled environmental conditions. This calls for provision of germ-free air of uniform temperature and humidity, in an antiseptically clean laboratory building to accommodate over 25,000 small animals. It is also necessary to provide a separate sanitary kennel with 110 "dog runs" for housing larger animals used in the research work.

Senator STENNIS. I believe that brings us to page 13, barracks with mess.

FLEET BASE FACILITIES

NAVAL STATION, BOSTON, MASS.

Admiral PRESSEY. Page 13, Naval Station, Boston, Mass., a barracks with mess, $261,000. It is a third repetitive item of barracks. This basically, sir, provides a conversion in an existing office building, the Fargo Building, to provide barracks space for enlisted people who are living in town. It will save considerable money and provide them with better living conditions.

The second of the facilities classes is fleet base facilities. It consists of 19 unclassified line items at 9 locations for $13,865,000, and 3 classified line items at 3 locations for $4,724,000, a total of $18,589,000. These stations provide general logistic support for the Operating Fleet Forces. Twenty of these projects are included in DOD program III for support of general forces, one project in DOD program I for support of Strategic Retaliatory Forces, and one project in DOD program VII for general support.

The first project is at the Naval Station, Boston, Mass. It consists of one line item for a barracks with mess at the estimated cost of $260,000.

There are no barracks or messing facilities for enlisted men in the Boston area aside from the overcrowded and substandard barracks in the Boston Naval Shipyard. This barracks is not normally available to personnel outside the shipyard, and, in fact, cannot accommodate the berthing requirements of the shipyard itself, due to the large number of transient personnel. Current practice in the area is to require enlisted personnel to rent rooms, usually at high cost in Metropolitan Boston, and to grant BOQ allowance for meals and housing. This practice is costly and neither promotes good morale nor enhances motivation of the men toward making the Navy a career.

The proposed line item will provide for the conversion of two unoccupied floors of a permanent building into barracks and messing facilities for the total requirement of 228 men. We estimate that annual savings of $188,000 will be realized through berthing and subsisting personnel at the naval station and elimination of allowances for quarters and meals. We expect, in this way, that the cost of the conversion will be amortized in less than 2 years. At the same time, the personnel will benefit by having a wholesome living atmosphere and regular, healthful meals.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

NAVAL STATION, CHARLESTON, S.C.

Admiral PRESSEY. Page 14, the Naval Station, Charleston, S.C., telephone lines at $194,000. The telephone company has agreed to put in a new telephone exchange there, sir, if we would provide a proper conduit for their lines. The existing one is unsatisfactory due to its proximity to high-tension cables and they will not accept it. If we will put in the conduit they will provide the rest of the system, sir.

Senator STENNIS. With all the business the Navy does with the telephone company, we don't want to get the short end of the deal here. You are going to spend $200,000 here.

Admiral CORRADI. Mr. Chairman, this is a standard arrangement with the telephone company for the purchase of service from them. If we did not provide these conduits, the telephone company would have to come in and get an easement over the Government-owned land so that they could put in their conduit and pull their cables.

This is a mutual arrangement whereby, on the Government-owned land, we install the conduit and then we permit them to pull their

cables through our conduit. We do not pay rental on these conduits because they are Government-owned, and the resultant total cost to the Government for the service is less.

Senator STENNIS. You get a better rate by virtue of this, Admiral?

Admiral CORRADI. The whole objective is to get a better rate.

Senator STENNIS. Do you think you do get it?

Admiral CORRADI. I think we do, yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, the next item.

Admiral PRESSEY. Page 14b, sir, ship berthing facilities at Naval Station, Charleston, $1,800,000. Piers N and P involved in this are required for berthing two tenders and 10 of 13 home ported destroyers and 9 of 12 home ported submarines. The piers space is deficient at Charleston. This item will provide bulkheading on the inshore end, and allow dredging of the inboard end of the piers, so that we will be able to use the existing piers at the inshore ends. We have conducted studies with the Army Engineers which indicate that this depth can be maintained with minimum dredging as permanent berthing.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Otherwise the silt——

Admiral PRESSEY. It is silted up now, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is ncessary to keep the silt out and to keep your berthing facilities in proper condition?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir, it gives us berthing without constructing additional piers. Actually, we can't go further out into the river without some danger to the shipping in the channel. These were piers which were formerly used by the Reserve Fleet.

The Reserve Fleet has been consolidated and cut down, and these have been turned over to Active Fleet berthing.

Senator STENNIS. This $1.8 million is necessary to make them usable, is that right?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. The inboard end now is too shallow. It is just shoal water, and there is no point in dredging it because it will silt up again immediately.

Senator STENNIS. How are you going to meet that?

Admiral PRESSEY. We will bulkhead inboard, sir, at the land side, and then dredge the inboard end of the pier and up to the bulkheads. Our studies show that this will not silt badly if we start with a level depth there.

Senator STENNIS. You already have the pier?

Admiral PRESSEY. We have the piers, a number of them.

Senator STENNIS. Do you need this additional capacity there now? You have been getting along without it. Why do you have to have it?

Admiral PRESSEY. We have dispersed part of the fleet, sir, from Norfolk, to Mayport, Fla., and Charleston. We have a major mine force of the Atlantic Fleet there and a flotilla of destroyers and our POLARIS submarines and tenders. They have not had a place to berth before, and have had to stay out of Charleston or to anchor elsewhere.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

Admiral PRESSEY. The brig at Charleston on page 14c, cost $515,000. This provides a hundred-man brig to replace the present one which is a deteriorated, fire hazardous frame structure that is unfit as a place for confinement. The building is so deteriorated that rehabilitation is uneconomical.

Senator STENNIS. All right, I believe that was denied last year.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Admiral Corradi, do you have anything?

Admiral CORRADI. No, sir.

ADMIRAL PRESSEY. The second project is at the Naval Station, Charleston, S.C. It consists of three line items for the total amount of $2,509,000.

The first line item is for improvements to the telephone lines at the estimated cost of $194,000. Rapid development of the naval base as a key POLARIS support activity has occurred over the past few years. This has resulted from the activation of the fleet ballistic missile training facility, establishment of the naval supply center, and increased utilization of the base complex in support of the FBM submarines. This rapid growth has accentuated the inadequacies of the existing telephone system. Telephone service is provided by two antiquated Navy-owned and one Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co.-owned system. The Navy-owned systems have been in service since 1941. Forty percent of station jacks are worn out with replacement parts difficult to procure due to obsolescence of equipment. The combined systems have a capacity of 2,075 station lines as compared to a requirement for 2,250 station lines through fiscal year 1966.

The Southern Bell Co. has proposed the installation of a modern commercially owned Centrex telephone system, subject to the provision that cable-carrying facilities on the base meet Bell Telephone standards. Navy-owned cables in the shipyard area are installed in utility ducts and manholes containing high voltage electric circuits, and do not meet the telephone company standards.

The proposed line item will provide for the construction of cable-carrying facilities essential to the installation of the Centrex system, thus providing a reliable telephone system with an increased capacity to meet the requirements of the naval station.

The second line item is for a ship-berthing bulkhead at the estimated cost of $1,800,000. The geographical location of the naval station on the Cooper River dictates that all ships be berthed alongside a pier. There is a deficiency in the amount of berthing space available to the active fleet ships homeported at Charleston. The piers being utilized were constructed to meet the berthing of inactivated World War II ships, which required no utilities and minimal facilities for vehicular traffic. Logistic support problems became acute immediately upon displacement of these inactivated ships with modern ships of increased beam, length, and draft. Inactivated ships were nested in such a manner that they completely utilized the slips between the piers. Active World War II ships are limited to nests of four or five ships to gain the navigational space required to enter and leave their assigned berths.

Piers N and P, required for berthing 2 tenders, 10 of 13 home-ported destroyers, and 9 of 12 home-ported submarines are deficient in usable length and depth of water. Neither construction of new piers nor significant extention of existing piers is feasible due to lack of space within the naval station and to proximity to the navigational channel.

This line item will increase the pier space available for berthing of ships by reclaiming space at the inshore ends of the piers which

is shallow and unusable for ship berthing. The bulkhead will permit dredging to a depth of 35 feet along the full length of the piers, providing 1,048 feet of additional ship-berthing space.

The third line item is for the construction of a 100-man brig at the estimated cost of $515,000. The present brig at the naval station is a deteriorated, fire hazardous, frame structure, with a capacity of 60 men which is unfit as a place of confinement. It is currently authorized for interim use pending construction of a new brig, only because no other suitable facility is available for confinement of naval personnel at this or any of the other military installations in the Charleston area. Due to the deteriorated condition of this building, rehabilitation would be uneconomical and would still produce a facility not adequate to accommodate the projected prisoner load.

This line item will provide a modern, permanent 100-man brig meeting penological standards, and will satisfy the need of the naval station in the foreseeable future.

Senator STENNIS. We considered it last year. Next item.

Admiral PRESSEY. May I add, sir, that this is the first of three brigs. It is a repetitive item. The other two are at Camp Lejeune, a replacement of a 300-man brig at $2,042,000, and at the Naval Station, District of Columbia, a 25-man brig at $103,000. That is the conversion of an existing building. The brig at Camp Lejeune, designed for 139 prisoners, is too small for the present requirements. It is poorly sited and lacks many of the features required in a modern brig.

The brig at Quantico is used as an emergency measure for the Naval Station, Washington, brig. Since our existing brig was razed to provide for the construction of the Anacostia Freeway, we find it most inconvenient and expensive to run prisoners back and forth between trials all the way to Quantico. We will convert an existing permanent building here in Washington at a cost of $103,000 to meet this requirement.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman. We get constant reports, Admiral, that your military prisoners are less in number all the time, and yet you are providing for increased facilities in these places. I recall having seen this one in Charleston. While it isn't very suitable or very up to date, it did not strike me as being too bad.

Admiral PRESSEY. I have not seen this brig, sir, but I do know that the population of Charleston has increased.

Senator SALTONSTALL. There is no question about that, with the submarine crews coming in there, being housed and rotated.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Admiral CORRADI. I have seen the brig in Charleston. In fact, I know that it is a one-story frame structure. It was built during the early days of World War II as a temporary building. It has a barbed wire enclosure around it for an exercise yard. The facilities for the guard unit and for the chaplains and others who must come in there and work with these men are extremely inadequate. I would say overall it is not a very safe structure, either.

Like most of these temporary buildings that have been up for over 20 years, in the last 3 or 4 years their deterioration has been greatly accelerated, so that I think the Admiral's statement about its being a dilapidated building is correct today although it might not have been 4 or 5 years ago.

Senator STENNIS. We can proceed for a few minutes more. You are on page 15.

NAVAL COMMAND SYSTEMS SUPPORT ACTIVITY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; the next item, page 15a, the Naval Command Systems Support Activity, Washington, D.C., $1,516,000. Alteration for operations programing. This is a computer programing organization down in the naval station, the former Naval Gun Factory in Southeast Washington, which supports the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Chief of Naval Operations, and our major operating commanders in the development of programing, operational requirements, Navy-sponsored command systems, standardizations, evaluations, integration, testing, and development of future programs. The growth of this technique and of the requirements integrated with other defense efforts has led, in the Navy as in industry, to constant increase in this area, sir. We started with 68 people there in 1961, and by the end of fiscal 1964 we will have a requirement for 656 people.

This is only being done through a considerable compensating reduction in other field efforts. The Navy is taking over in some cases, bringing into its central organization work, which is now contracted outside.

Senator STENNIS. Let me ask a question or two. Are these civilians or are they men that are in the Navy?

Admiral PRESSEY. They are both, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What percent of each, approximately?

Admiral PRESSEY. I will have to submit that for the record, sir.

Senator STENNIS. We don't have any idea how many of them are civilians. I just don't believe——

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; about 300 officers and enlisted men and 230 civilians.

Senator STENNIS. I don't believe the requirements of civilian workers in the Washington area are sufficient. I am going to vote to oppose these additions instead of just taking them as everybody recommends. I don't believe we require enough work of them. Have you increased this operation from a few to over 600 since 1961, without some compensating reductions elsewhere?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir. We have made reductions.

Senator STENNIS. You will have to detail that if you will, please, and show that.

Admiral PRESSEY. Where the reductions have taken place?

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

Admiral PRESSEY. I will, yes, sir, submit that for the record if I may?

(The information follows:)

The personnel required for the Naval Command Systems Support Activity were obtained by equal numbers of billet reductions from Navy Information Center, Alexandria, Va., and the David Taylor Model Basin, Carderock, Md. The Washington departmental ceiling was, therefore, not increased in order to provide for any Naval Command Systems Support Activity positions.

Senator STENNIS. Admiral, do you wish to say something?

Admiral CORRADI. I was going to say the chairman might be interested in the technique we are using in this building. It is one of the old gun factory buildings where we are installing two mezzanines, thereby making a three-story office building, utilizing existing assets.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Is this a new project entirely or are you expanding an existing activity?

Admiral PRESSEY. It is a growth and expansion of existing facilities, at an existing building.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It is because new electronics systems require additional computing to make them successful, to make them operative?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir. It is the extension of the electronic data processing system in the computer program to various aspects of logistics, maintenance, planning, targeting, intelligence throughout the fleet, and throughout the Armed Forces.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It is the increased research and the laboratory work that goes with making the fleet more successful in is operation?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. I am certain that we are going to see a great deal more expansion in this as this data processing grows.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Is this the first expansion where you have asked for new construction?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir. I think this is the second increment.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is what I had in mind.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. I want to ask one more question.

You talk about the increased use of these computers. I don't see how you can transfer so much over to them without making some decrease in requirements elsewhere. As a part of that same thought, how did you ever get along without these computers, if so much is being done by these processes?

Admiral PRESSEY. Commander Irwin, can you speak to this question?

Commander IRWIN. This is a requirement which has existed for a long time, sir. We have not been able to do the work. The computers are now allowing us to proceed with studies which we have wanted to do for a long time. This has been a backlog of essential work.

Senator STENNIS. What kind of studies have you wanted to do?

Commander IRWIN. Logistic studies for the fleet commanders is one of the examples, sir. There have been studies that they have been wanting to be able to have at the commander's fingertips at the Atlantic Fleet and Pacific Fleet commanders, so they can plan for future war plans, and this is work which we just have not been able to do satisfactorily before we had these computers.

Admiral PRESSEY. As a very simple example, sir, if you have a certain storage capacity of fuel, and you have a certain number of ships, each of which burns fuel at a certain rate, and you have these ships either at anchor or at sea, and you have other ships carrying replenishment cargoes, through the input into the programing system, you could either determine instantaneously your fuel status, or project under any conditions of operation your fuel status in a future time.

This could be done in a matter of minutes when it might take days to weeks otherwise.

ALTERATIONS FOR OPERATIONS PROGRAMING (2D INCREMENT)

The third project is at the Naval Command Systems Support Activity, District of Columbia, for alterations to the operations programing building at the Washington Naval Station Annex at the estimated cost of $1,516,000. The mission of this activity includes supporting the Secretary of Defense, Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Secretary of the Navy, the Chief of Naval Operations, and commanders of major commands in the development and implementation of Navy-sponsored command systems, including application, techniques, standardization, evaluation, integration, testing, and continued programing.

Increasing assignments have dictated major increases in personnel and computer facilities. For example, while only 68 personnel were employed at this activity in December 1961, we estimate that the number required will increase to 656 by the end of fiscal year 1964. An appreciable compensating reduction is being made, however, in the number of contract personnel in this field.

The alterations provide for construction of two intermediate mezzanines of 21,000 square feet each, and alterations to the first floor area of the existing building. The alterations to space available within the Navy-owned, steel frame and masonry type building, offers the best and most economical solution to the problem of housing this vital activity.

Senator STENNIS. Well, we will have to stop now, gentlemen.

Thank you very much. The committee will take a recess now until 8:30 in the morning.

(Whereupon, at 10:10 a.m., the committee recessed, to reconvene at 8:30 a.m., Tuesday, May 12, 1964.)

32-509—64——17

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL YEAR 1965

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1964

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to recess, at 8:35 a.m., in room 224, Old Senate Office Building.

Present: Senators Stennis (presiding), Cannon, and Saltonstall.

Also present: Gordon A. Nease, professional staff member, and Herbert S. Atkinson, assistant chief clerk, Committee on Armed Services.

Vorley M. Rexroad, professional staff member and Fred M. Rhodes, minority counsel, Committee on Appropriations.

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, I believe your first item is pier utilities at the Naval Station at Key West, Fla.

STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. GEORGE W. PRESSEY, U.S. NAVY—Resumed

NAVAL STATION, KEY WEST, FLA.

Admiral PRESSEY. The fourth project is at the Naval Station, Key West, Fla. It is a single line item for the second increment of pier utilities at the estimated cost of $428,000.

The Key West area is ideally suited for the test and evaluation of new anti-submarine-warfare equipment and tactics. In addition to the home ported destroyer-type ships, numerous new construction destroyers will visit Key West in connection with projects of the Key West test and evaluation detachment. Operational readiness considerations dictate that, when in port, ships be provided shore utilities and the facilities to enable them to shut down main engines and auxiliary systems for maintenance and repair. At present, there are no waterfront electrical power or steam outlets for the service of ships at the naval station annex.

This proposed line item will provide electrical power, underground cable distribution and electrical outlets for piers D–1, D–2, and D–3. In addition, the generation and distribution of steam to outlets at the same piers will enable assigned ships to shut down their engineering plants for preventive maintenance.

This is the first of three repetitive items for utilities on piers, sir. All are to provide additional utilities, all three electrical, and at Key West, electrical and steam, to provide "hotel" services for ships moored to these piers at their home port. This permits our

ships to shut down their power, to continue their work much more economically, since shore power and other shore utilities are cheaper than that generated aboard ship.

It permits them to shut down their own equipment and to work on it, repair it, and maintain it, and it reduces the number of watchstanders as well.

At Key West our project is for $428,000 to provide electrical power and steam to three piers.

Senator STENNIS. That is the modern way of doing business, referring to "hotels" for your ships?

Admiral PRESSEY. Well, it is called "hotel" services.

Senator STENNIS. I know.

Admiral PRESSEY. Those which are necessary.

Senator STENNIS. I understand the term. But I say this is a modernizing of the service for these ships.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Did the House allow this?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

(Information requested by the chairman is as follows:)

PIER UTILITIES (3)

There are three pier utilities line items in the program at the following naval stations:

Station	Utility	Estimated cost
Naval Station, Key West, Fla	Electrical and steam	$428,000
Naval Station, Newport, R.I	Electrical	449,000
Naval Station, San Diego, Calif	do	515,000

When a ship is moored at a pier in port it is customary—and necessary—to shut down its main engines and auxiliary systems in order to conduct routine maintenance and repair. This can be done when only the ship's engineering plant can be substituted for by utilities on the pier. At Key West electrical power will be provided on one pier and a steam line on two piers; at Newport electrical power facilities will be improved on two piers; and at San Diego, electrical power will be provided at one pier.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

NAVAL STATION, LONG BEACH, CALIF.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next project is barracks at Naval Station, Long Beach, Calif., again a repetitive item. These barracks are to be built at a cost of $2,039,000.

Senator STENNIS. What duties have been added at the Naval Station at Long Beach in the last few years?

Admiral PRESSEY. No significant added duties, sir. The workload at Long Beach has been basically the same for the last few years.

Senator STENNIS. This is where the slide occurred a few years ago?

Admiral PRESSEY. We had subsidence there. There is a question as to what caused it. The shipyard area did drop, and that has been stopped now through repressurization. But these barracks are all World War II barracks that are some of the worst in the Navy.

Senator STENNIS. Did your plan work out all right about this subsidence?

Admiral PRESSEY. So far it has, yes, sir.

Admiral CORRADI. This project is in an area that was not affected by the subsidence, however.

Senator STENNIS. I understand.

Admiral CORRADI. The subsidence was primarily in the shipyard area.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Admiral PRESSEY. This is the first increment, sir. We will require more barracks there next year.

The second item at Long Beach is a messhall for $783,000. This is the first of six repetitive items, five of which are replacements of deteriorated and obsolete messhalls, and the sixth is an addition to a messhall, to provide for a buildup at the station.

This messhall at Long Beach is a very unsatisfactory mess. It is unsanitary, unhealthy, inefficient. I am referring particularly to the food preparation spaces, the galley and sculleries, and we will demolish this old messhall, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Do you report to the Navy that this is an unsanitary messhall, now?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir, I do.

Senator STENNIS. Does it go in your records when the reporting officer reports that he is keeping an unsanitary messhall?

Admiral PRESSEY. It is one that has been so reported, sir. We do all we can with it, but it has dry rot in the woodwork, cracked concrete, deteriorated plaster and plumbing. It is beyond keeping in a sanitary condition. I think it is a dangerous condition for food to be prepared in, sir.

(The priority listing of "Messhalls" line item in the program is as follows:)

Messhalls

Priority	*Estimated cost*
1. MCB, Camp Pendleton, Calif. (Camp Las Flores)	$372,000
2. NS, Long Beach, Calif	783,000
3. NS, Rota, Spain	73,000
4. NS, Newport, R.I	1,225,000
5. NTC, San Diego, Calif	2,760,000
6. Flt ASW Scl., San Diego, Calif	534,000

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item is on page 17c, a chapel at Long Beach. At this large naval station, with 30,000 military personnel supported, we have one small chapel that seats 100 people. The station is some distance from the city of Long Beach and the nearest civilian chapel. This is an old converted Japanese kindergarten that we have been trying to replace for 2 or 3 years. This is the second of six repetitive line items for "Chapels" in our program.

(The listing follows:)

Chapels

Priority No.	*Estimated cost*
1. MCB, Camp Pendleton (Camp Las Flores), Calif	$155,000
2. NS, Long Beach, Calif	232,000
3. NS, Mayport, Fla., (including religious education building)	300,000
4. NAS, Cecil Field, Fla., (including religious education building)	475,000
5. NAS, Brunswick, Maine (including religious education building)	275,000
6. NSB, New London, Conn., (including religious education building)	565,000

Admiral PRESSEY. The next project is at the Naval Station, Long Beach, Calif., and consists of 3 line items at the total estimated cost of $3,054,000.

The first line item is for barracks at the estimated cost of $2,039,000. The existing barracks at the naval station are temporary wooden structures built of inferior materials during World War II. They are substandard as to space and arrangement, highly flammable, and have deteriorated to a point where further attempts of rehabilitation would be financially unsound.

This activity has a requirement to berth 2,325 enlisted men. However, to meet this requirement there are available a total of only 1,287 barracks spaces in the temporary buildings. The overflow of 1,038 men is being crowded into the existing barracks and in a non-self-propelled barracks ship (APL), berthed at the adjoining naval shipyard. A survey has been made of all suitable structures in the naval complex, and has established that none is available that could be used or economically converted into permanent barracks.

The existing barracks provide little more than shelter from the elements. These buildings served the wartime purpose of accommodating large numbers of transient personnel being rapidly processed to and from the Pacific area. The unfinished walls and ceilings, unshielded light bulbs and community washrooms were adequate for that original and limited purpose. However, they are sorely inadequate as berthing facilities for the preesnt-day more permanent type residents.

The construction of a barracks for 1,004 men is the first increment to provide 2,325 barracks spaces to relieve this unsatisfactory berthing situation.

The second line item is for construction of a messhall at the estimated cost of $783,000. The messing facilities at the naval station are in a badly deteriorated condition. The structure was built for use as a receiving station at the beginning of World War II. The building was converted into a messhall and galley in 1944 as an emergency measure. It presents an unpleasant atmosphere in which the men must eat their three meals per day. The lack of grease traps in the galley drain system results in frequent sewer stoppages. The depressions between the floor tile provide an excellent harbor for moisture and bacterial breeding. Poor ventilation in the galley results in extremely high temperatures and unsatisfactory working conditions. All food preparation spaces are deteriorated and most difficult to maintain in a clean and sanitary state.

The station has a requirement for feeding 1,660 enlisted men. Construction of the proposed messhall and galley with associated equipment, including cold storage facilities will satisfy this urgent requirement. It will provide a normal galley capacity for 1,800 men and a cafeteria of 416 seating capacity.

The third line item is for construction of a chapel at the estimated cost of $232,000. The present chapel is in a small building formerly used as a Japanese kindergarten school. With a seating capacity of 100, it is inadequate to accommodate the religious needs of the approximately 30,000 military personnel assigned to the station, including

those on the homeported ships, and their dependents. Because of the inadequacy of this building and the remoteness of civilian churches, 2 Catholic masses, with an average attendance of 300 personnel each, must be held in the naval station theater. The theater lacks the ancillary facilities normally included in a chapel and the atmosphere associated with a house of worship.

This line item will provide for the construction of a 300-seat chapel with offices and facilities for the necessary related functions, for the observance of religious services on the base.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

NAVAL STATION, NEWPORT, R.I.

Admiral PRESSEY. At Naval Station, Newport, R.I., on page 18. The first item is pier utilities at $449,000, the second repetitive item of the three I mentioned previously. This is to provide additional electrical power at the two destroyer piers at the destroyer base there, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Is that similar to the other one.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What is that next item? It is small but I don't understand it.

Admiral PRESSEY. This line item is the first of two. It is a collimating facility. This is a tower with various reflectors on it by which a ship may aline its weapons system. It will have radar targets and permit ships to aline their missile directing and controlling system in very accurate terms.

Senator STENNIS. For missile directing?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; the missile controlling system for all the weapons of the ship. It is a steel frame tower with electrical hookup, with electronic and electrical targets on it.

Senator STENNIS. All right, the next item, messhall.

Admiral PRESSEY. The messhall at Newport.

Senator STENNIS. Denied in 1964?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. This is the second of six similar items. This item is the only messhall serving the officer candidate school, sir. We require a new 2,000-man messhall to seat 480 people. The existing messhall is kept in good condition, sir, but it is badly deteriorated. It is a fire hazardous building. All of these old buildings at the officer candidate school are requiring more maintenance money than we can afford.

They need both barracks and the messhall. I was recently through this old messhall, and I am very anxious to see this go in, sir, to give us a satisfactory and modern plant at this important school.

Senator STENNIS. Why was it denied last year, Mr. Clerk?

Mr. NEASE. Someone objected to it.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next project is at the Naval Station, Newport, R.I. It consists of three unclassified line items for $1,761,000.

The first line item is for pier utilities at the estimated cost of $449,000. Piers No. 1 and 2 have insufficient power capacity to support the homeported fleet units. The electrical powerlines on both piers were

designed primarily to support World War II-vintage ships and provide 250 kilowatts per outlet. They have not yet been improved to keep pace with the shipbuilding and modernization program. The quantity of shore power now required for most ships which berth at these piers for routine maintenance is 500 kilowatts, double that previously required.

The proposed increase in capacity of the electrical power at the two piers will be accomplished by installation of additional electrical equipment, new and cross connections will permit ships of the fleet to shutdown their boilers and auxiliary machinery to perform essential routine maintenance, test, and repair work.

The second line item is for the construction of a collimating facility at the estimated cost of $87,000. New guided-missile ships arriving at the naval station have generated the need to collimate, test, and check the guidance equipment of their missile systems.

This proposed line item will provide for the construction of a steel tower to support targets and equipment for the calibration and testing of the ships' missile guidance equipment.

If this facility is not provided, guided-missile destroyers will be denied this essential radar and battery alinement service at Newport and will be required to transit to the Boston area to obtain this service.

The third line item is for the construction of a messhall at the estimated cost of $1,225,000. Approximately 44 percent of the total current naval officer input is obtained from graduates of the Officer Candidate School, Newport. The majority of these students are young men who have recently completed their college education. Their tour at this school is their first military duty experience. The environment to which they are exposed at this time has a profound influence on the development of motivation toward a long-term Navy career, or the rejection of such a career in favor of civilian pursuits.

The messhall now in use to subsist officer candidates, is a fire hazardous, deteriorated, temporary building erected in 1942 of wartime materials. Despite the expenditure of considerable funds for maintenance and repairs, deterioration of the building has progress to a point where further attempts at rehabilitation would be financially unsound. The arrangement, deteriorated condition, and unattractive appearance of the messhall present an extremely poor atmosphere for the messing of personnel.

The line item will provide a new 2,000-man messhall of 480 seating capacity to provide badly needed messing facilities for the personnel attending the Officer Candidate School and will permit demolition of the existing messhall.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item. This is a classified item that you want to defer until later?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

NAVAL STATION, NORFOLK, VA.

The next item is on page 19a at Naval Station, Norfolk, Va., mooring improvements at $50,000. Abreast pier 7 there is a small finger pier. By removing this finger pier, we can use the whole side of pier 7 for large ship berthing. This item for $50,000 provides for the demolition of this small pier which we no longer need, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

Admiral PRESSEY. Next item page 19b, dredging at piers 2 and 3 for $192,000.

We have regular silting in Elizabeth River. This item is required to increase the project depth at these piers from 35 to 40 feet below mean low water to accommodate our deeper draft ships.

We wish to put in here principally oilers and heavy cargo ships, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Do you do your own dredging or do you hire contractors to do it?

Admiral CORRADI. We do this type of maintenance dredging at the berths, Mr. Chairman. The Corps of Engineers is responsible for the project depth in the regular channel of the river.

Senator STENNIS. You have a dredge of your own for maintenance purposes?

Admiral CORRADI. We do have a dredge, but we make an anlysis as each job comes up as to whether it would be more economical to do it with our own dredge or with contract dredge.

Senator STENNIS. Why do you have to ask for money in a construction bill for dredging for a pier?

Admiral CORRADI. The reason for this is that we are not just maintaining the normal depth. We are increasing the depth at this particular berth from 35 to 40 feet. Thereafter the maintenance of this 40-foot depth would be a maintenance item.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next project is at the Naval Station, Norfolk, Va., consisting of two line items for a total cost of $242,000.

The first line item is for mooring improvements at the estimated cost of $50,000. Pier "B" is a 270-foot service craft pier 192 feet north of pier 7. Due to space limitations between piers "B" and 7, positive control of CVA's during docking and undocking is impossible. Fleet, force, and type commanders requests for pier space for operational ships are intensifying. Therefore, full utilization of all existing pier space for fleet ships is required.

This line item proposes the demolition of pier "B," thereby providing 382 feet of open space to the next adjacent pier, permitting positive control of CVA's during docking and undocking operations. In addition this will permit nesting of APA-type ships which cannot now be done because of the limited space. Piers "C" through "H" will provide adequate space for service craft now located at pier "B."

The second line item is for dredging piers 2 and 3 at the estimated cost of $192,000. Due to the shortage of available pier space it is important that all piers be utilized to their maximum capacity, and the greatest degree of flexibility possible be exercised in the berthing of ships. At present, neither of these criteria can be observed because the shallow project depths of the water between piers 2 and 3 prevent any flexibility in berthing deep-draft ships. The project depth at these piers must be increased from 35 feet to 40 feet below mean low water to accommodate deep-draft ships to be homeported at Norfolk by fiscal year 1966. There are existing facilities on piers 2 and 3 for transferring fuel from fleet oilers to storage tanks at the naval station and for handling the cargoes of merchant and MSTS ships destined for the Naval Supply Center, Norfolk. Six of the ten homeported fleet oilers will have a design draft of 35 feet and will require a safe project depth of 40 feet.

This proposed line item will provide an increase in project depth of the slip between piers 2 and 3 and will enable the fleet oilers to render and receive adequate logistic support. In addition, this will allow maximum use of these piers and will increase their overall berthing flexibility.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

NAVAL STATION, PEARL HARBOR, OAHU

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item, sir, is Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, the first of seven repetitive bachelor officers' quarters items, a bachelor officers' quarters with mess at $1,246,000. The program this year includes seven line items for bachelor officers' quarters in the troop housing category. The first, at the Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, we have a 150-man replacement bachelor officers' quarters. This is a situation in which a Federal highway is going through the area now occupied by our bachelor officers' quarters and mess.

I may say fortunately that the bachelor officers' quarters is one which is of World War II vintage and should be replaced. It is an old and deteriorated bachelor officers' quarters. Since it is a Federal highway, there will be no cost compensation, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How old is it?

Admiral PRESSEY. This was put up in the early 1940's I believe, sir.

Senator STENNIS. During the war?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. The second bachelor officers' quarters is at San Clemente Island, a 20-man addition to the existing facilities there to provide overnight accommodations largely for contractors and naval people. The third is at Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, Calif.

Conversion of the old Delmonte Hotel which is now our headquarters building where we have some very large rooms and we wish to convert them into smaller rooms to provide bachelor officers' quarters for 110 people.

The fourth is the Advanced Undersea Test and Evaluation Center (AUTEC) at Andros Island in the Bahamas, a planned addition of a 75-man bachelor officers' quarters. This is the fourth increment in this overall project, I believe, sir. We are now at the point where we will need accommodations for the people who are manning this station.

Senator STENNIS. What kind of station is that?

Admiral PRESSEY. It is largely a sea station, sir. It is a long and deep part of the ocean known as "Tongue of the Ocean," in which we have established underwater instrumentation by which we can test and evaluate all undersea warfare ships, weapons, and equipment. The shore facilities are for minimum maintenance and subsistence and recording of the data from these underwater sensors. It is to evaluate the performance of our torpedoes, our submarines, and our surface-to-subsurface missiles.

It is shared with the British Navy, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, that is the third item.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next one is the Naval Station at Roosevelt Roads, P.R., a 40-man addition to the present bachelor officers' quarters spaces.

This is required to meet the load at this station.

The next one is at Camp Butler in Okinawa, a 108-man addition there. I will have to ask the Marines to speak to the details on that, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Maybe someone can speak now and you won't have to cover it again. Is there someone here representing the Marines?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You can cover it later.

Admiral PRESSEY. With your permission I would like to cover that later. The final is a 25-man addition at Naval Station, Rota, Spain, sir, to take care of the existing load at that base.

Senator STENNIS. How many, 25?

Admiral PRESSEY. Twenty-five, yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right. You said something about making space for the contractors at one of these places. I judge you charge them?

Admiral PRESSEY. At San Clemente, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You charge them a fee that is more than just a nominal sum, do you not, or do you charge them anything?

Admiral PRESSEY. I believe, sir, we do make a nominal charge. In other cases the contract will provide for berthing. Actually, at San Clemente the contractor runs the mess there, and the Navy people pay the contractor for their meals. This is a Naval Ordnance Test Station satellite which operates much of the equipment.

Senator STENNIS. I just don't think the Government ought to be building quarters and all for contractors if they are in business for a profit.

Admiral PRESSEY. These are people who are not normally there but who are coming to San Clemente to observe tests that are underway, sir.

Senator STENNIS. It is all right to let them use the quarters: I don't object to that, but they don't go to a hotel and stay for nothing.

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir; this is not free subsistence or berthing for them.

Senator STENNIS. The charges ought to be somewhere commensurate with the nature of the quarters they get too.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What about that? I am curious.

Admiral PRESSEY. I cannot respond in detail because I am not sure of the answer, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Hanabury, can you reply to that?

Mr. HANABURY. There are no other quarters in San Clemente. The only quarters on the island are owned by us.

Senator STENNIS. That is a good answer.

Mr. HANABURY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Still, you do make a charge for these quarters?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir, they get a reduced per diem where we provide the quarters.

(The priority listing of "Bachelor Officers' Quarters" line items in the program is as follows:)

Bachelor officers' quarters

Priority No.		*Estimated cost (thousands)*
1.	Camp Butler (Camp Hansen) Okinawa	$731
2.	NS, Rota, Spain	220
3.	NS, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii (with Mess)	1,246
4.	AUTEC, Andros Island, Bahamas	822
5.	NS, Roosevelt Roads, P. R.	359
6.	NALF, San Clemente Island, Calif.	176
7.	NPGS, Monterey, Calif.	330

Senator STENIS. Next item.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item is Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, enlisted men's club, sir. This is the second of eight which I mentioned previously. This club would cost us $1,529,000. The present club is a temporary wood-frame and sheet-metal building that was a WAVES barracks in 1945. It was converted from WAVES barracks in 1945. It is poorly located. It is immediately adjacent to a church on one side and a civilian housing area on the other. It is across a major highway and some distance from the concentration of our men, and is itself a very poor building. This is a most important facility for our shore-based and sea-based enlisted people here in Pearl Harbor, where it is very expensive and difficult for them to find recreation.

Senator STENNIS. You say this is far enlisted men. Exactly whom does that include? What group?

Admiral PRESSEY. Normally, sir, that will include everybody who is not a commissioned officer.

Senator STENNIS. Is that right?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. In some places we have a breakdown of the enlisted men's clubs into what we call White Hat Clubs, which include the enlisted men other than chief petty officers, and then a chief petty officer's club. But both of those are enlisted men's clubs, and most enlisted men's clubs are open to all noncommissioned men.

Senator STENNIS. So the policy is to build quarters for the broad category of enlisted men, and also for commissioned officers?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And no other class, or groups?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item, sir, is at the naval station——

Senator STENNIS. Pardon me just a minute. What is the cost ratio in Hawaii to the United States?

Admiral CORRADI. 1.2 to 1.0 in Washington, sir; 20 percent over.

Senator STENNIS. Is that mainly due to transportation or local wages?

Admiral CORRADI. That is mainly due to transportation and increased cost of materials and equipment that is primarily manufactured in the United States and must be shipped to the island.

The second line item is for the construction of an enlisted men's club at the estimated cost of $1,529,000. In order that the enlisted men may occupy their off-duty hours in wholesome and inexpensive activities, it is the Navy's policy to make available suitable recreational facili-

ties. The need for such facilities in the Pearl Harbor area is a pressing one. The average enlisted man cannot afford more than a few liberties a month in Honolulu or Waikiki.

The present Moanalua Enlisted Men's Club at the Naval Station, which serves personnel in the Pearl Harbor Naval Base complex, is of temporary wood-frame and sheet-metal construction converted from a WAVES barracks in 1945 to its present use. It is poorly located from the standpiont of the user's convenience and adjacent community facilities. The location of this club, adjacent to a civilian shopping center, churches, and housing areas has resulted in considerable complaints and embarrassment to the Navy. The club's limited facilities and inadequate size result in overcrowding, inadequate food service, and sanitation problems.

The proposed construction will provide a permanent structure approximately twice the size of the existing club which will be readily accessible to off-duty shipboard and shore-based enlisted personnel and their dependents. When the new club is completed it will permit demolition of the present temporary building.

The next project is at the Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii, and consists of two line items for a total amount of $2,775,000.

The first line item is for the construction of bachelor officers' quarters and mess at the estimated cost of $1,246,000. The BOQ and the commissioned officers' mess at the naval station, are located in the path of a proposed Federal Defense Highway planned for construction in 1966. There is a total requirement for 410 BOQ spaces in the Pearl Harbor area representing 20 percent of 1,550 officers assigned to shore activities or submarine units operating from this station plus an allowance for 100 transient officers, based on current berthing experience. There are 133 adequate spaces available in 2 permanent facilities, leaving a deficiency of 277 spaces. This deficiency is now being met by interim use of 241 substandard spaces in temporary buildings. The deficiency will become more acute in the fiscal year 1966 with the demolition of 105 substandard spaces in BOQ 11. In October 1963 67 eligible bachelor officers were drawing BAQ allowances due to inadequate BOQ facilities. The annual cost of BAQ allowances for one ensign or second lieutenant is $1,022 per year.

This proposed construction will provide a permanent BOQ and mess for 150 officers, thereby eliminating the requirement to pay costly BAQ allowances to officers.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

NAVAL STATION, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item on page 21a at Naval Station, San Diego, Calif., pier utilities $515,000, the third repetitive item of that type, provides services on pier 6 recently converted from a Reserve Fleet berth. We have services now on the inboard half of the pier. This will complete provision of services for the remaining outboard half of the pier.

Senator STENNIS. Just how badly do you need this? You are getting along without it.

Admiral PRESSEY. Well, sir, this pier originally had no services because it was used by the Reserve Fleet. The Reserve Fleet was consolidated at other locations, and this berthing was made available to out Active Fleet ships, and we have added the utilities. This is the second increment to complete the job. We need it badly. Berthing is very seriously required there in San Diego Harbor, and as I said, we are very anxious to get our ships alongside when we can, and to let them go, as we say, "cold iron," when they get into port.

In other words, secure their own boilers and generators.

Senator STENNIS. I want you to have everything you reasonably need. But it seems to me our military program has grown to the point where we should try to round it off and not just extend it because another year has come and there is another building.

I don't know, I hear stories about there not being enough money for all, but no one wants to be left out naturally and we don't want to leave anyone out, so all the different departments of the service get some money. But that is not reason enough. If you have been getting along without these items and have had a fine Navy, and can get along without them, it seems to me that is a half million we might save. How essential is this pier?

Admiral PRESSEY. Senator Stennis, I would like to go back not just 1 or 2 years but perhaps 10 or 15 years or more, when I first went to sea in the Navy.

In those days the tempo of operations and the scope of our naval operations bore no comparison to what we see today. We went out Monday and in Thursday or Friday for 2 or 3 weeks, and then we stayed in port for a month at a time. We had many boats on our ships and had lots of room for more boats. We ran regular boat schedules to and from our anchorages in whatever harbor we might be. We saw a great deal of our friends, sweethearts and families.

The machinery that we had on board ship was relatively uncomplicated. It did not take a highly trained and skilled man to keep it in operation. It was low speed and heavy, and it had long life.

Senator STENNIS. Admiral, I would like to talk to you about that further some time, but I have a demanding appointment I have to meet at 9 o'clock. We will go back into that. I wish you would go into the immediate need for this pier a little further.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator STENNIS. All right, will you gentlemen excuse me?

Senator CANNON. You may proceed.

Admiral PRESSEY. May I continue for the record, sir?

Senator CANNON. Yes, sir.

Admiral PRESSEY. And now we have a situation in which we have a very fast tempo of operations. We are operating complicated ships. We are operating all over the world. We are moving more rapidly. We see much less of our families. Our equipment must be lightweight. It must run at high speeds. It wears out quicker. It costs more to maintain. It costs more to provide. It costs more to replace. Therefore all of these things add up to the fact that if we can get alongside of the berth in port, we can secure our own operating machinery, save its wear and tear. Operate on it, repair it, maintain it, buy cheaper power and services from the shore, and at the same time permit people who would be operating ship's boilers or ship's genera-

tors to go ashore on liberty and see their families. This is basically the reason we are trying to get utilities on our piers, utilities which we now lack. Here we have a pier and have the first increment of power, and we are asking for the second increment.

Senator CANNON. You may proceed.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item is at the Naval Station, San Diego, page 21b, cold and dry storage warehouse, $268,000. The existing cold storage warehouse was originally a brewery in 1896. We have had serious structural failures there. The sanitary conditions are poor, and it is almost impossible to maintain the required temperatures. We believe that we will save at least $50,000 a year by replacing this former brewery. Our annual maintenance is above $28,000, and the cost of personnel on a 24-hour watch to maintain the proper temperature is about $26,000.

Senator CANNON. You mean that it is going to cost you only $4,000 to operate the new plant? You say you will save about $50,000, and your costs are $26,000 and $28,000?

Admiral PRESSEY. About $4,000 a year—$4,000 to $5,000 a year to operate.

Senator CANNON. Both in operating costs and in personnel.

Admiral PRESSEY. Above operating cost. This is for maintenance and watch standing, sir, not power.

Senator CANNON. I understand that, but you say in other words out of the $26,000 you are paying in operating costs, and $28,000 you are paying for personnel, it will only cost you $4,000 for personnel and operating costs if you get this authorization.

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir. I am saying that the minimum maintenance on this facility, as it now stands, is $28,440 average, and that the cost of a 24-hour continuous watch, which will be entirely eliminated, is $26,000.

Senator CANNON. For a total of $54,400?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. You are saying that you will save $50,000 a year?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. What is the combined cost?

Admiral PRESSEY. About $4,000 in maintenance.

Senator CANNON. Personnel and maintenance $4,000.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. But Mr. Chairman, there will be some maintenance on the new plant.

Admiral PRESSEY. We estimate $4,000 a year according to these figures, sir. This doesn't include operating costs which accrue to both of them, and I would assume that the new plant will be more efficient than the old, and operating costs will be actually less as well.

(The priority listing of the "Cold storage warehouse" line items in the program is as follows:)

Cold storage warehouses

Priority No.		*Estimated cost (thousands)*
1.	Naval Station, San Diego, Calif	$268
2.	Marine Corps Base, Twentynine Palms, Calif	134
3.	Naval Station, Rota, Spain	133
4.	Naval Station, Argentia, Newfoundland	127

Senator CANNON. You may proceed.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item, sir, on page 21c is the fifth of 21 barracks items. This for $537,000. We require spaces for 3,052 men on this station. We have spaces for 1,125 in permanent structures. The others are in temporary structures, substandard buildings constructed 20 years ago. They are open rafters and unfinished walls, ceilings, community washrooms, adequate for their temporary use but no longer satisfactory. They are also dismal, deteriorated facilities, and we won't keep many people in the Navy if we live in spaces of this kind.

The proposed item provides barracks for 252 men, 4-man cubicles, small reading room, petty officer's quarters, laundry room, and adequate sanitary facilities according to modern standards approved by the Secretary.

Senator CANNON. And this is your normal barracks complex type of construction that you use?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. May I ask a question, Mr. Chairman.

Senator CANNON. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. If you will go back for a moment, Admiral, to 21a, this is the second increment on these pier utilities. If we don't go forward with this, is the first increment of no use?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir; the first increment has been completed, has provided pier utilities for the inboard half of the pier. It is usable without the second increment.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So that assuming we cut this out, and I don't say we will, but assuming we cut this out, what we have already done will not be rendered useless?

Admiral PRESSEY. Not a bit, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you.

Admiral PRESSEY. The final project is at the Naval Station, San Diego, Calif. It consists of three line items for the total amount of $1,320,000.

The first line item is for pier utilities (second increment) at the estimated cost of $515,000. The release of pier 6 by the Reserve Fleet rendered 1,377 feet on the north side of the pier available to the active destroyer force. The first increment of pier utilities, approved last year, will increase the berthing space to 2,754 feet by dredging the south side of this pier to a depth of 30 feet and providing all necessary utilities with the exception of electrical service for the outboard half of the pier.

The proposed line item will provide the necessary electrical capacity for the remaining outboard half of the pier, permitting its maximum utilization by all types of ships and providing needed flexibility in berthing assignments.

The second line item is for the construction of a cold and dry storage business at the estimated cost of $268,000. The present cold and dry storage warehouse, used to support the naval station's enlisted men's mess, was originally designed as a brewery in 1896. It was acquired by the Navy during World War II and converted to its present use with a minimum of alteration work. The walls of handmade brick,

steel support system, and insulation have deteriorated to the extent that serious structural failure is a continually growing threat to life and property. Sanitary conditions through the plant are poor and it is no longer possible to maintain the required temperatures with the existing antiquated cooling system.

The proposed construction will provide an efficient permanent cold and dry storage facility servicing the main station enlisted men's mess. It is conservatively estimated that operation of the proposed facility will result in annual savings of $50,000. Minimum maintenance on the existing facility has resulted in annual expenditures of $28,440. The age and type of this nonautomatic refrigeration system calls for a continuous 24-hour watch which would be eliminated, with the availability of the new facility, at an estimated annual savings of $26,000. The present cold storage facility will be removed to clear the most feasible site for the proposed structure.

The third line item is for the construction of barracks at the estimated cost of $537,000. Barracks facilities are required for 3,052 eligible enlisted men at the station. Adequate spaces for 1,125 men are provided in permanent structures. The remaining personnel are berthed in substandard buildings constructed 20 years ago, which provide little more than shelter from the elements. These buildings served the wartime purpose of accommodating large numbers of transient personnel being processed to and from the Pacific area. The open rafters, unfinished walls and ceilings, unshielded light bulbs, and community washrooms were adequate for their original and limited purpose. However, they are unsuitable for the present Navy requirements. These dismal, deteriorated facilities are not conducive to attracting skilled young men to a career in the Navy.

The proposed line item will provide permanent barracks for 252 men. The barracks will consist of dormitory areas divided into 4-man cubicles, reading room, petty officers' quarters, laundry rooms, and adequate sanitary facilities.

The third facility class is in the naval weapons facilties, sir.

I will submit for the record the summary for this class.

NAVAL WEAPONS FACILITIES

The third facilities class, Mr. Chairman, is naval weapons facilities. It consists of five groups of activities inside the United States: Naval air training stations, field support stations, Marine Corps air stations, fleet readiness stations, and research, development, test, and evaluation stations. These groups include 107 unclassified line items at 43 locations for $56,876,000, and 17 classified line items at 7 locations for $8,963,000. This class also includes an oversea group at 12 installations. At these stations there are 45 unclassified line items for $24,249,000 and 17 classified items for $8,661,000. The total amount for this class is $98,722,000.

The figures which I have cited represent revised amounts. If the chairman will permit, I shall discuss these revisions as we come to the appropriate place in the bill during the course of the hearings.

The proposed projects will support several essential tasks: Training of personnel; improvement of naval and Marine Corps air strik-

ing power of our operating forces; improvement of fleet readiness with respect to naval ordnance; progress in aeronautical and ordnance research, development, test, and evaluation programs; and improvement of personnel living conditions.

NAVAL AIR TRAINING FACILITIES

NAVAL AIR FACILITY, ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE, CAMP SPRINGS, MD.

The first item is at the Naval Air Facility at Andrews Air Force Base, on page 22a—an air terminal building. This was deleted by the House. We submit a reclama on this, sir.

Senator CANNON. This was also denied last year, was it not?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; last year and I think the year before last, as well.

Senator CANNON. You may proceed to make a case for it, Admiral, if you feel you can.

Admiral PRESSEY. We have 141 aircraft assigned to proficiency flying by approximately 1,400 aviators in the Washington-Annapolis area, and also for Reserve training. This field also supports a large number of transient aircraft and civilian and military Government officials. The Navy is located on one side of Andrews Air Force Base field and the Air Force is on the other, and I am speaking only of the Navy's side. We each provide our separate flying services here. There is not adequate space on either side to provide for cross-servicing or combined services.

On the Navy side we have one building which now houses all the operational and administrative functions. The resultant overcrowding forces pilots to do their flight planning in inadequate spaces in which authorized travelers going to and from the Washington, D.C. area, and their baggage, must also be processed in unsuitable crowded spaces designed for other purposes. With construction of a terminal building the air terminal functions may be carried out effectively and vacated spaces in the operations building will be used to increase flight planning facilities.

Perhaps you have been there, or moved through this terminal. If so, you could hardly have missed one of the occasions in which there are large numbers of people milling around in a lobby, with baggage coming in and out, pilots and aircrews trying to find out what the weather is, to get their flight plans filed, passengers trying to find where they go and where they can get a cup of coffee and who is going to handle their baggage. Frequently the children wander between the pilots' legs. It is quite a mess in this place many hours of the day.

This is not an item that is merely nice to have. It is something that we need there for efficient operation of a terminal and a military training installation.

Senator CANNON. This space that you are now using is the space that was previously used by all the services until the move of the Air Force to the west side of the field?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir. This was built for the Navy.

Senator CANNON. When was that?

Mr. HANABURY. Three or four years ago.

Senator CANNON. And where is it from the old administration building, on the east side of the field?

Mr. HANABURY. I don't know exactly where the old administration building is on the east side of the field, sir, but it is fairly close to where the Air Force Reserve has its facilities. Does that help?

Senator CANNON. No, that doesn't particularly help. I am quite familiar with where the old operations office in the administration building was, that everybody used on the east side of the field until the new building was constructed on the west side.

Mr. HANABURY. They must have moved before we moved in, sir.

Admiral CORRADI. I have a very small scale map here which may help, Senator Cannon.

In the first of these groups, naval air training stations, there are 10 line items at 8 locations for a total of $6,871,000. All of these items are part of program VII for general support. The mission of these stations is to train naval and Marine Corps pilots and aviation technicians.

The first project is for construction of an air terminal building for $136,000 at the Naval Air Facility, Andrews Air Force Base, Camp Springs, Md. This facility has 141 aircraft assigned for proficiency flying by approximately 1,400 aviators in the Washington-Annapolis area and for training of Reserves. It also supports large numbers of transient aircraft and civilian and military Government officials. One building now houses all operational and administrative functions. The resultant overcrowding forces pilots to do their flight planning in inadequate spaces, and persons traveling to and from the Washington, D.C., area and their baggage must be processed in unsuitable, crowded spaces designed for other purposes. With construction of a terminal building, the air terminal functions may be carried out effectively and the vacated spaces in the operations building will be used to increase the flight planning facilities.

Senator CANNON. All right you may proceed, sir.

NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR STATION, CHASE FIELD, TEX.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item, sir, is on page 23, at the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Chase Field, Tex., jet fuel storage for $268,000.

This is the first of five repetitive items in aircraft fuel storage. In the main, sir, these provide for conversion from aviation gasoline and JP–4 to a general use of JP–5 and provides additional tankage for settling JP–5. This fuel must be held quiet and allowed to settle out the impurities. Otherwise, there may be inflight failures. These five locations are at Chase Field, as I have mentioned, at Ream Field and Santa Ana in California, at Iwakuni, Japan, and at Roosevelt Roads, P.R.

(The priority listing of the "Aircraft fuel storage" line items in the program is as follows:)

Aircraft fuel storage

Priority No.		*Estimated cost (thousands)*
1.	MCAF, Santa Ana, Calif	$103
2.	NAAS, Ream Field, Calif	29
3.	MCAS, Iwakuni, Japan	339
4.	NAAS, Chase Field, Tex	268
5.	NS, Roosevelt Roads, P.R. (classified)	646

Senator CANNON. From where do you truck this fuel now?

Admiral PRESSEY. For which station, sir?

Senator CANNON. This one you are discussing, Chase Field.

Admiral PRESSEY. From Corpus Christi, sir.

Senator CANNON. How far away is that?

Mr. HANABURY. About 60 miles, sir.

Senator CANNON. Do you use your own trucking facilities or is this trucked in commercially?

Admiral PRESSEY. It is contract trucks.

Senator CANNON. You settle it out in Corpus Christi and then also have to worry about settling it out again after it gets to Chase Field.

Admiral PRESSEY. Any time it is moved it will have to settle again, sir, before it is used.

Senator CANNON. What do you do? Do you have a lot of inflight failures at the present time?

Admiral PRESSEY. We have had; yes, sir. We have to do this aboard ship when we move it from an oiler to a carrier. We have settling tanks in our carriers. There is a very peculiar impurity in this JP–4 and JP–5 which we have never really been able to identify and cure except through settling and filtering.

Senator CANNON. Do you have any underground storage facilities at chase Field now for this fuel?

Admiral PRESSEY. Mr. Hanabury?

Mr. HANABURY. Yes, sir; we have two 13,500 barrel tanks, sir, but our problem is that during periods of high usage, we use the fuel so rapidly that we do not have time to settle it properly. For instance, the specification calls for fuel to settle 2 hours per foot of tank height, and during period of high usage we do not get the proper settling time. We have to use it before the fuel is fully settled, sir.

Admiral PRESSEY. The second project is at the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Chase Field, Tex. It is for construction of a jet fuel storage tank at the estimated cost of $268,000. One hundred and forty jet aircraft operate from this field in support of the Advanced Training Command. The existing jet fuel storage capacity at the field, 1,134,000 gallons, is not adequate to allow normal settling time for the fuel. Consequently, at times, especially under heavy operating schedules, fuel of marginal quality must be used in the jet training aircraft. Under this procedure, we assume a calculated risk of engine flame out in flight with the attendant danger to pilot and expensive aircraft.

The proposed fuel storage tank of 567,000 gallons will allow proper fuel settling time while permitting the issuing of clean fuel to keep up with the tight training flight schedule.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir, you may proceed.

NAVAL, AUXILIARY AIR STATION, KINGSVILLE, TEX.

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 24a, Naval Auxiliary Air Station at Kingsville, Tex., $149,000 for aircraft fire and crash station.

At the present time, sir, we have no space for our equipment, which is parked in the open. The crew occupies a small space in the operations building. There is no place for training. There is no messing space where they can be brought hot food, and they must eat their meals in the messhall a mile away. The equipment is deteriorating rapidly due to its exposure to the elements.

This will provide necessary training, berthing and messing space for the crew and cover for the equipment, so that both may be instantly responsive to fires anywhere on the field.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Admiral, approximately how many airplanes are flying there?

Admiral PRESSEY. 150 aircraft, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. They are located here?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And the only fire and crash station is how far away?

Admiral PRESSEY. This is it, sir. The fire crews and equipment normally will take station adjacent to the runway but there is no cover for them.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It is all out in the open?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And you have fire equipment but it is out in the open and you want to put it under cover where you can train crews?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; and keep a crew in immediate standby.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Where is your immediate standby crew?

Admiral PRESSEY. They are in the operations building. Normally we have a Navy firehouse very much like the one you find in a civil community. It provides a small room for the crew to sit in, to conduct classes and some training. There is a small berthing space for the round-the-clock crew, and a small messroom.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And these people wouldn't be housed there permanently. They would be there only when they are on duty.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; probably 24 hours at a time or perhaps longer depending on the way the watches were arranged.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Admiral PRESSEY. The third project is at the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Kingsville, Tex. It is for construction of an aircraft fire and crash station at the estimated cost of $149,000. At present the aircraft fire and crash crew occupies a small space in the operations building while the equipment is parked in the open. The crew has no space for training and, since no space is available for messing, must eat their meals in a messhall 1 mile away. The equipment is subject to rapid deterioration due to exposure to the elements and, during cold weather, exposed pumps and valves are subject to freezing.

This item will provide necessary training, berthing, and messing space for crew and cover for the equipment, so that both may be instantly available for response to an aircraft fire or crash anywhere on the field. Quick response to a fire or crash, which cannot be assured under present conditions, is essential for the safety of the pilots and expensive aircraft.

(The priority listing of the "Aircraft fire and crash station" line items in the program is as follows:)

Aircraft fire and crash stations

Priority No.		Estimated cost
1.	NS, Mayport, Fla	$120,000
2.	NS, Keflavik, Iceland	556,000
3.	NAAS, Kingsville, Tex	149,000
4.	NAS, Miramar, Calif	93,000

Senator CANNON. You may proceed.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item, sir, is on page 25A, Naval Air Station, Memphis, Tenn., an electrical distribution line at $594,000. The training program at this station has required a constant increase in power for the electronics laboratories, personnel training rooms, and other spaces. The estimated demand over the next 8 years is 20,000 kilovolt-amperes. The station capacity is now 11,000 kilovolt-amperes, and numerous outages have been experienced from overloading. The life of our equipment and machinery is materially shortened by these low voltages and overloading. This provides for an extension of the electrical distribution system meeting the stations present and foreseeable requirements.

NAVAL AIR STATION, MEMPHIS, TENN.

The next project is at the Naval Air Station, Memphis, Tenn., for construction of an electrical distribution line at the estimated cost of $594,000. This station operates mainly in support of naval technical training. The training program has required a constant increase in power for the electronics laboratories, personnel training rooms and other spaces. The estimated demand over the next 8 years is 20,000 kilovolt-amperes. The station capacity is now 11,000 kilovolt-amperes and numerous outages have been experienced from overloading. Also, the life of machines and appliances is materially shortened by low and high voltages due to overloading.

This item will provide for an extension of the electrical distribution system capable of meeting the station's present and foreseeable future demands associated with training the technical personnel so vital to operation of the fleet aircraft.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR STATION, MERIDIAN, MISS.

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 26a, Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Meridian, Miss., an aircraft system training building at $106,000. This is the first of eight of these aircraft systems training buildings. Whenever new and advanced types of aircraft are assigned to a station, the pilots, crews, and maintenance personnel must learn the details of the various systems built in to the aircraft such as the electric, hydraulic, and electronics systems, including their radio, radar, and fire control.

This is essential for the safe and proper operation of the aircraft, and the efficient and economical maintenance of the aircraft and its complex parts. Each of the line items will provide a new building or an addition to an existing training building to house the various systems mockups, heavy equipment, and devices and classrooms used in the training process to meet our requirements. The question may arise why do we always need new buildings, sir.

That question has come to my mind. We have not had such complicated airplanes with such complicated systems before, and the training mockups have not required the spaces which we now require.

Much of it has been done in trailers, mobile equipment. It cannot now be handled that way. I would presume that as these systems, training buildings are provided, the mockups within them could be rotated to provide for the phasing out of old aircraft and the acquisition of new types of aircraft.

The fifth project is for construction of an aircraft systems training building for $106,000, at the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Meridian, Miss. This station is an integral part of the naval air basic training program and provides support for 80 percent of the basic jet pilot training program. At present, the training equipment is housed in a converted flammable storage warehouse which is required for its designed use. This arrangement does not allow maximum use of the valuable training equipment, and forces the storing of flammables in the open.

The proposed facility will be an addition to the existing Link trainer building. It is needed to house equipment used in training the student load of 200 cadets and officers, and in training the aeronautical technicians who maintain the aircraft.

(The priority listing of "Aircraft Systems Training Building" line items in the program is as follows:)

Aircraft systems training buildings

Priority	*Estimated cost*
1. MCAS, El Toro, Calif	$88,000
2. MCAF, New River, N.C	326,000
3. MCALF, Camp Pendleton, Calif	150,000
4. MCAF, Santa Ana, Calif	705,000
5. NAS, Cecil Field, Fla	600,000
6. NAS, Miramar, Calif	260,000
7. MCAS, Cherry Point, N.C	224,000
8. NAAS, Meridian, Miss	106,000

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

NAVAL AIR STATION, PENSACOLA, FLA.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item, sir, is on page 27a at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., airfeld lighting at $328,000.

This is the first of nine airfield lighting items. These are at Pensacola; Adak, Alaska; Cecil Field, Fla.; Beaufort, S.C.; El Toro, Calif.; Argentina, Newfoundland; Atsugi and Iwakuni, Japan; and Keflavik, Iceland. All of these include centerline lighting. Three include approach lighting. The centerline lighting is a new flush mounted two-way light system right down the center of the runway, inserts in

the runway, which provides an excellent guide for a pilot during the time he is near or on the runway. They have been approved by the FAA and have been recommended by the FAA for installation in all commercial airfields. They are being installed and have been installed in many airfields. They have also been approved and accepted by the Department of Defense and the Air Force, Navy, and Marines. This is an incremental program to get this valuable safety feature installed in all of our major fields.

Senator CANNON. And this is the standard construction used by all of the services?

Admiral PRESSEY. And civilians as well, sir.

Senator CANNON. How do costs compare, do you know?

Is this very comparable to the Air Force installations that have been putting this in in the past?

Admiral CORRADI. I have the figures here. We have unit cost figures on a per foot basis for the lighting, and it compares very favorably with other items in this bill for the Air Force, and other items that we have had authorized and built in the past.

As an example, there is one authorized and built at the Naval Air Station, North Island, Calif., in last fiscal year's program for $70 a linear foot. This one is approximately $60 a linear foot.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What was the other one, please?

Admiral PRESSEY. At Naval Air Station, North Island.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How much is that?

Admiral CORRADI. The unit cost was $70 a linear foot. This unit cost is $60. This is not a sensitive comparison, but for budget comparisons it serves quite well.

Senator CANNON. Would you submit for the record these units in the order of priority that you would place them?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. You said you had a total of how many of them in the bill?

Admiral PRESSEY. Nine, sir.

Senator CANNON. Just make that a matter of record.

(The document referred to follows:)

Airfield lighting

Priority No.		*Estimated cost (thousands)*
1.	NS, Keflavik, Iceland	$350
2.	NAS, Atsugi, Japan	101
3.	MCAS, Iwakuni, Japan	328
4.	NAS, Pensacola, Fla	328
5.	NS, Adak, Alaska	296
6.	NS, Argentia, Newfoundland	162
7.	NAS, Cecil Field, Fla	118
8.	MCAS, Beaufort, S.C	121
9.	MCAS, El Toro, Calif	120

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, I think the same thing could apply to these new tanks. You had five of those; didn't you?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. Priority list.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I think the chairman's suggestion is a good one. Could you give us a priority list on those, too?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. If I may add, sir, I feel that there is something of a distinction here between the two items. We are incrementing the airfield lighting program. Its need cannot be seen statis-

tically and as positively as the need for our tankage. This is an improvement. How much safety it is going to mean or how many lives it is going to save we don't know, but we do know that we can't operate our aircraft without the fuel and without considerable cost of bringing it in.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Admiral, our present acting chairman, I have been told, is an experienced flyer himself, and I would say that this safety apparatus to a layman is very important.

Admiral PRESSEY. They are, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And you can't fly a plane without fuel, so you are in some need of tanks too. I think the chairman knows that.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item, sir, at Pensacola, Fla., on page 27b, aircraft rework hangar, first increment, $1,567,000.

This is the first of seven aircraft maintenance hangar repetitive items in the program. These are for Pensacola, Cecil Field, and Sanford, Fla.; El Toro, Calif., two hangars; Yuma, Ariz., two hangars; Roosevelt Roads, P.R.; and Rota, Spain.

The requirement for these is normal to provide maintenance for aircraft and their parts and equipment at existing stations where there is inadequate hangar space. At El Toro for example, we are replacing some very small and dilapidated World War II fighter hangars.

Senator CANNON. Would you, Admiral, present a list in order of priority on these?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. As they appear in the program.

(The priority listing of "Aircraft Maintenance Hangar" line items in the program is as follows:)

Aircraft maintenance hangars

Priority No.		*Estimated cost (thousands)*
1.	NAS, Sanford, Fla	$644
2.	NAS, Cecil Field, Fla	2,852
3.	NS, Roosevelt Roads, P.R	1,334
4.	NS, Rota, Spain	2,739
5.	NAS, Pensacola, Fla	1,567
6.	MCAS, Yuma, Ariz	1,279
7.	MCAS, El Toro, Calif	1,200

Senator SALTONSTALL. Admiral, isn't your estimate of savings $500,000 pretty high? I would be a little bit critical of the estimated savings. Those savings as I gather it come purely from going from one field to another, the time involved.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; this has been computed, and I would be glad to submit for the record the breakdown of that savings, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. If that is so, you would pay for this in 3 years, or is this just the first increment? Does that mean that there is going to be another increment before this thing is completed?

Admiral PRESSEY. This is based on both increments, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What is the other increment going to cost?

Admiral PRESSEY. This will cost $1,381,000.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is a total of $2.8 million?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. An estimated savings of $500,000 a year.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator CANNON. You will submit for the record a breakdown of your estimated savings?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

(The information requested is as follows:)

Item	Annual savings by completion of—		
	1st increment	2d increment	Total
1. Reduction of movement of scheduled aircraft, labor, tools, and equipment	$15,000	$9,000	$24,000
2. Aircraft transfer branch:			
(a) Elimination of movement of aircraft to and from south apron, Forest Sherman Field	2,500		2,500
(b) Elimination of routing inventory items for storage at Chevalier Field	500		500
3. Ground test:			
(a) Reduction of time loss and delays caused by inadequate facilities		40,000	40,000
(b) Reduction of delays due to inclement weather		5,000	5,000
(c) Reduction of maintaining and servicing gasoline-powered portable electric power units, etc.		15,000	15,000
4. Flight test:			
(a) Reduction of towing cost, labor loss, and nonproductive aircraft retention caused by closing down flight operations at Chevalier Field (although completion of increment No. 1 will permit considerable improvement the total savings from consolidation of ground check, flight test, minor repair, and electronic test, will not be realized until completion of increment No. 2)		35,000	35,000
(b) Reduction of delays caused by inclement weather	5,000		5,000
(c) Elimination of control tower and crash crews at Chevalier Field	60,200		60,200
(d) Reduction of movement of support material and equipment between flight crews at Forrest Sherman Field and Chevalier Field	20,000		20,000
(e) Reduction of costs of operating with portable power units	15,000		15,000
5. Minor repair:			
(a) Reduction of labor loss and aircraft in-process time due to delay as a result of sharing full power test facilities with other activity		10,000	10,000
(b) Elimination of movement of personnel, material, and equipment necessary to rework aircraft that are too large to tow from Forrest Sherman Field to Chevalier Field		25,000	25,000
(c) Reduction in aircraft towing, labor loss, etc., due to separation of minor repair functions		20,000	20,000
6. Electronic test and repair:			
(a) Elimination of towing and transportation necessary to correct major flight test discrepancies		10,000	10,000
Total process and transportation cost savings	118,200	169,000	287,200
Annual savings due to increased aircraft availability (decreased in-process requirements)	192,000	100,014	292,014
Grand total	310,200	269,014	579,214

Senator CANNON. All right, you may proceed, sir.

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 27c at Naval Air Station, Pensacola, avionics facility, $2,893,000. The avionics division at the overhaul and repair department at Pensacola rework highly critical avionics gear for antisubmarine search and training-type aircraft.

The work presently is done in seven widely dispersed buildings. The newest one was constructed of wood and asbestos siding in 1943, and was the only one originally designed for avionics work.

The other buildings were built between 1882 and 1941. The aircraft supported here are all of the S–2 aircraft, the Atlantic Fleet antisubmarine warfare program, naval aircraft training-type aircraft, and certain electronics components for aircraft in the barrier control squadrons.

The units that they work over in these avionics shops are sensitive to contamination by dust and moisture, to extraneous magnetic fields, radio frequency interference, temperature and power supply variations, and other adverse environmental factors.

Unless these factors are precisely controlled during unit rework, test, and calibration, the operational reliability is impaired.

Senator CANNON. Any questions on that, Senator Saltonstall?

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is replacing a station built in 1943?

Admiral PRESSEY. It replaces seven buildings, sir, built between 1882 and 1941.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Admiral PRESSEY. The sixth project in this group is at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla. It consist of three line items for a total of $4,788,000.

The first item is for construction of airfield lighting at the estimated cost of $328,000. This field is used extensively for night and all-weather-type flying operations by students and by instructor and transient pilots. The field is equipped with precision control radars to bring the aircraft down to a low altitude. However, proper field lighting is needed to allow transition from instruments flight to visual flight while making the actual touchdown on the runway.

The second item is for construction of an aircraft rework hangar at the estimated cost of $1,567,000. This fleet support aircraft rework facility is required by the overhaul and repair department at this station to perform complete ground operational checkout, flight test, and discrepancy correction for all systems of approximately 1,060 aircraft currently overhauled or reworked annually; accomplishment of customer service of minor repair work for 240 additional aircraft per year; and receipt, inventory preservation, and delivery of overhauled, reworked, and repaired aircraft to aircrews of customer activities.

These necessary functions are currently performed at 11 different sites on the station, many of which are dispersed over a 3- to 4-mile area. All aircraft must be towed between sites, involving a total towed distance of 18 to 20 miles. The lack of an overhaul and repair maintenance facility at Forest Sherman Field, the only field in the vicinity open to modern aircraft, where customer receipt and delivery takes place, results in a constant shuffling and transferring 3 miles between here and Chevalier Field where the overhaul and repair department is located. The existing overhaul and repair facilities which will be vacated upon the completion of this proposed rework facility, will be retained but used for other station functions now crowded into inadequate buildings.

The final item is for an avionics facility at the estimated cost of $2,893,000. The avionics division of the overhaul and repair department (O. & R.) at Pensacola reworks highly critical avionics gear for antisubmarine, search, and training-type aircraft. It carries out its work in seven widely dispersed buildings. The newest one was constructed of wood and asbestos siding, in 1943, and was the only one originally designed for avionics work. The other buildings were built between 1882 and 1941.

The supported aircraft include all S–2 aircraft in the Atlantic Fleet antisubmarine warfare program, all naval training-type aircraft, and certain electronic components for aircraft from the Atlantic Barrier Patrol Squadrons. The units processed are sensitive to contamination by dust and moisture, extraneous magnetic fields, radio-frequency interference, temperature and power supply variations, and other adverse environmental factors. Unless these factors are precisely controlled during unit rework, test, and calibration, the operational reliability is impaired.

The avionics repair function was commenced at Pensacola with the construction of the aforementioned 1943 building. Since this World War II era, radio, radar, and other electronic equipments in the modern naval aircraft, have increased in importance and complexity. Other station buildings have been pressed into use as temporary measures to keep up with the increasing maintenance load. The result is an inefficient hodgepodge of separated facilities. They cannot meet the minimum requirements for timeliness and reliability in the avionics work that the supported fleet units must have. Often failure of a piece of avionics equipment means failure of a mission and could even result in lost aircraft and loss of life.

At present the performance of avionics repair at Pensacola requires a central issue room of test equipment, separate calibration of avionics equipment units, assembly of the separate sections into a complete unit, and then a final checkout. This process involves movement of units and assemblies between various buildings, is time consuming, requires duplicate work, degrades reliability, and incurs extra costs from duplicated rework equipment and spares.

The proposed avionics facility will permit consolidation of all electrical, electronics, and instrument shops into one building. The extensive interbuilding routing of avionics gear now required will be eliminated with corresponding reduction in avionics equipment components required, and will increase the reliability of equipment sent to the fleet. Most of the presently used buildings will be razed and the remaining ones will be used to alleviate crowded conditions in other station functions.

Senator CANNON. You may proceed.

NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR STATION, SAUFLEY FIELD, FLA.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next is on page 28a, Naval Auxiliary Air Station at Saufley Field, Fla., flight training and briefing facility, $664,000. This is one of the stations at which we conduct one of our major flight training programs. The briefing of students and some of their training is now conducted in two hangers, and floor space in a wooden messhall. The briefing rooms and classrooms are formed in this hanger by rows of lockers. The briefing and instruction is handicapped by the physical facilities to begin with and by the fact that other people are coming in and out of the spaces to use the lockers.

The flight line is immediately adjacent to the hangers, and they are subjected to the noise of the operating aircraft, and the heat and humidity in these hangers are most uncomfortable. In winter they are cold. This is by no means a proper place in which either to conduct

instruction or to brief people on flights and features of flights that may mean their lives.

We desire to build a proper training and flight facility and restore the hangers to their designed use, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, may I ask one question?

Senator CANNON. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I note that this is basic training with propeller aircraft. Are you still training students in propeller aircraft flying?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I thought you were putting them right into jets.

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir. this is basic instruction.

Senator SALTONSTALL. There are 525 students?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Taking training all the time?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; a constant load.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next project is at the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Saufley Field, Fla., for construction of a flight training and briefing facility at the estimated cost of $664,000.

Existing flight training and briefing facilities at Saufley Field now occupy the hangar deck floor space in two hangars and floor space in a wooden messhall. This makeshift arrangement was acceptable for the requirements of the 1940's when this field was commissioned, but with increased emphasis on ground training for pilots made necessary by the increasingly complex modern aircraft, facilities specifically designed for training purposes are necessary. The hangars now used are divided into rooms by the lockers used for flight clothing and by temporary partitions. The closing of locker doors, the constant coming and going of students, combined with oppressive heat and humidity in the summer and cold in the winter make it impossible to satisfy effectively the ever-increasing emphasis on the academic phase of the Navy flight program.

The proposed building will provide adequate space specifically constructed for administration of training of approximately 525 students, for lectures, briefing of students prior to flight, readyroom, and other related areas. Coincidental with the benefits to the academic program to be derived from the proposed facility, a deficit of 154,000 square feet of aircraft maintenance space will be alleviated by returning the hangar deck floor spaces to its designed purpose.

Senator CANNON. You may proceed.

NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR STATION, WHITING FIELD, FLA.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item on page 29a, Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Whiting Field, Fla., aircraft tow way, $166,000.

This naval air station has two separate fields, flight strips, and planes must be moved from one field to the other, since the maintenance facilities are all in south field. At present, station streets are required for the towing. This involves traffic control and extra personnel.

A crash crew must stand by at each field. Provision of this paved tow way will permit us to use a single crash crew between the two strips and provide a much safer tow way between fields.

Senator CANNON. Have you ever had this request in before?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir. It has not come to the Congress before, sir.

Senator CANNON. The thing that gives me a little concern is in a number of these items you point out how urgently they are needed now, and yet it is obvious they have been in use for some period of time. This tow way and the preceding item for the flight training building; you have been training under those conditions for a long time obviously.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. How did all of these items become so urgent at this particular time if you haven't requested it before?

Admiral PRESSEY. It is not that they have become so urgent at this particular time, sir. It is just that we have, through lack of funds, been living with these conditions from year to year, or they are conditions which have started and which we have not yet been able to correct. This training at Saufley Field, for example, was started in the hangar and we have never been able to give it sufficient priority to correct the situation.

It has been simply the competition for the available funds.

Senator CANNON. How long have you been training there at Saufley Field?

Admiral PRESSEY. 21 years, sir, I believe.

Senator CANNON. You have been able to use it pretty effectively for 21 years, and suddenly it can't be used effectively, is that it?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir, it can be used, but I don't think it is a condition that we should allow to continue if we can correct it.

The final project in this group is at the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Whiting Field, Fla., for construction of an aircraft tow way at the estimated cost of $166,000. The tow way will connect the two separate airfields at this station. Planes must be towed between the two fields since aircraft maintenance facilities are located only at the south field. At present, station streets are used for necessary towing. This requires several extra personnel to assure clearances and to guide vehicular traffic, and a crash crew standing by at each field.

The proposed item will provide for construction of a 36-foot-wide by 4,600-foot-long paved tow way connecting the north and south fields.

The tow way will be used as a lookout stand by a single crash crew, rather than the two-crew system now necessary. This single crew can then cover both fields.

Senator CANNON. All right, you may proceed, sir.

FIELD SUPPORT STATIONS

NAVAL STATION, ADAK, ALASKA

Admiral PRESSEY. I believe, sir, we are at field support stations on page 30a, Naval Station, Adak, Alaska, airfield lighting, $296,000.

This is a repetitive item.

Senator CANNON. This is the same as the item you explained a little while ago and you are going to submit a priority list?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir, the list has been included in the record.

Senator CANNON. You may proceed to the next item.

Admiral PRESSEY. Page 30b, Adak, Alaska, chief petty officer and civilian club, $580,000. This is the third of eight repetitive items, but they all differ just a little bit, sir, and I think they should be individually justified.

Senator CANNON. Will you also submit an order of priority on this group of repetitive items?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right.

Admiral PRESSEY. Here at Adak we have 200 CPO's and 200 civilians. The present CPO club is dilapidated and only 620 feet from the center line of the runway. We had originally planned to put the chief petty officers into a club called Hammerhead Lodge, which was the commissioned officers' mess, but the Hammerhead Lodge burned down in May 1962, and we were forced to abandon this plan and to build a new club for the chief petty officers. In this location a club of this type is a most important factor.

Senator CANNON. You note it is 620 feet from the center line. That is 206 yards. That is quite a little distance, isn't it, about an eighth of a mile from the center line of the runway.

Admiral PRESSEY. A distance of 750 feet, sir, I believe, is the criteria for safety for structures.

Senator CANNON. That is just an arbitrary figure, isn't it, that has been established.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. It may be waived, but it has been determined by aircraft safety boards.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir, you may proceed.

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 30c, Adak, Alaska, utilities, the first increment for $1,800,000.

Recently the number of power failures at this station has increased to the point where the station is operating on emergency reduced power most of the time. We have had nearly 200 failures during the past 6 years.

The systems are made up of aged equipment, some components dating back to 1925, and are unnecessarily complex due to the improvisations that have been made over the years.

We have found this so serious that we have sent a power team to the area to study the situation, and this item results from their recommendations, sir.

Senator CANNON. What all do you have there at this station in Adak?

Admiral PRESSEY. We have several power generating stations. Plant No. 1 with 500 kilowatts is housed in a wooden frame building, is used for emergency backup. Plant No. 3, of 3,000 kilowatts, is a reinforced concrete structure built in 1948. It supplies approximately 80 percent of the station's power.

Plant No. 4, with an installed capacity of 3,000 kilowatts in a steel frame building constructed in 1942, produces 20 percent of the station's power.

These have been supplemented with the temporary use of mobile emergency generators, enabling the most critical of current power requirements to be met. Estimated future loads cannot be met even if the unreliable present equipment can be kept in running condition.

Senator CANNON. Do you estimate about the same requirements for the next few years insofar as your base activities are concerned?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. About the same number of personnel aboard?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir—we think it is about as high as it is going to be right now, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, we had a similar problem up in Alaska last year or the year before and the power station was to supply the civilians as well as the military. Will this one supply the civilian families?

Admiral PRESSEY. No civilian community at Adak, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. None at all?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir.

The second group of projects in this facilities class is for field support stations. These include 56 line items at 20 activities in the amount of $30,298,000. One of the items, for $645,000 is classified. All of these stations are naval air activities providing direct support to the Operating Forces of the Navy. All are in program III for support of General Purpose Forces.

The amount of $30,298,000 is an amended figure, representing an increase of $141,000 over the $30,157,000 included in the bill and shown in the program books. The increase is at one station, NAS, Sanford, Fla. With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I shall discuss the details when we come to that station in the hearings.

The first project in this group is at the Naval Station, Adak, Alaska. It consists of three line items for a total of $2,676,000.

The first item is for construction of airfield lighting at the estimated cost of $296,000. This station frequently experiences extremely adverse weather conditions. Antisubmarine aircraft operating from this station, must cover the Bering Sea and North Pacific and return to Adak in all weather conditions. Utilization of the proposed centerline lighting system will increase operational capabilities and provide increased safety for aircraft and crews. Centerline lighting is a recent development which has been proven far superior to runway edge lighting alone.

The second line item is for construction of a chief petty officers and civilian club at the estimated cost of $580,000. Adequate recreation facilities are of great importance for good morale of the 200 CPO's and 200 civilian personnel, of corresponding civil service and construction rating, at this bleak and isolated station. The present CPO club is dilapidated and is only 620 feet from the centerline of a runway. We had originally planned to convert "Hammerhead Lodge," the commissioned officers' mess (open), into the CPO club when construction of the new commissioned officers' club was completed. This was desirable because of the nearness of the "lodge" to the CPO quarters. The destruction of the "lodge" by fire in May 1962 forced us to abandon

this plan in favor of building a new club. This alternative is the proposed line item now being considered by this committee.

The third line item is for utilities at the estimated cost of $1,800,000.

Recently, the number of power failures has increased to the point where the station is operating on emergency or reduced power most of the time. The electrical generating and distribution systems have been subjected to nearly 200 failures during the past 6 years. The systems are made up of aged equipment, some components dating back to 1925, and are unnecessarily complex due to improvised additions being made over the years. The seriousness of this situation caused the Navy to send a power-study team to the site. This item results from the recommendations of that study group.

Naval Station, Adak, now has three power generating plants. Plant No. 1, with an installed capacity of 500 kilowatts, is housed in a wooden frame building and is used for emergency backup. Plant No. 3, with an installed capacity of 3,000 kilowatts, is housed in a reinforced concrete structure built in 1948 and supplies approximately 80 percent of the station's power. Plant No. 4, with an installed capacity of 3,000 kilowatts, is housed in a steel frame building constructed in 1942, and produces 20 percent of the station's power.

These powerplants have been supplemented with the temporary use of mobile emergency generators, enabling the most critical of current power requirements to be met. Estimated future loads cannot be met even if the unreliable present equipment can be kept in running condition.

This item will provide the firm generator capacity to meet required demands. Without this capacity, units operating at this station must limit their activities and thus their capabilities or, as an even more undesirable alternative, must move their base of operations to less strategically positioned bases.

Senator CANNON. Proceed, sir.

NAVAL AIR STATION, ALAMEDA, CALIF.

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 31a, Naval Air Station, Alameda, Calif., electrical distribution lines at $406,000.

The city of Alameda supplies power to the air stations through three feeders. Over the last few years there have been an average of seven power failures per year. During the period when the failure occurred the other feeders took over the load. The power demands of the station have now been so great, an estimated 60 million kilowatt-hours per year, due to an increase in electric and electronic systems, that these three feeders are no longer adequate.

The proposed fourth feeder would insure an adequate power supply during the loss of one feeder and help meet the average 7-percent-per-year increase in power usage at the station.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

NAVAL AIR STATION, BARBERS POINT, OAHU, HAWAII

Admiral PRESSEY. Page 32, Naval Air Station, Barbers Point, Oahu, Hawaii, page 32a, aircraft parking apron, $2,910,000, the first of seven aircraft parking apron repetitive items. These are at Barbers Point, a replacement; at Fallon, Nev., a replacement; at Miramar, Calif., an

addition; at Ream Field, Calif., an addition; at Yuma, Ariz., a replacement; Iwakuni, Japan, a replacement; Roosevelt Roads, P.R., an addition.

These replacements are required to handle the larger, heavier aircraft and higher tire pressures that we have on our present aircraft, and to replace deteriorated and broken paving. At Miramar, Ream Field, and Roosevelt Roads the existing pavement is generally structurally adequate but is deficient in area for the efficient parking of the number of onboard aircraft. At the other four stations the new apron will replace the existing broken and hazardous pavement.

Senator SALTONSTALL. From the point of view of expense, Admiral, rough pavements cause your instruments to malfunction, in addition to other problems?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. At the high speeds of landing, you will have blown tires. Also, if you start to porpoise, you will throw out your electronic equipment. You may have structural failures in your landing gear.

But the loose and broken concrete is primarily a danger to jet engines through intakes.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Could you give us a list of priorities on these?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

(The priority listing requested is as follows:)

Aircraft parking apron

Priority No.		*Estimated cost (thousands)*
1.	Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma, Ariz	$808
2.	Naval Air Station, Miramar, Calif	1,050
3.	Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Ream Field, Calif	1,360
4.	Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, P.R	621
5.	Marine Corps Air Station, Iwakuni, Japan	244
6.	Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Fallon, Nev	709
7.	Naval Air Station, Barbers Point, Oahu, Hawaii	2,910

Senator CANNON. The things you mentioned there, porpoising on landing and so on, have no relation to this requested construction?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir.

Senator CANNON. This is not runway. This is strictly a parking apron or parking area.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; this is parking only.

Senator CANNON. So this doesn't involve landing, Senator Saltonstall.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I understand, but it does involve bouncing, and so forth.

Senator CANNON. How do these estimated construction costs run, Admiral?

Admiral CORRADI. $15 per square yard with a 1.2 cost factor for Hawaii. It compares with other items in the bill. We have an item at Fallon for $12.94 a square yard, one at Iwakuni for $16.30 a square yard, and so on. It is about average, neither high nor low.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir, you may proceed.

Admiral PRESSEY. At the same station on page 32b, a survival equipment shop, $189,000.

The existing wooden building used for maintaining and repairing parachutes and other survival equipment has become deteriorated,

almost destroyed by termites and dry rot. The building also lacks the required humidity and temperature controls which are necessary in this climate.

The equipment from Barbers Point, Midway, Bonham Airfield, and Pearl Harbor submarine base, is maintained at this facility.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

Admiral PRESSEY. Excuse, me, sir, this is the first of four repetitive items of survial equipment shops. In addition to Barbers Point, we are requesting one for Point Mugu, Calif., Naha, Okinawa, and Roosevelt Roads, P.R.

Senator CANNON. Will you list an order of priority on those also?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

(The priority list requested is as follows:)

Survival equipment shops

Priority No.		Estimated cost (thousands)
1.	NS, Roosevelt Roads, P.R	$301
2.	PMR, Point Mugu, Calif	299
3.	NAS, Barbers Point, Oahu, Hawaii	189
4.	NAF, Naha, Okinawa	204

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 32c, Barbers Point, transshipment magazines, $146,000. This is the first of four ammunition storage magazines repetitive items. The other three are at Point Mugu (San Nicolas Island), Calif., at Oahu, Hawaii, a classified requirement, and at Seal Beach, Calif., a classified requirement. These are sufficiently different that I believe separate justification would be in order, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir, you may proceed.

Admiral PRESSEY. At Barbers Point, the station serves as a weapons transshipment point for classified ordnance for all Pacific Fleet deployed units. The present facilities were not designed to hold the new type of weapons. They lack sufficient space for their requirements, and fail to meet the safety standards.

There are no other ordnance facilities in the local area to satisfy the needs of the station.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Are you telling us, Admiral, that without this facility, if there was an accident there, we would be really responsible for not providing adequate safety facilities?

Admiral PRESSEY. That could be assumed as a cause, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

(The priority listing of "Ammunition storage magazine" line items in the program is as follows:)

Ammunition storage magazines

Priority No.		Estimated cost (thousands)
1.	NAD, Oahu, Hawaii	$317
2.	NWS, Seal Beach, Calif	654
3.	NAS, Barbers Point, Oahu, Hawaii	146
4.	PMR, Point Mugu (San Nicolas Island), Calif	145

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 32d, the fleet intelligence center Pacific, $144,000.

At present the intelligence unit is located on Ford Island, Pearl Harbor, in a two-story building originally constructed as a warehouse. Many of the rooms are separated by temporary partitions. There is no soundproofing. There are insufficient lavatory facilities, and the

wiring is inadequate to permit correct illumination and security criteria cannot be met in many of the areas.

The correction of these items will allow efficient use of the floor space, and provide a much better working space for this important unit.

Senator CANNON. What is the function of this facility?

Admiral PRESSEY. It provides the operational intelligence for all of the Pacific Fleet units, sir, both air and surface. It is the center for the Pacific Fleet intelligence, and serves not only Cinpac Fleet by Cinpac as well, sir.

Senator CANNON. How many sleeping spaces do you provide aboard this facility?

Admiral CORRADI. A small bunkroom.

Admiral PRESSEY. A bunkroom just for duty officers is all, sir. One or two bunks I think is all.

Senator CANNON. Just to take care of the people who are actually on 24-hour duty?

Admiral PRESSEY. Just watch standers; yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 32e at Barbers Point, sir, structural fire station, $127,000, the first of two items, the other being at Camp Pendleton, Calif. Barbers Point has two fire stations. Both are poorly sited for their purpose. They are temporary construction, and in such poor condition that they should be demolished. Camp Las Flores at Camp Pendleton, Calif., has no fire station and, being isolated from other compounds at Camp Pendleton, requires independent fire protection.

The third project is at the Naval Air Station, Barbers Point, Oahu, Hawaii. It consists of five line items for the total amount of $3,516,000.

The first line item is for construction of aircraft parking apron at the estimated cost of $2,910,000. Naval Air Station, Barbers Point, provides facilities to support local fleet squadron operations. The field and its facilities are also used extensively by carrier-based aircraft conducting operational readiness inspections on their way to Western Pacific areas.

The aircraft parking apron at this station is insufficient in area to handle the base loading of approximately 120 aircraft without violating safety clearances. Approximately half of the existing apron is of rigid concrete pavement. This portion was laid in 1943 to accommodate the aircraft of that era and is now deteriorated to the point of being unsafe for use. Its present condition presents constant danger of foreign object damage to personnel and aircraft. The jet blast from taxiing aircraft hurls loose particles with high velocity and causes them to be ingested into the unprotected intakes of the jet engines.

This item will provide 183,000 square yards of pavement in replacement of the unsafe portion of the present aircraft parking apron. This will not only alleviate the overcrowding on the good portion but

will alleviate the overcrowding on all other parking aprons of the station.

The second item is for construction of a survival equipment shop at the estimated cost of $189,000. The existing wooden building used for maintaining and repairing parachutes and other survival equipment is deteriorated as a result of termite and wood rot damage. The building also lacks required temperature and humidity controls. Equipment from Barbers Point, Midway, Auxiliary Landing Field, Bonham, and the Pearl Harbor Submarine Base is maintained at this facility. This item will provide a 5,930-square-foot building with shops for maintaining survival gear and drying and packing parachutes.

The third item is for construction of four transshipment magazines at the estimated cost of $146,000. This station serves as a weapons transshipment point for classified ordnance for all Pacific Fleet deployed units. The present facilities were not designed to hold the new type of weapons, lack sufficient space for the requirements, and fail to meet safety criteria. There are no other ordnance facilities in the local area to satisfy the needs of the station.

The fourth item is for construction of a Fleet Intelligence Center, Pacific, facility at the estimated cost of $144,000. At present, the intelligence unit on Ford Island occupies a two-story building originally constructed as a warehouse. Many of the rooms are separated by temporary partitions, there is no soundproofing, there are insufficient lavatory facilities, wiring is inadequate to permit correct illumination, and security criteria cannot be met in many areas. The correction of these deficiencies will allow efficient use of floorspace and will permit this unit to fulfill its mission of providing intelligence service for the Pacific Fleet units.

The final item is for construction of a structural fire station at the estimated cost of $127,000. The two fire stations now in use at this station are of temporary construction and are inadequate in space. One of the buildings is deteriorated as a result of termite damage, and is poorly located for responding promptly to the area of the majority of fire occurrences. The second building is also in poor condition. It requires extensive maintenance and lacks sufficient space for properly training, berthing, and messing the fire crew. The proposed item will consolidate both fire stations into a single facility, thus permitting better upkeep of equipment and improved personnel conditions, and be so located on the station as to allow quicker response to fire calls.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

NAVAL AIR STATION, BRUNSWICK, MAINE

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 33, the Naval Air Station at Brunswick, Maine, a public workshop at $82,000. This is the first of four vehicle maintenance shops. The other three are at Cherry Point, N.C., Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and Camp Butler, Okinawa.

Senator CANNON. Will you submit for the record a list of priority on those items also.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

(The priority listing requested is as follows:)

Vehicle maintenance shops

Priority No.		*Estimated cost (thousands)*
1.	Camp Butler (Camp Courtney), Okinawa	$253
2.	NAS, Brunswick, Maine	82
3.	NPWC, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii	130
4.	MCAS, Cherry Point, N.C	111

Admiral PRESSEY. In the operation and maintenance, a number of automotive vehicles and weight handling and construction equipment are required. At Brunswick the existing space is poorly laid out and the door opening and floorspaces are too small to bring the equipment into the buildings for maintenance. At Cherry Point the proposed shop is required by the motor transport section of the light antiaircraft missile battalion, which now exists by using the overcrowded shops of other units on a space available basis.

At Camp Butler in Okinawa, existing facilities consist of an assortment of wornout temporary buildings scattered throughout the camp. They are costly to maintain, and need early replacement.

At Pearl Harbor, an existing shipyard building is being used temporarily pending accomplishment of this proposed line item. This public works shop was moved recently from the Damon tract which was taken over by the State of Hawaii for expansion of the airfield.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

Admiral PRESSEY. At the Naval Air Station, Brunswick, on page 33b, a chapel and religious education building, $275,000.

This is the third of six chapels. This item was deleted by the House, and we request its approval.

Senator CANNON. What was the reason the House deleted this item?

Admiral PRESSEY. I am not sure, sir, but I believe that they felt that the urgency of this did not exist because of the availability of community facilities within a reasonable distance.

Senator CANNON. Will you submit a priority list on these repetitive items of this nature then in the bill?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; this has been done.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Do you ask for a reclama on this?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. There are community churches 3 miles from Brunswick Naval Air Station, but the existing chapel on the station is a 20-year-old building seating 180 people. We have a requirement for a church to serve a population of 3,500 at Brunswick. At the present time many are standing during the entire service, and there are no Sunday school facilities available at all.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You have Brunswick on one side and Bath on the other side.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Brunswick is within 3 miles and Bath about 4 or 5 miles.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

The next item, sir, at the same station, page 33c, a bowling alley, $239,000. This is the first of two bowling alleys. The other is requested for fleet activities, Ryukyus, Okinawa. At Brunswick the existing bowling alley is in a converted barracks, and this will be demolished because of the poor structural condition of the building.

Bowling alleys are desired at Okinawa to augment the existing sparse recreational facilities for the large number of fleet units.

Senator CANNON. Isn't it possible to perform this type of construction with nonappropriated funds?

Admiral PRESSEY. It is, sir, if the funds are available, and such funds are used for this purpose. There is only a limited amount of nonappropriated funds generated by the profits of the post exchanges, and these are fully used, sir, in officer's clubs, in enlisted clubs, in swimming pools, bowling alleys, tennis courts, almost every conceivable type of personnel recreational-morale facility. The requirement for the nonappropriated funds far exceeds that which is available each year, and those funds are expended both by grant and by loan.

Much of those funds are recovered. We will, for example, loan money to build bowling alleys, and it will be paid back through the profits gained from the operation of the alleys.

Senator CANNON. Have you attempted to get an alley there through nonappropriated funds?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir, we have, and we consider this as part of the military construction share of this program. We are also, as an example, trying right at the present time to gain money from them for restoration of six alleys lost in Kodiak, completely demolished, and we have not the money to do it. We are dealing with a total nonappropriated fund of about $7 million a year to cover all of the recreational requirements.

The fourth project, Mr. Chairman, is at the Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine. It consists of three line items for the total amount of $596,000.

The first item is for construction of a public works shop at the estimated cost of $82,000. Maintenance space is needed to allow adequate upkeep and overhead of vehicles, passenger cars, and construction, weight moving and snow removal equipment. The buildings now being used were not designed to provide space for the large and specialized equipment in use today. Most of the shops are cut up by partitions and posts which do not allow enclosing many of the vehicles. Consequently, most repair work and storage must be outdoors. This item will provide an addition of 4,800 square feet to the heavy equipment building to allow maintenance work on the large equipment to be accomplished throughout the year.

The second line item is for construction of a chapel and religious education building at the estimated cost of $275,000. The existing chapel is a 20-year-old building with a seating capacity of only 180. It fails to meet the requirements of a congregation of over 3,500 military personnel and their dependents. Rather than stand during the entire service, many of the people return to their homes. Also, no adequate religious education facilities are available. A converted barracks is used as a Protestant Sunday school and Catholic children must attend the already overcrowded Sunday schools in the city of Brunswick, 3 miles distant. The proposed facility will provide a chapel of 300 seats with adequate office space and a religious education wing.

The third line item is for construction of a bowling alley at the estimated cost of $239,000. The existing bowling alley of four lanes is located in a converted barracks building which has deteriorated so badly it must be demolished. During the long period of severe winter weather at this semi-isolated station, approximately 3,500 military personnel and their dependents rely on the station to provide recreation. There are only two commercial bowling alleys within 20 miles and these are almost exclusively committed to the needs of the civilian community.

This item will provide a 7,200-square-foot building in which will be installed four new bowling alleys and the existing four alleys, which will be relocated when the present building is demolished.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

NAVAL AIR STATION, CECIL FIELD, FLA.

Admiral PRESSEY. Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Fla., on page 34a, airfield lighting, $113,000, sir.

I have covered that previously, a repetitive item. On page 34b, aircraft systems training building, $600,000, the second repetitive item covered previously, and this is to provide for the new light attack aircraft, the VAL when it is delivered to this field in September 1966. This is a repetitive item.

Senator Cannon. This is one of the repetitive items on which you are going to submit a list of priorities?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next is also a repetitive item on page 34c, aircraft maintenance hangar, $2,852,000.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir. This is the same as the other item that you covered.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. You are going to submit a list of priorities on these items?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; on page 34d, a guided missile building $415,000.

There are no facilities at this station which have been specifically designed for the maintenance and storage of guided missiles. Interim facilities consist of buildings scattered throughout the station.

Many of these structures fail to meet even the minimum of safety criteria. Fleet squadrons use these guided missiles on training flights and operational missions. The proposed facility will permit processing of missiles with improved safety conditions and increased missile reliability.

Senator CANNON. You may proceed.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. On page 34e, barracks, $358,000, the sixth of 21 repetitive items.

Senator CANNON. And have you already been requested to submit a priority list on those barracks?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir; I have not.

Senator CANNON. Would you please submit that for the record also?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. We shall include the list in the record at the point where we discussed the first of this repetitive type.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You are spending a lot of money on Cecil Field. Is this a permanent field? Is this an important field?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. It is not a new field, sir. It is one we have had in commission since 1942. It is a major training installation in our flight training program. What we are doing here with this construction is largely replacing deteriorated facilities.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It is going to be a permanent station for about 5,782 men?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. It is a hard core base.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You have barracks now for only 2,891?

Admiral PRESSEY. We have 2,288 adequate spaces to house 2,891 people, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 34f, a chapel and religious education building, $475,000, the fourth of six repetitive chapel items. There is no chapel or religious facility on this station.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How far away are you from the nearest community?

Admiral PRESSEY. Thirteen miles from Jacksonville, Fla., sir. We are now using two converted frame barracks built in 1943, which will seat 192 people. There are over 15,000 military personnel and dependents on the station and in the local area. In this case, sir, the civilian community cannot absorb our military personnel in their facilities.

The fifth project is at the Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Fla. It consists of six line items for the total amount of $4,818,000.

The first line item is for airfield lighting at the estimated cost of $118,000. This is similar to the item previously discussed for the Naval Station, Adak. Cecil Field is the principal operational airfield of the master jet complex for the Southeastern United States. It supports highly diversified combat and operational training programs for pilots in high performance aircraft. These programs require flying in all weather conditions 24 hours a day.

The proposed type of lighting has been evaluated at the National Aviation Facilities Experimental Center, and is being considered as a national standard by the FAA. This item will provide runway centerline lighting which is a proved aid to safe landing and takeoff, and invaluable in reducing the number of missed instrument approaches.

The second line item is for construction of an aircraft systems training building at the estimated cost of $600,000. This building will be used to house the pilot and maintenance trainer for the improved light attack aircraft (VAL). This aircraft will be introduced to squadrons at Cecil Field in September 1966, to partially replace the A–4 Skyhawk. The VAL trainer is scheduled to be available in March 1966.

This field now has two trainers, occupying 26,770 square feet, for the A–4 and F–8 attack and fighter aircraft. Due to the long phase-out period of the A–4 for replacement by the VAL, from 1966 to 1971, a separate area for each trainer is needed.

This item will provide a 27,400-square-foot wing on the existing training building to house classrooms and the panel and mockup equipment for the VAL.

The third item is for construction of an aircraft maintenance hangar at the estimated cost of $2,852,000. This station has one large Miramar-type hangar and two small World War II hangars. The large hangar was designed to accommodate four squadrons with approximately 50 aircraft. It is now occupied by two squadrons with 60 aircraft of the most modern types. The other two hangars were built to accommodate two squadrons each and, due to the base loading, are being used by four to five squadrons each. The older two hangars have columns in the center to support the roof. This was no handicap with small World War II aircraft, but is a distinct handicap with the larger, more, complex, modern aircraft. They cannot be maneuvered in the cramped space because of the presence of the columns and efficient use of the space cannot be made. High quality control is necessary in aircraft maintenance but the limited maintenance space at this field is a definite safety hazard. To reduce this hazard, operational and training missions must be curtailed. This item will provide adequate modular hangar space to allow safe and efficient squadron maintenance which can keep up with the tempo of necessary flight operations.

The fourth line item is for construction of a guided missile building at the estimated cost of $415,000. There are no facilities at this station which have been specifically designed for the maintenance, handling, and storage of guided missiles. Interim facilities consist of buildings scattered throughout the station. Many of these structures fail to meet even the minimum of safety criteria. Fleet squadrons use these guided missiles on training flights and operational missions. The proposed facility will permit processing of missiles with improved safety conditions and increased missile reliability.

The fifth line item is for construction of barracks at the estimated cost of $358,000. Starting in 1953, permanent barracks have been constructed on an incremental basis to house the increasing base loading of enlisted personnel. At present, 13 barracks buildings provide 2,288 adequate living spaces to house 2,891 enlisted men. Only by overcrowding and double bunking can requirements be met to the detriment of morale and a lowered retention of trained personnel. This item will provide 180 living spaces and reduce the deficiency from 603 to 423 spaces.

The final line item is for construction of a chapel and religious education building at the estimated cost of $475,000. There is no permanent chapel or religious facility on this station. Two converted wood frame barracks buildings, built in 1943, are being used which allow seating for only 192 persons. With over 15,000 military personnel and dependents in the local area, adequate religious and religious

guidance facilities on the station are necessary. The surrounding civilian community cannot absorb this many people into its religious facilities. This item will provide a 600-seat chapel with a religious education wing.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

NAVAL AIR FACILITY, EL CENTRO, CALIF.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item, sir, on page 35a, Naval Air Facility, El Centro, Calif., barracks for $329,000, the seventh of 21 repetitive items.

The next project is at the Naval Air Facility, El Centro, Calif., for construction of a barracks at the estimated cost of $329,000. Of the 431 enlisted men requiring barracks space at this station, 128 are housed in 2 deteriorated World War II barracks located 1½ miles from the messhall and recreation facilities. The remaining 303 personnel live in another area in 3 adequate barracks buildings close to messing and community facilities. The station is located in the desert, 8 miles west of El Centro. During 5 months of the year the daily temperature exceeds 100° F. and often gets as high as 120° F. With these extreme temperatures and accompanying high winds, living conditions in the two substandard barracks become so bad that the operating efficiency of the affected personnel is seriously reduced and morale is a constant problem. This item will provide a 128-man barracks with essential air conditioning.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR STATION, FALLON, NEV.

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 36a, Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Fallon, Nev., aircraft parking apron $709,000, the second of seven items.

On page 36b, a dispensary, $110,000, the first of five repetitive items. The other four are for Camp Pendleton, Calif., at Andros Islands in the Bahamas, at the Marine Corps Auxiliary Airfield in Futema, Okinawa. At Fallon we are asking for an addition of two dental operating rooms, at Pendleton, Calif., a replacement at one camp, and a new facility at another, at Andros Island a new dispensary of five beds, and at Futema, Okinawa, an addition of three dental spaces.

Senator CANNON. Are the dependents also serviced through these dental facilities?

Admiral PRESSEY. This would be only at Fallon, Nev., sir, and they would only be given treatment on a space-available basis. Dependents are generally not treated at naval dental facilities.

Senator CANNON. Are you quite isolated there? Is that the reason?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. Because of no facilities or inadequate facilities in the local community?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

(The priority listing of "Dispensary" line items in the program is as follows:)

Dispensaries

Priority No.		*Estimated cost (thousands)*
1.	MCB, Camp Pendleton, Calif.-Camp Las Flores	177
2.	MCB, Camp Pendleton, Calif.-Camp Del Mar	396
3.	AUTEC, Andros Island, Bahamas	237
4.	MCAF, Futema, Okinawa	76
5.	NAAS, Fallon, Nev	110

Admiral PRESSEY. The seventh project is at the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Fallon, Nev. It includes 2 line items in the total amount of $819,000.

The first item is for construction of an aircraft parking apron at the estimated cost of $709,000. Orderly development of this station has divided it into two areas, the "old" and the "new." The old area was built when the station was used for only minor training missions. The parking apron in this area is deteriorated from the effects of the high wheel loading of modern aircraft and is a constant source of damage to jet engines from foreign object ingestion. Also, the support facilities there are minimal and cannot handle the 114 aircraft using the field. In the new area, 2½ miles away, relatively modern facilities are available to the air groups training there, but only 38 aircraft can be safely parked on the adjacent 59,000 square yard apron. This item, for 51,300 square yards of parking apron, is proposed in order to consolidate facilities and supported aircraft into the new area for maximum efficiency and economy.

The second item is for construction of an addition to the dispensary at the estimated cost of $110,000. The present dispensary has 10 bed and 2 dental operating rooms. It was designed in 1957 to meet the needs of the 625 assigned military personnel and their dependents. Increased operations, utilizing the excellent nearby gunnery and bombing ranges, has increased the base loading to 2,312 military personnel with 850 dependents. The medical facilities are now extremely overcrowded and the dental appointment backlog is at least 6 weeks. This item will provide an X-ray room, out-patient facilities, an ambulance garage, and two additional dental operating rooms.

Senator CANNON. All right sir.

NAVAL AIR STATION, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item sir, on page 37A, Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla., a communications center, $1,049,000, the first of three repetitive items. The other two at Norfolk, Va., and at Wahiawa, Hawaii.

A modern and efficient communications center is an essential element of command and control of naval forces. Each center is designed to accommodate the personnel and the special devices and equipment necessary to provide for the rapid reliable and secure communications of these operating forces. At Jacksonville the new center will provide an efficient replacement of existing makeshift facilities which are scattered in four separate buildings needed for their designed purpose.

At Norfolk and Wahiawa the existing centers have insufficient space to meet current modern requirements. The proposed line items

will provide the needed additional space by construction of extensions to the existing structures.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Admiral, is this a must in the fullest sense of that word, a $1 million worth of new buildings for a purpose for which you are provided now reasonably adequately? This is something you would like to have, but would you put a top priority on it?

That is a rough question.

Admiral PRESSEY. It is, sir. It is very difficult to say that if you continue with things as they are for a number of years, that you can't go 1 more year.

We could go 1 more year with our communications, but we have been attempting to modernize them and overhaul them. For many years our naval system was the best of the country, most rapid and most reliable.

It fell into a number of backward years, sir, and it is not adequate now for the needs of modern telecommunications and modern command control. The volume of traffic is increasing daily. The complexity of the traffic is increasing, the length of each message in spite of all we can do is increasing. We have a much higher volume of classified traffic, and today the commanding officer of a ship gets his orders not when he leaves port but minute to minute while he is at sea.

We can't carry on this work and meet modern requirements with the existing facilities. We have had to add more power. We have had to add more frequencies, more channels. With more power has come the requirement for air conditioning. So I can only say that if we are to modernize our equipment to meet modern demands we can't continue with the equipment as it is today.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is a very honorable answer. My own feeling is where you have to choose between safety on a runway or a barracks for men where they are overcrowded, and these facilities where you are going forward reasonably adequately, would be to let this item wait another year or two.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; well it is very difficult to put any one item, to arrange all of this program in a priority list. We do try to do that, and this item does exist in the top 25 percent of the entire package.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator CANNON. You indicate that this would allow for reasonable future expansion. Yet on your first cover sheet for this station, you indicate that by 1965 you will be reducing your personnel support by 1,500, so how do you reconcile those two statements, Admiral? You show that you presently have on board permanent supporting 16,134 as of January 1, 1964.

Amiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. But as of fiscal year 1965 you plan to have 14,641?

Admiral PRESSEY. That is correct, sir, but this is a personnel load which won't have any appreciable effect on the communications.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

There is a live quorum on now, and the session has started. We will recess until 8:30 tomorrow morning.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. We will resume at this point.

(Whereupon, at 10:15 a.m., the committee recessed, to reconvene at 8:30 a.m., Wednesday, May 13, 1964.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL YEAR 1965

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1964

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to recess at 8:35 o'clock a.m., in room 212, Old Senate Office Building.

Present: Senators Cannon (presiding), Stennis, Young of Ohio, and Saltonstall.

Also present: Gordon A. Nease, professional staff member, and Herbert S. Atkinson, assistant chief clerk, Committee on Armed Services.

Vorley M. Rexroad, professional staff member and Fred M. Rhodes, minority counsel, Committee on Appropriations.

Senator CANNON. Admiral, you may commence where we left off on yesterday on page 37B.

STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. GEORGE W. PRESSEY, U.S. NAVY—Resumed

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; this is at Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla., an optical landing system at $41,000, the first of two repetitive items, the other being requested for Key West, Fla.

This is a duplicate of a carrier landing system of lights and mirrors installed aboard aircraft carriers. It is installed at the end of an airstrip ashore to provide carrier landing practice by carrier aircraft operating from our shore stations.

Senator CANNON. Is this actually a training station at this particular location?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; we do have training groups at this station. It is also an air defense station in the air defense network of the United States.

Senator CANNON. But you rotate your groups into this station off the carriers?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. And you give them training right there?

Admiral PRESSEY. Reserve air groups are trained there, sir—meaning not Naval Reserve, but reserve for the carrier to fill the carrier complements.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir, you may proceed.

Admiral PRESSEY. Next item on page 37c, electrical distribution lines, $223,000.

The present system will meet the demand up to 19,000 kilovolt-amperes and is utilized to this limit. Additional planned utilities at this station and facilities which are being installed are expected to increase the demand to above 21,000 kilovolt-amperes. We will get outages and have trouble here if we do not increase our distribution.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

Admiral PRESSEY. 37d, heating system, $132,000. The bachelor officers' quarters and the officers' mess at Jacksonville are now heated by a low-pressure system which does not give them enough steam to do the cooking or to heat the building when heat is needed. We would like to hook up the bachelor officer's mess and the bachelor officers' quarters to the main station system and do away with these independent boilers. We should amortize this in about 4 years, sir.

Senator CANNON. This was denied last year?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; it was denied because Mr. Vinson didn't think that we needed heat in the bachelor officers' quarters in Jacksonville, I believe, sir.

Senator CANNON. Does it get cold down there?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; it does get cold, but the principal requirement here is for food preparation.

The next project is at the Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla. It includes four line items for the total amount of $1,445,000.

The first item is for construction of a communication center at the estimated cost of $1,049,000. A new facility is required for installation of the most modern communication equipment to enable handling the increased responsibilities placed on the Navy for rapid and reliable communications for command and control of the fleet. Also, part of the proposed facility will be used as a command headquarters for the fleet air wing located at NAS, Jacksonville.

Existing communication facilities are maintained at four separate locations at Jacksonville. Several of the present buildings are of wooden construction, erected during World War II for use as barracks and flight trainer buildings and subsequently converted for use as communication facilities. Only one of the radio and teletype operating centers is located in a fireproof building and equipped with an emergency power source. None of these facilities was constructed to enable conformance to present security criteria requiring shielded conduits and shielded machine locations.

It is imprative that command headquarters of the fleet air wing be adjacent to the communication center to rapidly receive and analyze tactical information and to transmit orders to their squadrons operating in the Atlantic, Caribbean, and Gulf of Mexico on reconnaissance and antisubmarine patrols. The headquarters must have ground-to-air and air-to-ground communication and also promptly receive and send messages via the teletype communication system.

This communication center building will meet all security and communication requirements. It will allow installation of the largest equipment which permits online cryptographic services, replacing the manual system now in use. The command headquarters for the fleet air wing will complete a vital link in the increasingly important antisubmarine-warfare system.

The second item is for construction of an optical landing system at the estimated cost of $41,000. Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, now has an optical landing system installed on one runway. It is proposed to install another such landing aid at the opposite end of that runway to allow coverage for a large number of landings, as dictated by wind direction. This landing system consists of a mirror with lights which indicate to a landing pilot that he is on the proper glide slope to touch down in a specific spot on the runway. It is the same system now used for aircraft carrier landings. Carrier pilots practice with this shore mounted system for making similar landing approaches to their ship. This is extremely valuable in reducing the time required in shipboard landing practice and has proven invaluable in reducing shipboard landing accidents.

The third item is for installation of electrical distribution lines at the estimated cost of $223,000. The present system is equipped to meet a demand of up to 19,000 kilovolt-amperes and is utilized to this limit. Additional planned facilities and the normal increase in use of electrical euipment, are expected to increase the demand to 21,400 kilovolt-amperes, well beyond the existing capacity. The result will be that outages will occur, disrupting station operations, and that motors and electronic equipment will be operated at less voltage than is allowable, causing excessive heating damage and improper operation. This item will increase the capacity of electrical feeders and substations to alleviate the anticipated demand.

The final item is for the extension of the heating system at the estimated cost of $132,000. The BOQ and officers' mess are now heated by low-pressure boilers located in the BOQ. These boilers fail to meet the needs. The low pressure steam is inadequate for cooking and results in delays in food preparation and in providing hot water for washing and sterilization of kitchen utensils and for bathing.

This item will provide for extension of the station main steam system to the BOQ and mess and will permit the removal and excessing of the BOQ boilers. We estimate the cost of this modernization will be amortized in about 4 years by producing an annual saving in operation and maintenance cost of over $36,000.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

NAVAL AIR STATION, KEY WEST, FLA.

Admiral PRESSEY. Page 38, Naval Air Station, Key West, Fla., $783,000 total. The first item on 38a, the runway end zones and shoulders, $617,000.

The runway at Key West is a short one. We do not have the maximum length that is desired by either the Air Force or Navy planes operating from this station. We have recently lengthened one of the runways, but we would like now to provide better shoulders and some overrun pavements at the end of the runway to take care of long landings.

Senator CANNON. What is the length of this runway?

Admiral PRESSEY. The equivalent length of the runways is about 5,500 feet, sir, at this temperature and sea level pressure. Both runways are 7,000 feet, sir. We are operating from there now, but we have had both Naval and Air Force overrun accidents.

Senator CANNON. What kind of mission do you have there?

Admiral PRESSEY. We have combat alert elements of the Continental Air Defense there, sir, on Cuban alerts, and have for more than a year, high performance interceptors.

Senator CANNON. All right, you may proceed.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item on page 38b, an optical landing system, $166,000.

This is the second repetitive item. This was deleted by the House. We would like to reclama this, sir, and to install it for training purposes.

Senator CANNON. What was the reason the House deleted it?

Admiral PRESSEY. They felt that the two that existed at Key West were adequate for the time being. There are two systems on the runway there now.

Senator CANNON. Two optical systems?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. Why do you need the other?

Admiral PRESSEY. For each runway we would like to have these, so that every landing is made under carrier conditions. Over 30 percent of our landings occur on the other runway—on the runway which is not equipped with this system.

Senator CANNON. How many landings do you have a month?

Admiral PRESSEY. Just a minute, Mr. Chairman, I think I have that information. It is about 145,000 a year, or, about 12,000 a month, sir.

Senator CANNON. 12,000 a month and how many of those are night landings?

Admiral PRESSEY. About 10 percent of the total, sir, are instrument landings either day or night, but the optical landing system is both a day and night system, sir. It is used for all landings. It is not an instrument landing until the pilot is within visual distance of the field.

Senator CANNON. This is actually an operational station and not a training station.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

The ninth project is at the Naval Air Station, Key West, Fla. It includes two line items for a total cost of $783,000.

The first item is for construction of runway end zones and shoulders at the estimated cost of $617,000. The runways at this station end abruptly either at the water's edge or at extremely rough ground. These abrupt endings provide no room for overrun by aircraft on landing or during aborted takeoff. The shoulders paralleling the runways are also either swampy or extremely rough. Under these conditions if an aircraft should overrun the paved runway or swerve onto the shoulder, the lives of the crew would be jeopardized and the aircraft would be subject to extensive damage. With 132 aircraft of the most modern types operating from this field on operational and training missions, these deficiencies are a constant hazard. This item will provide for fill and grading of three end zones and the draining and grading of two runway shoulder areas to eliminate these hazards.

The second line item is for construction of an optical landing system at the estimated cost of $166,000. This is similar to the previously described item at Naval Air Station, Jacksonville. The station has optical landing systems on two runways. This item will provide coverage on two other runways where 32 percent of all landings must be made due to wind conditions. The training provided by these facilities is especially important at this field since it is for operational training of many new pilots, unfamiliar with the modern aircraft, who will soon deploy aboard carriers.

Senator CANNON. All right, you may proceed.

NAVAL STATION, MAYPORT, FLA.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item on page 39a at Naval Station, Mayport, Fla., structural fire and crash station at $121,000.

The present facilities at this station are two 15-year-old temporary buildings. One was designed as an antiaircraft training building and the other as a torpedo repair shop. They do not provide space for the berthing, messing, or training of the crews and seven pieces of fire-fighting equipment are kept in the open.

This is the second of four repetitive items, sir.

Senator CANNON. Have you requested this item before?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir.

Senator CANNON. Will you list this in order of priority?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; it is included in the record.

Senator CANNON. All right, you may proceed.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item, page 39b, chapel and religious education building, $300,000. It is the fifth of six repetitive items, sir, which have been previously justified. You have requested that these be listed in priorities.

Senator CANNON. This was denied last year?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. The House approved it this year.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. Our chapels had a very rough time last year, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

Admiral PRESSEY. Page 39c, an earth barricade at $46,000. We have in the last few years used Mayport as the home port for elements of the fleet, including destroyers and destroyer tenders. Their berthing in Mayport involves a shifting of ammunition from ship to ship or from ship to tender, and in order to provide a protective barrier between the pier side, the waterfront, and some permanent buildings to satisfy safety criteria, we would like to construct this barricade.

The next project is at the Naval Station, Mayport, Fla. It includes three line items in the total amount of $466,000.

The first item is for construction of a structural fire and crash station at the estimated cost of $120,000. Present facilities consist of two 15-year-old temporary buildings, one designed as an antiaircraft training building and the other as a torpedo repair shop. Their combined floor area is 2,874 square feet. They lack suitable space to provide adequately for berthing, messing, and training of

the 43-man crews. Because of the shortage of usable space, the seven pieces of firefighting equipment must remain in the open. The proposed facility will provide 6,000 square feet of space which is sufficient to accommodate the needs of the firefighters and equipment, so that they may be in a position for rapid response to fire and crash emergencies.

The second item is for construction of a chapel and religious education building at the estimated cost of $300,000. The present chapel has a seating capacity of 150 persons which is inadequate to accommodate the religious needs of the more than 19,000 officers and men assigned to the station and to supported ships, and their dependents. Further, there are no facilities for related spiritual services, such as Sunday school and religious counseling. The unsuitability of the present chapel is accentuated by its location. It is less than 100 feet from an aircraft parking and warmup ramp where noise and dust are a source of distraction and annoyance during religious services.

This line item will provide a 300-seat chapel and a religious education building which will accommodate church services, chaplain consultation, Bible classes, youth programs, and religious instruction.

The last item is for construction of an earth barricade at the estimated cost of $46,000. At this station many of the buildings are within the explosive hazard zone around the dockside, where ammunition is moved onto and from berthed ships. Two of these buildings are permanent structures, the supply warehouse and the cold storage warehouse. They and the personnel working in them will be protected from dangers of blast and fragmentation damage by construction of the proposed earth barricade.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

NAVAL AIR STATION, MIRAMAR, CALIF.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item, Naval Air Station, Miramar, Calif., an aircraft parking apron at $1,050,000, the third of seven repetitive items.

Senator CANNON. That is on the priority list that you are going to furnish us?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir, this has been done.

Senator CANNON. Do the same reasons apply here that you set forth before, that your aprons are breaking up and causing engine damage?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir. In this case we just have insufficient space. Present parking only accommodates about 60 percent of our onboard aircraft.

Senator CANNON. Do you estimate that your aircraft inventory will remain approximately the same?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. This is a reasonably new, and is a hard core master jet station on the Pacific coast, and the complement as we can see it now, remains very constant.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 40b at the same station, an aircraft fire and crash station, $93,000.

This is the third of four repetitive items, and the justification is similar to that which I have given before, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 40c, physiological training building at $498,000, the first of two repetitive items, the other training building being requested for Oceana, Va. There are no facilities at this station which can be used to train pilots and aircrewmen in the proper methods of accommodating their body performance to the high performance of modern aircraft. The training conducted in this type of building involves the use of pressure suits, night vision training, decompression, outdoor survival training, and general classroom, sir.

Senator CANNON. What facilities are you using now?

Admiral PRESSEY. The only facilities available are at North Island, and North Island is about 14 miles from this station through reasonably heavy traffic, sir, and across the ferry.

Senator CANNON. How much training do you give each crewman in this field.

Admiral PRESSEY. The course is conducted here in oxygen indoctrination, 50 students per week, in pressure breathing indoctrination, 50 students per week, full pressure suit four students per week, ejection, 50 students per week, night vision training 50 students per week, sir.

Senator CANNON. Is this training given all year around?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. That is a continuing program to keep everybody refreshed in these systems. Refresher courses are required every 2 years for each pilot and crewman.

Senator CANNON. Do you send people there on TDY to get these courses?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir. Normally they are stationed there. The courses are given while they are operating from the station, while their squadrons are home ported there and not deployed. When the carriers are in port, the carrier aircraft—these are fighters—are deployed to this field, and they continue their training at that time.

Senator CANNON. All right, you may proceed.

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 40d, aircraft systems training building, $260,000.

This is the third of eight repetitive items. At present we are doing this work, in a number of temporary wooden structures which we call "Splinterville," and they are totally inadequate, sir.

They are alongside hangars and are totally inadequate for the mockups of systems. They are overcrowded, noisy, and unventilated buildings.

Senator CANNON. What did you do for this training before?

Admiral PRESSEY. That is what we are doing now, sir, in these inadequate buildings.

Senator CANNON. Did you ever request this particular item before?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir. We have a progressive program here which we are trying to accomplish at various stations. This has not been requested from the Congress before due to a lack of funds, sir.

Senator CANNON. In other words, it didn't become totally inadequate until this year?

Admiral PRESSEY. It was totally inadequate but we had so many things inadequate that we couldn't do them all at once, sir.

Senator CANNON. You had other things that you felt were more important, is that it?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; with the limited funds provided.

Senator CANNON. All right, you may proceed.

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 40e, a recreation building at $597,000. The only gymnasium on this station is a World War II wood-frame temporary structure. It is too small for a basketball court. The only other indoor recreation facility is a bowling alley with eight lanes in a converted World War II messhall. The station is 13 miles from San Diego, and public transportation to and from the city is almost nonexistent. The proposed item will provide a gymnasium, a handball court, exercise rooms, and an eight-lane bowling alley for physical fitness and serve approximately 9,200 enlisted personnel attached to this station.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item, commissioned officers' mess, open, $418,000, the fourth of eight club items. As I mentioned, I feel they should be justified separately, sir. The only dining and recreation club facilities available at Miramar to the 600 officers on the station is the closed mess at the bachelor officers' quarters. The nearest other facilities are at San Diego. There is no scheduled public transit system from the city. Personnel must of necessity make do with what they find on the station.

The bachelor officers' quarters space that they have, the closed mess, is used for meetings normally conducted by officers and dependents at a station of this size, luncheons and get-togethers of one kind and another can only be accommodated in this closed mess which should be restricted to the members of the mess. They should not have this interference to contend with. I consider this, sir, an important element of a major installation.

The next project is at the Naval Air Station, Miramar, Calif. It includes six line items for a total of $2,916,000.

The first item is for construction of an aircraft parking apron at the estimated cost of $1,050,000. This station is the only jet fighter training station on the west coast, supporting 420 aircraft. Taking into account deployments aboard ship and to other training bases, a minimum of 315 aircraft are on board at all times. The present parking apron will allow adequate parking for only 60 percent of these aircraft. The remainder are accommodated by violating safety criteria and by methods producing inefficient and inadequate maintenance procedures. This item will relocate certain taxiway lighting to provide 64 parking spaces on 1-inch thick concrete in the area adjacent to the aircraft maintenance hangar authorized last year.

The second item is for construction of an addition to the aircraft fire and crash station at the estimated cost of $93,000. The present facility lacks adequate space for berthing and training the 30-man firefighting crew. In addition, four of the nine pieces of equipment must be parked outside. This exposure to the elements speeds deterioration of the equipment and makes it ability for rapid response to emergencies uncertain. Reliability of equipment and the ability of the crew to provide immediate aid in case of aircraft crash or fire is of paramount importance. Lost seconds can mean lost lives and aircraft. This item will provide crew and equipment the additional space needed to satisfy the requirement.

The third line item is for construction of a physiological training building at the estimated cost of $498,000. There are no facilities at this station which can be used in training pilots and aircrewmen in the proper methods of accommodating their body performance to the high performance of modern aircraft. This training includes techniques of use and maintenance of high altitude equipment, such as the full pressure flight suit. All pilots are required to take an initial course and a refresher course every 2 years. For a portion of the required training, the obsolete and overloaded decompression training unit at NAS, North Island, is being used. The proposed item will provide classrooms for night vision training, general classrooms, a decompression chamber, pressure suit facilities, and an outdoor survival training tank to satisfy this essential need.

The next line item is for construction of an addition to the aircraft systems training building at the estimated cost of $260,000. There is one modern, but undersized training building at this station. In order to make up space deficiencies it is necessary to use temporary wooden structures for the training in an area known as "Splinterville." To keep up with the advancement in the complexity of new aircraft, both pilots and maintenance personnel must receive extensive training with equipment consisting of mockups, working models, and systems in panel forms. Students, using the present overcrowded, noisy, and unventilated buildings, originally designed for other purposes, cannot be given more than a minimum of instruction needed for safe and efficient aircraft operations and maintenance. The proposed item will provide essential classrooms in an addition to the present training building.

The fifth item is for construction of a recreation building at the estimated cost of $597,000. The only gymnasium on this station is a World War II wood-frame temporary structure. It is too small for a basketball court. The only other indoor recreation facilities is a bowling alley with eight lanes in a converted World War II messhall. This station is 13 miles from San Diego and public transportation to and from the city is almost nonexistent. The proposed line item will provide a gymnasium, handball court, and exercise rooms, and an eight-lane bowling alley for improvement of physical fitness and morale of the more than 9,200 attached personnel.

The last item is for construction of a commissioned officers mess (open) at the estimated cost of $418,000. The only dining, recreation, and club facilities available to the 600 officers at this station are in the closed mess at the bachelor officers quarters. The nearest other facilities are 13 miles distant at at the Naval Air Station, San Diego. Accentuating the station's isolation, there is no scheduled public transit system from the city serving the station. Consequently, personnel without private transportation must "make do" with the limited station resources. The BOQ space is utilized for the meetings normally conducted for the officers and their dependents at a station of this size. This includes wives luncheons and similar activities which greatly interfere with the privacy of the bachelor officers. This item will provide a building for the use of assigned officers and their families, for dining and other wholesome recreational activities during off-duty hours.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir, you may proceed.

NAVAL AIR STATION, NORFOLK, VA.

Admiral PRESSEY. Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va., on page 41a, aircraft defueling facility, $103,000.

At the present time aircraft entering the overhaul and repair process at this station must defuel while parked on Marston matting and the fuel is drained into open pans. This is, of course, a very hazardous and inefficient operation, and we would like to set up a concrete defueling pad with three underground tanks for holding fuel and oil, sir.

Senator CANNON. Do you have such facilities at other locations?

Admiral PRESSEY. They would be principally required at our O. & R. stations; yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I think this is the first of these items, Admiral, that has come before us for additional money anyway.

Admiral PRESSEY. In recent years, sir, I believe that is true.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator CANNON. You indicate, Admiral, that this creates a hazard the way it is now. Have you had any incidents occur there where you have had damage to equipment or personnel?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir.

Senator CANNON. Then it hasn't proved to be too much of a hazard so far?

Admiral PRESSEY. Or else we have been very careful to monitor it, sir. Here are pictures of the existing condition.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What do you do in other places, Admiral?

Admiral PRESSEY. In other places we have a satisfactory defueling installation, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. As a part of the whole buildup?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And this is extraordinary because there are no such facilities here?

Admiral PRESSEY. They were never provided, to handle the products properly.

Senator SALTONSTALL. If this is not approved, what happens?

Admiral PRESSEY. We continue to drain these aircraft into open pans, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Into open tanks?

Admiral PRESSEY. Pans.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How big are the pans, because the airplanes must have many hundreds of gallons, don't they?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. When you say an open pan, how do you handle an open pan?

Admiral PRESSEY. I would like Mr. Hanabury to speak to this, sir.

Mr. HANABURY. Senator Saltonstall, we use anything that happens to be available, and the sizes of the pans are not large. Usually they will be cut down oil drums or containers of that nature, or plain old troughs like we used to use for feeding.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Can you reuse the fuel then?

Mr. HANABURY. Sometimes the fuel is reclaimed. The oil, for instance is reclaimed, but it is not a big operation at all, sir. It is almost like a wash rack type of operation with a tank.

Senator CANNON. In one of these pictures it looks as if it drains right out onto the ground.

Mr. HANABURY. I don't think it is actually being drained there, sir. But another factor is, of course, the airplanes normally don't come in fully loaded with gas for overhaul.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next project is at the Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va., for an aircraft defueling facility at the estimated cost of $103,000. All aircraft entering overhaul and repair processes must be defueled and purged to reduce fire and explosion hazard. The present defueling facility consists of a Marston matting apron on which aircraft are parked while fuel is drained into open pans. The heavy steel matting is twisted and bent from the high wheel loadings of modern aircraft and the underlying ground is soaked with fuel spilled during the defueling processes when the pan contents are dumped into fuel trucks. This condition itself presents a serious fire hazard to personnel and aircraft. This hazard will be eliminated by means of the proposed line item which will provide a concrete parking area and three underground tanks for holding fuel and oil.

Senator CANNON. All right, you may proceed, Admiral.

NAVAL AIR STATION, NORTH ISLAND, CALIF.

Admiral PRESSEY. At the Naval Air Station, North Island, on page 42a, an avionics and training facility at $350,000. Three patrol squadrons operate out of one large hangar at North Island. This hangar was constructed in 1941. In the center of the hangar there are what I describe as a "rabbit warren" system of lean-tos and frame structures to provide classroom shops and offices for these squadrons. They are noisy, very poorly lighted, unventilated, and inadequate for the purposes designed. In the system here we have the care of sonar buoys, navigation systems, and radars. We would like to tear these down and put a two-story structure in their place.

Senator CANNON. How many people do you service in this unit?

Admiral PRESSEY. About 750 people, sir, will be in the squadrons served by these shops and this hangar.

The 13th project is at Naval Air Station, North Island, Calif., for an Avionics and Training Facility at the estimated cost of $350,000. Three patrol squadrons operate out of one large hangar at North Island. This hangar was constructed in 1941. It did not include adequate avionics or training spaces as required by modern-day aircraft and operations. Two-story wood frame structures are located in the center of the hangar to provide space for training, ready rooms and administration. Small and inadequate shops in lean-to additions to the hangar are used for avionics shops to supplement the maintenance vans parked alongside the hangar. The squadrons conduct extensive ground training to fulfill their antisubmarine warfare mission. One of these is the replacement squadron, training replacement crews for all patrol squadrons on the west coast. Only makeshift training spaces are available to this squadron for this important purpose and these are noisy, poorly lighted, and unventilated. The

avionics equipment in patrol aircraft requires extensive training of flight crews and extensive, high quality maintenanec. These systems include such equipment as sonobuoys, doppler radar navigational systems, radios, and radar.

This item will provide a permanent, two-story structure in the center of the hangar which will be specifically designed for training space and avionics equipment maintenance.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

NAVAL AIR STATION, OCEANA, VA.

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 43a at Naval Air Station, Oceana, Va., a physiological training building at $503,000, the second of two repetitive items. The justification is the same. There are no facilities here. This is a new requirement that is partially being accomplished at Naval Air Station, Norfolk, which is 20 miles away, sir.

Senator CANNON. Why can't you continue it there?

Admiral PRESSEY. Well, at Naval Air Station, Norfolk, is not an operating station for this type of aircraft. It is an O. & R. station. They do not have all the facilities there, and there is considerable lost time to transport personnel this distance, sir. Our carrier squadrons are operating and training from, and are based at Oceana, and we would like to collocate the training.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How many students would you have there at any one time, Admiral?

Admiral PRESSEY. It would be approximately the same as I have mentioned before, sir. Each pilot and crew member require reindoctrination every 2 years, and we will keep under training about 204 men, roughly, at one time, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And how are you doing this work now?

Admiral PRESSEY. It is done in makeshift training classes. It is done at Norfolk Naval Air Station, and it is down aboard ship when the squadrons are embarked, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is an effort to concentrate that training in one place.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; the facilities that we have do not provide for the load that we have.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, before we forget it, Admiral, I would appreciate a brief report on this defueling in other places. If it is as bad as those pictures indicate at this place, we have never encountered that problem before as far as I know in a good many years. I would be interested if you would select half a dozen Navy stations and perhaps give us a brief written report for the record as to how that is done.

Admiral PRESSEY. Sir, perhaps I could answer your question now, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I don't want to take the chairman's time but I think it is important.

Senator CANNON. I think that is a very good suggestion.

Admiral PRESSEY. This is normally a problem only at our overhaul and repair stations, where aircraft are coming in for rework. Only there would we have occasion to do frequent defueling, and the fueling facilities do not exist at these other stations, and have been put in for

some time, or have been put in as part of a parking apron or of a fueling facility.

They are there. They may not have been identified or come to your attention as part of the projects, but I believe that most of these have been in for some years.

Senator CANNON. Would it be impractical to give us a brief report?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I thank you, Mr. Chairman.

(The information requested is as follows:)

At three other major east coast overhaul and repair activities (1) MCAS Cherry Point, N.C., (2) NAS Jacksonville, Fla., and (3) Quonset Point, R.I., the aircraft defueling operation is accomplished as follows on portions of concrete aprons and pads separated from buildings by varying distances:

(*a*) The bulk of the fuel remaining in the aircraft fuel cells is pumped into tanks for reclamation.

(*b*) The residual fuel which cannot be pumped out is drained into receptacles and also pumped into these tanks. A separate tank or tanker is required for each type of fuel, i.e., JP–5, 115/145, etc. The principal problem at NAS Norfolk is lack of a suitable existing concrete apron or pad and tanks to conduct this operation without undue hazard to personnel and damage to aircraft and equipment by having to maneuver them in an unpaved area.

Senator CANNON. Also, Admiral, on this item for the physiological training building, you have requested two new ones. I wish you would give us a full report for the record showing where you do the training, and the numbers involved at the present time, because it appears to me that if you use these stations with what you already have on a year-round basis, you certainly have excess capacity. You only put a pilot through this training once every 2 years as I understand it.

You don't put all of your people through some of the training that is here, and it seems to me that you may be getting quite a substantial excess capacity if you use the capacity that you already have.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

(The information requested is as follows:)

The total Navy and Marine aviation personnel requiring physiological training facilities is 40,166. This includes both pilots and aircrewmen. These personnel require physiological training at a minimum of once every 2 years.

At the present time, physiological training for the North Island-Miramar complex is conducted at North Island and the Norfolk-Oceana complex at Norfolk. Inasmuch as this training is primarily for the pilots and crews of attack-fighter aircraft, the facilities should be located at Miramar and Oceana where these types of aircraft are based. There are no excess facilities for this training. The contrary is true. With the advent of the multipilot type aircraft that the Navy is now utilizing, the number of pilots and aircrewmen needing training is on the increase.

The personnel requiring training in the requested facilities at Naval Air Station, Oceana, and Naval Air Station, Miramar, come from squadrons based at these stations. In addition, the Oceana facility supports reserve squadrons from as far away as Naval Air Station, New York, and Naval Air Station, Columbus, Ohio. Similarly, students will come from as far away as Naval Air Station, Denver, to use the Miramar facility.

To accommodate the present-day workload of students, amounting to 204 student training courses per week at Oceana and Miramar, new facilities are required while retaining the present facilities at Norfolk for limited use, and completely discontinuing classes at North Island.

Senator CANNON. All right, you may proceed.

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 43b, environmental control for avionics shops at $93,000.

This is air conditioning to provide climate and dust control in shops working with very sensitive electronics equipment, sir.

Senator CANNON. Is this the same area where you have been performing this work in the past?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. You have been doing it without the air conditioning?

Mr. HANABURY. No, sir, we have no air conditioning.

Admiral PRESSEY. No air conditioning at all. You can do your work under these conditions, sir, but the results are not accurate. Tests are unreliable. Dust control is impossible, and will cause trouble with printed circuits and other sensitive equipment. The sophistication of electronic equipment of aircraft has required us to go into clean rooms for this work, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir, you may proceed.

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 43c, ground handling equipment building at $310,000.

This is to provide storage for the equipment used in handling aircraft and for its upkeep and maintenance. It is such things as forklift trucks, tow tractors, tools, workstands, aircraft servicing equipment. There are 9,000 pieces of this equipment there now and they are either kept in the open or scattered in temporary buildings erected during the Korean conflict, or in the corners of hangars.

This item provides the essential equipment maintenance shops and classrooms for the training of personnel in their use.

Senator CANNON. You say you have 9,000 pieces?

Admiral PRESSEY. 9,000, sir.

The next project is at the Naval Air Station, Oceana, Va. It includes three line items for a total of $906,000.

The first item is for construction of a physiological training building at the estimated cost of $503,000. This is similar to the item at Naval Air Station, Miramar, which I discussed previously. Training in the use of physiological equipment and procedures has become extremely important with the introduction of modern high-speed and high-altitude aircraft. Among the courses taught are the proper use of oxygen equipment, pressure breathing, full pressure suit indoctrination, ejection seat use, and night vision training. Classes are now taught in temporary facilities, omitting parts of those courses which require special facilities. This item will provide specialized classrooms and facilities, including an altitude and explosive decompression chamber.

The second item is for environmental control for avionics shop at the estimated cost of $93,000. The avionics shops at this station have an increased workload due to the increasing complexity of equipment on supported fleet aircraft. Heat from the equipment must be dissipated to reduce equipment breakdown, to obtain reliable tests and to improve personnel efficiency. Control of humidity is necessary to prevent arcing of high voltages. Dust control is necessary to prevent damage to printed circuits and other sensitive equipment. This station supports 4 complete carrier groups and other units with a total

of 305 aircraft. The avionics support for these aircraft is being accomplished to the limited extent possible with present facilities, in a shop in each of two hangars. This item will provide environmental control systems in these two shops. Without this item, avionics equipment vital to the completion of the aircraft mission, cannot be adequately maintained and will lack a satisfactory degree of reliability.

The final item is for construction of a ground handling equipment building at the estimated cost of $310,000. There are no facilities in the hangars for upkeep, maintenance, and storage of equipment used in the handling and servicing of aircraft. This equipment includes fork-lift trucks, tow tractors, various tools, maintenance workstands, and aircraft servicing equipment. There are over 9,000 pieces of such equipment on this station which are either kept in the open or utilize the protection afforded by scattered temporary buildings erected during the Korean conflict. The increasingly complex maintenance procedures for modern aircraft require extensive ground support equipment and dictate that the equipment be adequately maintained. This item will provide the essential equipment maintenance shops and classrooms for the training of personnel using the equipment.

Senator CANNON. All right, you may proceed.

NAVAL AIR STATION, QUONSET POINT, R.I.

Admiral PRESSEY. At Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, R.I., on page 44a, an aircraft carrier pier at $204,000. The title is not descriptive of this project, sir. It involves the construction of a pylon off the end of an existing pier with a 185-foot catwalk leading out to it, to provide secure berthing for carriers which now overlap the end of the pier. The stresses and strains provided by this overhanging have torn out our moorings in high winds.

This is the cheapest way that we can provide a secure berthing extension.

Senator CANNON. Have you had any accidents up there.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. Before?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir, at considerable expense. This has occurred, sir for a number of years.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 44c, aircraft maintenance shops at $666,000. The hangars at this station are deficient at the squadron level maintenance for the 217 assigned aircraft. Minor repairs and the storage of equipment is done now by the line crewmen and maintenance personnel in a number of old, small quonset huts that are on the runway side of the hangars, and some makeshift, old wood frame buildings detached from the hangars on the inside. We would like to do away with these, and provide modern lean-to additions to the four hangars. The temporary buildings are badly deteriorated. They do not have heating or lighting. They were put up as a temporary measure.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How many airplanes are in there at any one time, Admiral?

Admiral PRESSEY. Well, sir, this would vary. There are 217 assigned to the station, but we would find at times many more than

that, and sometimes fewer. May I submit for the record an average on-board figure?

Senator CANNON. Yes, sir, if you will.

(The information requested is as follows:)

An average of 150 aircraft are on board at all times. This takes into account the normal deployment of squadrons based here and also includes the average transient aircraft requiring servicing.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is a problem where you need to provide facilities for maintenance of these planes in the winter as well as in the summer, in other than the old quonset huts?

Admiral PRESSEY. Sir, these are for the crews and their equipment, a small workshop and storage where small jobs are done at the very lowest level of maintenance.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator CANNON. This will be a place to take the movable equipment out of the aircraft for line maintenance, is that right?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. The aircraft would be outside on the line. The equipment is repaired inside and placed back in the aircraft?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. These would be jobs that would normally take just a few minutes or an hour, sir.

The next project is at the Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, R.I. It includes two items in the amount of $870,000.

The first item is for improvement of an aircraft carrier pier at the estimated cost of $204,000. The existing berthing pier is 1,170 feet long, but only 770 feet has suitable depth of water alongside for carrier berthing. Various Atlantic Fleet carriers, homeported here and at other nearby stations, must berth at the air station on occasion, to load and unload aircraft and obtain other routine services. When carriers of the approximately 900 feet long *Essex* class, for example, moor at the pier, approximately 130 feet of the carrier projects beyond the pier. This exposed portion of the ship is subjected to tremendous pressures from the winds blowing up Narrangansett Bay. There is constant danger that the lines from the ship to the pier will part, or that the mooring bitts will be pulled loose. Only recently a severe storm caused several bollards to be broken loose. The repair cost was $30,000. This item will provide a 185-foot extension to the berthing length of the present pier by the construction of a piling cluster and a catwalk. It will eliminate the danger to ship and waterfront facilities.

The second item is for construction of aircraft maintenance shops at the estimated cost of $666,000. The hangars at this station are deficient in squadron level maintenance space for the 217 assigned aircraft. As an expedient, quonset huts and prefabricated shacks are being used by line-crewmen and other maintenance personnel for minor maintenance and repairs and for storing equipment. These temporary buildings are deteriorating, lack heating, lighting, and other utilities. The missions of the assigned carrier air antisubmarine squadrons and the airborne early warning squadrons are adversely

affected by these conditions. Maintenance of their operating schedules is plagued by failures to complete work properly and on time. This item will provide necessary lean-to additions to four hangars, furnishing the needed space and protection from the elements.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR STATION, REAM FIELD, CALIF.

Admiral PRESSEY. At the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Ream Field, Calif., on page 45a, helicopter landing pads at $304,000.

This is the only Navy helicopter field on the west coast. It supports a utility squadron and five antisubmarine warfare squadrons, a total of 83 aircraft.

At present our helicopters are parking on what was a fixed wing aircraft runway. The runway itself is not large enough to handle the aircraft and is so located that the approach pattern of the aircraft bring them over populated areas in a residential development. Nor is there night lighting on these pads. We would like to construct nine properly sited and lighted concrete pads, 100 feet square, to provide for these helicopters.

Senator CANNON. This item was denied last year, was it not?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. Did you use these present facilities up to that time? Did you use the present facilities?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; we did, but one of the difficulties is that we are converting to a much larger helicopter, and they require, I believe, about twice the parking space, isn't that correct?

Mr. HANABURY. Yes, sir.

Admiral PRESSEY. Per plane.

Senator CANNON. What helicopter do you use there now?

Admiral PRESSEY. The SH34J is presently used and we are converting to the SH3A, sir.

Senator CANNON. When will you start changing the inventory?

Admiral PRESSEY. I believe that has already started, sir.

Senator CANNON. How much more space is required as a result of the change?

Admiral PRESSEY. Well, sir, we have a total requirement for 10,000 square yards and we have 8,800 at present. This is based on the new types.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

Admiral PRESSEY. I would say they require roughly twice as much per aircraft. Sir, I am not sure, but I believe that these items at Ream Field may have run into difficulty last year because of the question as to permanency of the field. There were some real estate developmental plans being considered down there last year.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, that is on 45b, the next item. How do you tie these two items in together, because you are asking for some helicopter landing pads on 45a, and also for an additional parking apron on 45b.

Admiral PRESSEY. I may have erred, sir, in confusing the two items. At the present time the abandoned runway is used for both parking and landing practice. On the aircraft parking apron on page 45b, at $1,360,000, we have 83 helicopters parked on an 84,900-square-yard

area, which is adequate for only 32 of the jet engine helicopters, and, as I said, with the larger diameter rotors, this has become critical.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Is it clear that Ream Field is going to be a permanent establishment?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And this buildup of private interests on land adjacent to the station boundaries will not affect it?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir, not any more. I believe that problem has been resolved by revisions of operating procedures. The development is to the west of it, and we do not anticipate any critical interference.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You are really asking us for approximately $1,700,000 to develop landing pads and parking areas?

Admiral PRESSEY. And aircraft ready fuel storage.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

Admiral PRESSEY. The item, on page 45c for an aircraft ready fuel storage tank at $29,000, will provide a 10-day on-station jet fuel supply, JP–5. At the present time the fuel is provided by truck delivery. This requires repeated deliveries, and no ample backup of reserve supply is onboard.

The 16th project in this group is at the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Ream Field, Calif. It consists of three line items for a total of $1,693,000.

The first line item is for construction of helicopter landing pads at the estimated cost of $304,000. This field is the only fleet helicopter base on the west coast. It supports a utility squadron and 5 antisubmarine warfare squadrons with a total of 83 aircraft. These units conduct various training operations continuously, including approaches and actual landings. The present landing practice pads are on an abandoned runway. These pads are near the field boundaries. This makes it necessary to have the landing pattern pass over an area outside the boundaries which is being considered for rapid commercial buildup by private interests. The pads are also too closely spaced to allow their maximum use to satisfy training requirements, and they are inadequately lighted for night practice. The proposed item, by providing nine properly sited, spaced, and lighted 100-foot-square concrete pads, will eliminate these deficiencies.

The second item is for an aircraft parking apron at the estimated cost of $1,360,000. The station has a serious shortage of aircraft parking space. At present, 83 helicopters park on an 84,900-square-yard area which, by normal safety criteria, is large enough for only 32. This deficiency is now critical as jet engine helicopters, with their larger diameter rotors, are replacing the smaller piston engine types. The crowded parking is especially dangerous due to the whirling rotors, the accompanying rotor blast, and the fire hazard caused by the highly flammable fuselages. It prevents the performance of safe, adequate maintenance of the aircraft. This item will provide for construction of 161,439 square yards of additional parking apron.

The last line item is for an aircraft ready fuel storage tank at the estimated cost of $29,000. With the introduction of jet engine helicopters to the station, it is necessary to provide a 10-day supply of jet fuel storage. This will generate a requirement for storage of 247,300 gallons of JP–5 fuel to meet the planned base capacity of 113 jet helicopters. Tankage of 125,000 gallons capacity is now available for this

purpose. The deficiency will be alleviated by construction of the proposed tank of 50,000 gallons capacity.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

NAVAL AUXILIARY LANDING FIELD, SAN CLEMENTE ISLAND, CALIF.

Admiral PRESSEY. On San Clemente Island, Calif., the naval auxiliary Landing Field, a bachelor officers' quarters at $176,000.

This is the second of seven. This is to provide for a 20-man addition. The military and civilian personnel requiring BOQ spaces averages 80.

At the present time we have only 55 adequate spaces there. There is an increasing tempo of flight operations, and an increasing number of naval and civilian contractor personnel involved in research problems here. The only housing provided is that provided by the Navy on the island which is 65 miles off the California coast.

Senator CANNON. You are furnishing us a list of priorities of repetitive items of this nature, aren't you?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; the BOQ list has been included in the record.

NAVAL AIR STATION, SANFORD, FLA.

The next item on page 47, the Naval Air Station, Sanford, Fla. It consists of six line items in the amount of $6,185,000.

Mr. Chairman, the House denied approval of this project based on information we furnished the House Armed Services Committee during their hearings.

At that time the Navy was studying the possible closure of this station, and the transfer of its essential functions to another station. This study has been completed. It was the conclusion that we must continue to operate Sanford. We propose to defer for another year, however, three of the six line items. These are the runway, taxiway lighting, and landing acquisition; the aircraft control tower; and the BOQ with mess and land acquisition associated with it.

This reduces the total project by $5,319,000. We do ask your favorable consideration of the remaining three line items for the total amount of $866,000.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What are those three items, please?

Admiral PRESSEY. Those three line items, sir, are the aircraft maintenance hangar at $644,000, a repetitive item. We have one World War II land-plane hangar and three small two-plane hangars with no shops or office space now. We are grossly deficient in hangar space.

The aircraft power check facility at $105,000. The existing facility consists of one engine test stand designed to be used for power checks on engines not installed in aircraft, and without the capability of facing an aircraft and engine into the wind for a complete check. It is used on a makeshift basis for installed engines, but a full power turnup cannot be accomplished.

The third item is the sewer system, on page 47f, at $117,000. Septic tanks are now used for the sewage disposal. The main tank is already overloaded, and the addition of new facilities will bring further overloading and result in excessive maintenance. The tanks were installed

when the population was only about 2,300 people, and it now serves a population of 3,423 people.

This item will provide gravity sanitary sewerlines to serve the main expansion area of the station, and will eliminate the septic tanks now in use.

Senator CANNON. In February you notified the committee that you wanted to increase your estimates on the control tower and the runway extension, and after that we were advised that all the items could be dropped since the fate of the base was in doubt.

Now you are asking that these three items consisting of the hangar, the power check facility, and the sewer system be reinstated. I would like to ask you specifically is this station definitely to be retained as far as you are concerned, and if it is, what was the reason for this vacillating in the past?

Admiral PRESSEY. Well, sir, if you may recall that Mr. McNamara had directed a very careful study of existing base installations throughout the Department of Defense. Prior to his directive, the Navy had begun to study possibilities of closure on its own, and we had reached the point where vertical closures were necessary to live within the money that we had left.

These two studies coincided. At the time we appeared before the House, it appeared to us from the first reports we had that there was a possibility that Sanford could be closed.

We had recently received reprograming authority from the Appropriations Committees of Congress to build three structures down there to take care of a very important and newly developed reconnaissance aircraft. These were underway. Nevertheless, we felt that economy could be served by closure. We therefore expressed to the House Armed Services Committee that we felt it would be prudent that these six items be deferred at that time.

Subsequent to that, and only shortly hereafter, we completed our study of this installation, and found that we could not close it, that it must remain open. We could not relocate these attack aircraft and their reconnaissance conversion types. The deferral of the six items is only a deferral. We will require them later. But they are associated. The control tower cannot be used without the runway extension, and the bachelor officers' quarters is desirable, since our officers are living in civilian accommodations in town. It is costing us money, and it is not a desirable situation, but it can be deferred.

We have deferred these in order to gain money for other high priority projects. We deferred these in favor of the hypervelocity wind tunnel at the NOL, White Oak, Md.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Are you through, Admiral? I don't want to interrupt you.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How are you landing airplanes there now?

Admiral PRESSEY. We have a runway there now, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You have a runway, but you are asking for a $4 million increase?

Admiral PRESSEY. We are deferring that this year, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Yes, I understand.

Admiral PRESSEY. But we do want an additional runway there, a second runway.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I am wondering whether you aren't putting the cart before the horse. If you are going to go forward with this project, and this is a field that you are going to keep, it would seem to me that we ought to certainly consider the runway and the control tower and so on ahead of a power check facility and a maintenance hangar and a sewer system. If you are going to go forward with this project, why shouldn't we go forward with the whole $6.3 million this year, or else cut out the whole $6.3 million until it is absolutely clear what is going to happen.

Admiral PRESSEY. Well, sir, we found ourselves in a financial bind in the preparation of this program. We found ourselves picking up at a late date deferrals from last year's program and then we were faced with two or three emergencies including our water situation at Guantanamo. The Secretary of the Navy, in this case, decided that he would place a higher priority on the hypervelocity wind tunnel we have requested again in this year's program, than he would place upon the runway at Sanford, Fla.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Assume, Admiral, that there is another budget cut next year. We don't know yet what is going to happen. If this hasn't a very high priority this year, will it have a top priority next year in your opinion?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; it would. It would have a reasonably high priority. Right now the one runway we have is short. It is not the best wind runway, and it leads over the town of Sanford. The purpose of the second runway is to provide an alternate for better wind conditions. These are very high performance and heavy aircraft, and in fact, the largest attack aircraft the Navy operates, and we would like to make the approach over unsettled areas.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Admiral, it would seem to me that this would require us either to go forward in full or not at all, and it would also seem to me, that we ought to have a letter either from the Secretary of the Navy or the Secretary of Defense saying that if we do part of this this year, then we could expect to have this as a top priority next year.

My own thought would be to either put the whole thing in or leave the whole thing out, but not to approve a sewer and a hangar without the runway and the control tower. To me those would come first.

Admiral PRESSEY. Well, sir, we haven't got a sewer, and we need a sewer.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Well, I agree.

Admiral PRESSEY. And we haven't got the hangars, and the aircraft are building up. This aircraft has the most sophisticated equipment in it that we have in the Navy.

It is a high-priority program in the Department of Defense.

Senator SALTONSTALL. With the acting chairman's approval, I would most respectfully recommend that we ask for a letter from the Secretary of the Navy on this base.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. Will you provide us that, Admiral, for the record?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is said with no criticism of you, Admiral.

Admiral PRESSEY. It would be most damaging to us, sir, if we were not able to proceed with some construction at Sanford this year, from the point of view of carrying on this program.

Senator CANNON. You say that is the A–3A5 airplane. Is that what we used to call the AJ–3, the Vigilante.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; the A–3J.

Senator CANNON. What is the A–5? What is that?

Admiral PRESSEY. The A–5 is a later designation for the former A–3J. The RA–5C is a conversion to a reconnaissance model.

Senator CANNON. I see. It is the same basic airplane though?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. Do you have these located at any other locations?

Admiral PRESSEY. This is the only training area. Last year when we notified the committee, sir, we revised the training program from the original plan to train at Whidbey and Sanford, to Sanford only, so that now both the east and west coast aircraft will be trained at Sanford.

They will operate from Whidbey and will be home ported there, but operated aboard ship on the west coast, and aboard ship on the east coast.

Senator CANNON. But you would not expect to build up a training station at Whidbey?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir. We will do all of our training at Sanford. We consider it more economical to install this very high priced equipment and training facilities at one place than at two. It is cheaper to fly the airplanes back for training and some of the crews, than to duplicate the system. Also we are now expecting a total of about 90 aircraft of this type.

Senator CANNON. Do you have a better built-up station at Whidbey or is this station better?

Admiral PRESSEY. The Whidbey station itself, all told, is better. Its facilities are better, but there are no facilities there which could accommodate this particular squadron and its reconnaissance mission, sir.

Senator CANNON. You will furnish us a letter from the Secretary then on that?

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., May 22, 1964.

Hon. JOHN C. STENNIS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Military Construction, Senate Armed Services Committee, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This letter is in response to your request for additional information relative to the Naval Air Station, Sanford, Fla., and military construction for this field.

Sanford has been the Atlantic Fleet operational training site for heavy attack aircraft since 1955. A similar training site for Pacific Fleet heavy attack squadrons exists at the Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Wash. With the advent of the A5 Vigilante reconnaissance aircraft as an operational replacement for the present A3 Skywarrior aircraft a decision was made to consolidate training for both fleets in this aircraft at one site—Naval Air Station, Sanford. This decision was the outgrowth of financial inability to provide expensive training facilities and devices, aircraft spares, ground support equipment, and specialized tools at two widely separated locations. It also will provide better utilization of technically trained personnel.

In order to meet urgent and basic requirements for commencement of this specialized training, $1,862,000 was authorized and funded in fiscal year 1963 for

facilities at Sanford to support the initial training program. Military construction for subsequent years was planned and programed to provide the additional facilities required to support combat readiness training in this highly sophisticated aircraft. A 5-year military construction development program was envisioned at a cost of approximately $13 million commencing in fiscal year 1964.

In support of this development program the Congress authorized and appropriated $1,138,000 for military construction at Sanford in fiscal year 1964 and an additional $6,185,000 was contained in the Navy's fiscal year 1965 military construction program. The balance of the overall development requirements was proposed for subsequent years.

In late 1963 the Secretary of Defense requested each of the service Secretaries to review their base inventories with a view toward effecting economies through feasible consolidations or closures. The Naval Air Station, Sanford, was included in the Navy's review of its aviation shore establishment.

In the early phases of the study it appeared that it would be economical and feasible to relocate the Naval Air Station, Sanford, mission to the Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Fla. Although additional substantial military construction would be required at Cecil Field, there was evidence of a possible maintenance and operations savings. Accordingly, the Navy proceeded to complete its Sanford study in detail.

Based on the preliminary indications that a move from Sanford might be feasible, it appeared prudent to refrain from expending fiscal year 1964 military construction funds and defer requesting additional authority and funds in fiscal year 1965 until all facts were known. Therefore, the fiscal year 1964 funds were not expended and the fiscal year 1965 Sanford military construction projects were withdrawn at the hearings before the House Armed Services Committee and deferred in favor of the hypervelocity wind tunnel, Naval Ordnance Laboratory, White Oak, Md., which had been denied funding in fiscal year 1964.

Subsequent to the House hearings, the detailed study of Sanford was completed. All aspects of the mission and functions of Naval Air Station, Sanford, and Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, including aircraft base loading, available airspace, operational training areas, carrier deck loading, operational facilities, etc., were thoroughly investigated. The results proved conclusively that it was not feasible to relocate the Sanford mission to Cecil Field and that the importance of the present and future programs at Naval Air Station, Sanford, dictated a high priority on the stated requirements and removed any doubt as to their validity.

In the interim, however, the fiscal year 1964 military construction funds for Sanford had been committed to the construction of emergency water and power facilities at the Naval Base, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and the fiscal year 1965 military construction program items had been deferred in favor of the Naval Ordnance Laboratory hypervelocity wind tunnel.

With the validation of a continuing requirement for Naval Air Station, Sanford, the Chief of Naval Operations reexamined the proposed fiscal year 1965 military construction program and proposed to defer certain other items in the original fiscal year 1965 authorization bill in order to reinstate the most urgent items and minimum needs for Sanford. Consideration has also been given to funding the fiscal year 1964 items which were "defunded" in the urgent reprograming action for Guantanamo, while remaining within the approved new obligational authority of $278 million.

The urgent items responsive to the immediate needs at Sanford are those originally funded in fiscal year 1964 and three of those now contained in the fiscal year 1965 program. These projects are:

Year	Item	Cost
Fiscal year 1964	Hangar, shops, and offices	$357,000
	Aircraft parking apron	781,000
	Subtotal	1,138,000
Fiscal year 1965	Hangar	644,000
	Sewer system	117,000
	Aircraft power check facility	105,000
	Subtotal	866,000
	Grand total	2,004,000

Three items in the original fiscal year 1965 program have been deferred to fiscal year 1966. They are:

Item:	Cost
Runway and taxiway	$4,312,000
Aircraft control tower	131,000
BOQ	876,000
Total	5,319,000

The deferral of these items until fiscal year 1966 will not seriously affect the operational training capability at Sanford and will permit retention of the Naval Ordnance Laboratory hypervelocity wind tunnel in the fiscal year 1965 military construction program.

The present Sanford runway system can temporarily satisfy operations under most weather conditions. Therefore, deferral of the new runway until fiscal year 1966, while operationally undesirable, is acceptable as a calculated risk. Since the proposed control tower is complementary to this runway, its deferral is also acceptable. The deferral of the BOQ is acceptable since the officers concerned can continue to live on the local economy until this item is funded.

Conversely, the hangars, shops, offices, parking apron, and power-check facility are paramount and urgently required to support training in the operation and maintenance of complex equipment. The sewer system expansion serves the new buildings proposed and is therefore also required. Early initiation of construction of these items in fiscal year 1965 will provide usable facilities when needed.

In view of the inherent limitations on military construction funds and the many operational requirements for those funds, the program now proposed best meets the overall military requirements of the Navy and provides the most urgent facilities needed at the Naval Air Station, Sanford, Fla.

I trust this information is sufficiently explanatory to satisfy the needs of your committee. If I can be of further assistance please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

KENNETH E. BELIEU,
Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Installations and Logistics).

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right, you may proceed.

NAVAL AIR STATION, WHIDBEY ISLAND, WASH.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item, sir, is on page 48, Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Wash., aircraft holding apron at $164,000.

We have propeller-driven aircraft and jet aircraft both on this station. There is now not sufficient room at the end of the narrow runways and taxiways to allow a jet aircraft to move past a propeller aircraft warming up for takeoff and blocking the entrance to the runway.

This provides a holding apron alongside the taxiway at the takeoff end of the primary runway to allow free movement on the taxiway at all times, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

Admiral PRESSEY. Page 48b, telephone exchange building, $295,000.

The existing telephone exchange is in a small temporary wood frame building which is in very poor structural condition. We have 1,000 square feet of space but we require at least 2,400 square feet to handle this phone system. The equipment is obsolete, unreliable, and overloaded. The exchange also supports the station's radio and radar control lines, all air-ground communication equipment, long-range teletype and radio equipment, search and rescue lines, and all operational and administrative telephone lines.

We desire to put in a new building, and to provide for the installation of new, modern, and expanded commercial equipment, sir.

Senator CANNON. What was the reason that was denied in 1964, do you recall?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir.

The final project in this group is at the Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Wash. It consists of two line items for a total of $459,000.

The first item is for construction of an aircraft holding apron at the estimated cost of $164,000. The majority of aircraft operations at this field are divided into two categories: Those generated by the propeller-driven patrol aircraft, and those generated by the heavy attack jet aircraft.

The jet aircraft require no warmup of engines as do the propeller aircraft. Also, the jet aircraft burn fuel at an extremely high rate when on the ground. This dictates that they must be gotten off the ground as fast as possible to operate at maximum range. With the present narrow taxiway system at Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, the jet aircraft are blocked from entrance to the runway by warming-up propeller aircraft. This item will provide an aircraft holding apron alongside the taxiway at the takeoff end of the primary runway to allow free movement on the taxiway at all times.

The second line item is for a telephone exchange building at the estimated cost of $295,000. The existing exchange is located in the basement of a small temporary wood frame training building which is in poor structural condition. It provides only 1,000 square feet of space as compared to the requirement for 2,400 square feet. Existing equipment is obsolete, unreliable, and overloaded. This exchange supports the station's radio and radar control lines, air-ground communication equipment, long-range teletype and radio communications, search and rescue lines, and all operational and administrative telephones. The technical and operational advances in the use of these supported equipment which have increased their usage, have generated the need for the proposed facility.

Senator CANNON. All right, you may proceed.

MARINE CORPS, AIR STATIONS

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, BEAUFORT, S.C.

Admiral PRESSEY. We now proceed, sir, to Marine Corps air stations

First on page 49a at Beaufort, S.C., airfield lighting at $121,000.

This is the fourth of nine repetitive items. This is centerline lighting. I will provide the priority list as you requested.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 49b, the aircraft power check facilities at $31,000.

We have more than 100 jet fighter and attack aircraft attached here. We need 12 full power turnups each day. This takes about an hour and a quarter to insure proper engine performance. The existing facility is substandard because it is too small for modern aircraft, and part of the deflectors has been destroyed.

It cannot handle the present load but we will retain it for limited use since scheduling of the facility is difficult due to the fact that power check requirements are neither uniform nor completely predictable.

Our request here would provide a concrete test pad capable of handling one aircraft at a time with tiedowns and a blast deflector.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

Admiral PRESSEY. At this point, sir, in the House approved bill a line item was authorized at the Marine Corps Auxiliary Landing Field, Camp Pendleton, Calif., for an aircraft systems training building for $150,000. It is not included in S. 2467, but we propose to recommend amending the Senate bill when we come to a related line item at the Marine Corps Air Facility, New River, N.C., to include the Camp Pendleton item.

Senator CANNON. All right, you may proceed.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next group of naval weapons facilities projects in the program before you, is for Marine Corps air stations. They include 24 line items at 7 locations for a total amount of $9,264,000. These stations are required for operational training of Marine Corps aviation personnel in various combat functions, including close air support of Marine ground forces, fleet gunnery training, and augmentation of the Navy's fleet operations. All projects in this group are included in program III for support of the general purpose forces.

Mr. Chairman, earlier in my testimony I mentioned that certain modifications to the Navy's program have been approved. Two such revisions, one related to the other, occur in this category. The net result is to increase the total amount for this group of projects by $31,000, to a new total of $9,395,000. With your permission, I shall explain the changes when we turn to the first item in the group which is affected by the revision.

The first project is at the Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, S.C. It includes two line items for a total of $152,000.

The first line item is for construction of airfield lighting at the estimated cost of $121,000. This is similar to the items previously discussed for Naval Station, Adak, and Naval Air Station, Cecil Field. This field is used in all weather conditions by Marine fighter and attack squadrons training to be in constant readiness for deployment.

It has been determined by extensive testing that the proposed runway centerline lighting is an invaluable aid to safe landing under poor visibility conditions. It supplements the runway edge lighting and reduces the danger encountered at the point when the pilot must transfer from a radar controlled letdown to visual conditions for actual touchdown. This lighting will reduce waveoffs, missed approaches, and diversions to other fields.

The second item is for construction of Aircraft Power Check Facilities at the estimated cost of $31,000. This item is basically similar to the item proposed at NAS, Sanford, except that it is for servicing fighter type rather than the larger twin engine heavy attack aircraft. This station has more than 100 jet fighter and attack aircraft attached.

Maintenance of the aircraft engines generates a need for an average of 12 full power turnups each day. A 1¼-hour turnup is necessary to insure proper engine performance prior to releasing the aircraft for flight. The existing power check facility is substandard because it is too small for modern aircraft and a portion of the deflector has been destroyed. It cannot handle the present load but will be retained for limited use since scheduling use of the facility is difficult due to the fact that power check requirements are neither uniform nor completely predictable. This item will provide a concrete test pad, capable of handling one aircraft at a time, with tiedowns and a blast deflector.

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, CHERRY POINT, N.C.

Yes, sir; the next item, sir, is on page 50b at Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, N.C., an aircraft systems training building at $224,000, the fifth of eight repetitive items of this type.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir. Your previous statement with respect to these items would be the same?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. And you will furnish us the order of priority list?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 50c, aircraft maintenance shops at $1,851,000. Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point supports 11 Fleet Marine Force squadrons, a jet training squadron, a station operations and engineering squadron, plus transient aircraft, totaling 280.

Two of the existing hangars were built in 1942 to accommodate patrol planes. The large hangars have temporary enclosures in the center area for shop spaces, and small shop spaces are located along the sides of the hangars. To provide the minimum space required for adequate maintenance and storage, a number of quonset huts, utility buildings and makeshift cubicles on the hangar decks have been pressed into use.

None of these temporary facilities were designed to meet modern jet aircraft requirements. Power and other utility outlets are inadequate. Lighting is archaic, and the heating system will not provide warmth during cold weather to allow proper bolt torque and the physical discomforts contribute to the possibility of human error.

We are introducing twin-engine fighter and attack aircraft, incorporating complex electronic and associated armament systems and the scope of aircraft maintenance has increased manifold.

Our ground support equipment has also greatly increased and there is an urgent need for protective storage. This item would provide for construction of maintenance shops in the two existing hangars, and leanto additions for equipment storage, and for an alteration of the existing shops and offices.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item on page 50d, HAWK equipment maintenance shop, $104,000.

This is the first of four repetitive items. The others—there is a second at Cherry Point, one of these supports the HAWK battalion and the other a combat battalion, Marine Corps Air Facility at Santa Ana, Calif., and Marine Corps base at Camp Pendleton, Calif. These facilities are required for the maintenance and repair of specialized combat equipment such as radar vans, track vehicles, generators, and so forth, which must be maintained in top condition ready for mount-out emergencies on short notice. The equipments are in constant use when they are not deployed, when they are located on their stations in operational exercises.

After each use it is necessary that they be inspected and placed in tiptop condition, ready for combat deployment. Only by providing the necessary maintenance shops can we continue to maintain a proper readiness posture.

Senator CANNON. This is one of two at this particular station?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. Can't you get along with one unit for this station?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir; one unit is not adequate. We have in this station a number of separate camps. One of them is a HAWK battalion, a HAWK surface-to-air missile. The maintenance crew in the HAWK battalion consists of over 50 Marine technicians assigned to work in the proposed shops. We are providing here the minimum that we can provide and the cheapest in a prefabricated building in which they can do this upkeep work. The other item is for a combat vehicle maintenance shop, and that supports also the missile battalion's transport vehicles.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That was denied in the House.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; that was denied in the House.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Do you reclama it?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; this missile battalion uses 278 vehicles and trailers in accomplishing its antiaircraft mission.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Wasn't this item in last year and denied?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. We had some of these combat vehicle items.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; we have had a general requirement for this throughout the Marine Corps.

Senator SALTONSTALL. But this particular one was not denied?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir; we did not have room for this last year. Right now this material at Cherry Point is parked ouside and on runways. We have open storage for all of the equipment. This, which we are asking for here, is to provide maintenance for rolling equipment from 5-ton wreckers down to radio jeeps.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Cherry Point is the principal air part of the Marines on the Atlantic coast?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator CANNON. You will furnish us an order of priority on these repetitive items which you describe?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. You have a total of four?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; they are all Marine items, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

(The information requested is as follows:)

Combat equipment maintenance shops

Priority No.		*Estimated cost (thousands)*
1.	MCB, Camp Pendleton, Calif	$366
2.	MCAS, Cherry Point, N.C., HAWK	104
3.	MCAS, Cherry Point, N.C., Combat	61
4.	MCAF, Santa Ana, Calif	108

Senator SALTONSTALL. You are reclaiming this combat vehicle maintenance shop which the House has denied. Have you any more testimony that you would wish to add as to its necessity?

Admiral PRESSEY. We have provided the staff, sir, with a reclama sheet on this item.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item, sir, nonrepetitive, on page 50g, communications electronics maintenance shop at $105,000.

The sixth item at this station is for construction of a communications electronics maintenance shop which goes with the communications platoon and the fire distribution section of the HAWK missile battalion. This is to take care of their quantities of communications equipment and combat information control equipment. and permits them to establish a portable command post and directing fire control station when they are deployed.

This will support the maintenance accomplished by 92 personnel, and the present maintenance is accomplished under field conditions in the open and from mobile vans. This is acceptable in an emergency, but it does not permit maintenance of the equipment in ready condition for deployment on short notice. We are asking here for a prefabricated metal building with an open maintenance van lean-to.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

Admiral PRESSEY. At the same station, a general warehouse at $186,000.

The HAWK battalion, as I have said, must be ready for immediate deployment, and it must have storage space for its backup material and spares totaling 42,000 cubic feet. The required space is now being provided in a hangar assigned to a deployed squadron, and this squadron is going to return, and other space must be obtained from other scattered temporary facilities. This provides a prefab metal building of 26,500 square feet for the sole use of the HAWK missile battalion. This is the first of five warehouse items in this year's program.

The other four are the anti an

The other four are at the antiaircraft warfare training center at Dam Neck, Va., the Marine Corps Air Facility at Futema, Okinawa, Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, and the Camp Sukiran and Camp Butler, Okinawa.

Senator CANNON. Can you furnish us a list of your priorities on those items?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

(The information requested is as follows:)

Warehouses

Priority No.		*Estimated cost (thousands)*
1.	NS, Roosevelt Roads, P.R	$300
2.	MCAS, Cherry Point, N.C	186
3.	MCAF, Futema, Okinawa	236
4.	Fleet AAW Training Center, Dam Neck, Va	448
5.	Camp Butler (Camp Sukiran), Okinawa	240

Senator CANNON. You consider these are all of the same general type, these repetitive items as you classify them?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; they all meet exactly the same requirement. On page 50i, an operations building for $101,000.

The HAWK battalion is without adequate facilities for supervisory and administrative personnel to perform their work. The task consists of overall supervision of the battalion and its four subordinate batteries. It includes coordination of operation and training functions in order to prepare the battalion for immediate deployment. It is necessary to house the 60 headquarters and battery supervisory personnel at one location to permit centralization of training aids, message center, classified materials storage, and other command functions.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Where were the HAWKS based before?

Admiral PRESSEY. They have recently been organized, sir, and were brought to the east coast in advance of the planned movement to join the wing during the Cuban crisis, sir. They were brought from the Marine Corps Base, Twentynine Palms, Calif.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What are you using there? Is that field being given up?

Admiral PRESSEY. They were formed and trained there, organized there for eventual deployment to the Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic Fleet, sir, but they were moved in an emergency and before any facilities could be prepared on the east coast to take care of them. That is the reason we have this major requirement now.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You are spending a lot of money to put the HAWKS in Cherry Point. What are you using at Twentynine Palms? Are you using that field or is that being given up?

Admiral PRESSEY. This is a new requirement, sir. General Masters, can you respond to this question?

General MASTERS. I'm sorry—I was examining my papers here. What is the question?

Admiral PRESSEY. The question is what are we doing to move the HAWK battalion from Twentynine Palms, and what are we doing now at Twentynine Palms with the space they vacated?

General MASTERS. Well, we are utilizing that space for the other units which are based there. That contains our major artillery units, and it is also a major missile training facility for the west coast for the other services, sir, and we also do a great deal of training there, artillery from Camp Pendleton and tanks from Camp Pendleton. So I do not believe that space is wasted, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And there is no demand or change in construction due to the change in use there?

General MASTERS. No, sir; I do not believe so, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. None in this bill anyway.

General MASTERS. No, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

Admiral PRESSEY. Page 50j, utilities and ground improvements at $333,000 provides the utilities and ground improvements to support the five previously described items.

Senator CANNON. What was the reason you couldn't continue this entire outfit at Twentynine Palms where you were training them? Why do you have to move them to this location?

Admiral PRESSEY. They are a part of the Marine wing, sir; Marine air group. As they were organized and developed for use—it is a new missile—they were assigned to their respective organizations. Actually their move involved the immediate deployment from Twentynine Palms to Key West, Fla., during the Cuban crisis, one battery of this battalion was rotated from Cherry Point to Key West for some months.

Senator CANNON. I understand that, but that still doesn't answer the question. In other words, this is more or less a staging area. You rotate them from here to wherever you want them just as you indicated at Key West. Why couldn't you just as well rotate them out of Twentynine Palms?

Couldn't that be used as your staging area, instead of a buildup here that involves millions of dollars?

Admiral PRESSEY. This is a new organization, one of which will will be with the Atlantic Fleet, sir, and one with the Pacific Fleet Marines. It is an added element of the Marine team, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The chairman's thought is the same as mine, Admiral. It costs $3 million to move these HAWKS from the west coast to the east coast, and the question is what is going to happen at the west coast station?

Admiral PRESSEY. If these units deploy they would normally be deployed with the Marine division or the Marine air group and wing on this side for duty or emergencies in the Atlantic, the Mediterranean or Caribbean.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Do you have HAWKS supporting the division on the west coast?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And are they at Twentynine Palms?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. They are at Twentynine Palms.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You have enough space at Twentynine Palms to take care of the HAWKS there, and this will take care of the HAWKS on the east coast at Cherry Point?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. The HAWK battalian at Twentynine Palms was in old TERRIER facilities, sir, converted to HAWK requirements. There has not been any element of this kind in the Fleet Marine Force Atlantic until this HAWK battalion moved in.

If we deployed them from Twentynine Palms, we would have to get them across the country, probably by air, in order to get them here in reasonable time. As it is, they are immediately available for deployment from the eastern seaboard.

Senator SALTONSTALL. As a citizen of the east coast, I should be gratified by this additional protection.

Admiral PRESSEY. I think it is best to have the Atlantic Marines on the Atlantic side, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next project is at the Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, N.C. It consists of nine items for a total of $3,076,000. The requirement for six of the nine items was generated by the relocation in January 1963, of the Third Light Antiaircraft Missile Battalion from the Marine Corps Base, Twentynine Palms, Calif., to the Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point. The transfer was for the purpose of integrating this battalion into the antiair warfare capabilities of the Second Marine Aircraft Wing, based at Cherry Point. The early relocation of the battalion from California became necessary as a result of the Cuban crisis in October 1962, when one missile battery of the battalion was deployed to the Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. The mission of this missile battalion is to provide local medium range air defense of assigned installations or areas against hostile low- and medium-altitude targets. It employs the HAWK missile. When not deployed, the battalion conducts operational training, including radar and communication exercises, integrated exercises with the tactical air operations centers of the Marine air control squadrons and the Marine wing headquarters group. Additionally, its personnel carry out actual missile firing exercises, maintain their capability to deploy as an integral unit, and perform the necessary maintenance upon their assigned electronics and communication equipment.

As a result of the transfer, this station's base loading was increased by 28 officers and 489 enlisted personnel, 22 guided missile launchers, 18 guided missile transporters, 47 guided missile trailers, 16 radars, and the supporting equipment. There are no existing satisfactory operating and maintenance spaces available for the battalion.

Personnel and equipment are scattered over the air station in locations which vary from the hangar of an aircraft squadron, which is deployed for shore training tasks; to aircraft storage containers normally used for longtime preservation; and to taxiways for parking vehicles and large equipments. Failure to supply the necessary facilities will serious impair the operational efficiency and combat readiness of the Third Light Antiaircraft Missile Battalion.

The first item is for construction of an aircraft systems training building at the estimated cost of $224,000. The existing facility, housing the maintenance trainer equipment for A–4 aircraft, valued in excess of $3 million, is a converted messhall built in 1943. It has deteriorated due to dry rot and termite damage, is a fire hazard and is scheduled to be razed. High noise levels and lack of temperature controls in the building make teaching and learning extremely difficult. This item will provide a 12,000-square-foot one-story concrete addition to the nearby existing permanent F–4 training building. It is similar in purpose to the proposed and previously discussed facility for the air stations at Meridian, Cecil Field, and Miramar.

The second item is for construction of aircraft maintenance shops at the estimated cost of $1,851,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, is required to support aircraft of 11 Fleet Marine Force squadrons, a jet training squadron, a station operations and engineering squadron, plus transient aircraft. A total of 280 aircraft are supported. Two of the existing hangars, used in maintaining these aircraft, were built in 1942 to accommodate

seaplanes. The large hangar bays have temporary enclosures in the center area for shop space and small shop spaces are located along the sides. Also, in order to provide the minimum of space needed for adequate maintenance and storage, a number of quonset huts, utility buildings, makeshift cubicles on the hangar decks, have been pressed into use.

None of these "jury rigged" facilities was designed to meet modern jet aircraft maintenance requirements. Power and other utility outlets are inadequate, lighting is archaic, and the heating system will not provide enough warmth during cold weather to allow proper bolt torque, and the physical discomforts contribute to the possibility of human error. With the introduction at this station of twin-engine jet fighter and attack aircraft, incorporating complex electronics and associated armament systems, the scope of aircraft maintenance has increased manyfold. Ground support equipment has also greatly increased and there is an urgent need for protected storage.

This item will provide for construction of maintenance shops in two existing hangars and lean-to additions for equipment storage. Also, existing shops and offices will be altered. The item will include demolition of temporary shelters (quonset huts), site preparation, interior electrical distribution, aircraft utility service points, renovation of hangar bay lighting, fire protection, vehicle parking pavement and air conditioning of shop and office spaces.

The third item is for construction of a HAWK equipment maintenance shop at the estimated cost of $104,000. It will provide shops and similar working space for the maintenance and repair of HAWK guided missile systems and related ground equipment. A maintenance crew of over 50 Marine technicians will be assigned to work in the proposed shops. This item will provide for erection of a prefabricated steel frame building, allowing the maintenance unit to move out of the hangar assigned to the deployed aircraft squadron and to move its equipment from the aircraft preservation container now being used for storage purposes as a temporary measure.

The fourth item is for construction of a combat vehicle maintenance shop at the estimated cost of $111,000. The HAWK Missile Battalion has 278 vehicles and trailers used in accomplishing its antiaircraft mission. This equipment varies from 5-ton wreckers to radio jeeps. The trailers carry equipment such as radar, missile launchers, arc welders, and other maintenance items. Approximately 50 personnel will use the proposed facility for maintenance and administrative purposes. This item will provide a prefabricated steel frame building with vehicle racks, enabling this maintenance unit to move from the crowded space it now shares with the Second Marine Air Wing Vehicle Maintenance Unit.

The fifth line item is for a combat equipment maintenance shop at the estimated cost of $61,000. A Marine air control squadron assigned to the station conducts operational training continuously under combat conditions, during which it must retain its group integrity. This requires the squadron to have facilities in which to maintain its 86 items of combat equipment such as trucks, radar vans, electronic test stands and similar equipment. The only existing covered space available is one stall of the wing service group repair building on a "space available" basis. Lack of facilities has resulted in a large

backlog of maintenance which reduces the combat readiness of the squadron.

The sixth item is for construction of a communications-electronics maintenance shop at the estimated cost of $105,000. The Communications Platoon and the Fire Distribution Section of the HAWK Missile Battalion are assigned quantities of communication equipment and combat information control equipment for establishing a portable command post and directing fire when deployed. There are 92 personnel assigned to keep this equipment in good operational condition. At present they are performing required maintenance and training under field conditions in mobile vans, which, while acceptable in emergency, does not permit maintenance of the equipment in ready condition for deployment on short notice. This item will provide a prefabricated metal building of 6,506 square feet with an open maintenance van lean-to.

The seventh line item is for construction of a general warehouse at the estimated cost of $186,000. The HAWK Missile Battalion must be ready for immediate deployment at any time. To attain this ready condition, it must have storage space to hold backup material and spares totaling 42,000 cubic feet, and must have room for repacking and storing material used in field training maneuvers. The required space is now being provided in a hangar assigned to a deployed aircraft squadron. When this squadron returns, other space must be furnished in other scattered temporary facilities. This item will provide a prefabricated metal building of 26,500 square feet for sole use by the HAWK Missile Battalion.

The eighth item is for construction of an Operations Building at the estimated cost of $101,000. The HAWK Missile Battalion is without adequate facilities for supervisory and administrative personnel to perform their work. This task, consists of the maintenance of overall supervision of the Battalion and its 4 subordinate batteries. It also includes coordination of operational and training functions to enable the Battalion to deploy rapidly. In order that these tasks may be done efficiently, it is necessary to house the 60 headquarters and battery supervisory personnel in one location. This will permit centralization of training aids, the message center, classified material stowage and other command functions. At present, these functions are temporarily carried out in various buildings scattered throughout the Station. This item will provide a prefabricated metal building of 7,273 square feet to serve as the Battalion headquarters.

The final item is for Utilities and Ground Improvements at the estimated cost of $333,000. It is required to make the 5 previously described items for the HAWK Missile Battalion useable. The item will include installation and construction of electrical power and telephone lines, sewerage and water distribution services. In addition, it will provide for construction of roads and parking areas to accommodate the several hundred vehicles, radar vans and missile system equipment now parked on an aircraft taxiway.

Senator CANNON. You may proceed.

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, EL TORO, CALIF.

Admiral PRESSEY. Next is at Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Calif., on page 51a, extension of the runway end zones at $338,000.

This is to provide for the removal of trees, the grading of minimum side slopes or necessary drainage ditches, and traffic control signals on vehicular roads adjacent to the runway ends to eliminate obstructions which are hazardous to aircraft overrunning or overshooting the runways on takeoff or landing.

It does not involve any runway construction.

Senator CANNON. How have you been able to operate out of this location in the past?

Admiral PRESSEY. We have operated, sir, but with due regard for these obstructions, which are a hazard, and which should be eliminated. We have only recently obtained agreement with the landowners of this property to undertake these improvements. At one time we had felt that it would be necessary to purchase this land in order to eliminate the hazards that were there and to prevent the development of additional hazards, but we have reached a mutual agreement which is much cheaper for the Government, sir.

Senator CANNON. You are not changing the type of operations aircraft there, are you?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

Admiral PRESSEY. Next on page 51b, airfield lighting at $121,000, the fifth of nine repetitive items.

This is centerline lighting.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir, you may proceed to the next one.

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 51c, aircraft systems training building, $88,000, the sixth of eight items.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 51d, aircraft maintenance hangars, $1,200,000, the fourth of seven.

Senator CANNON. Why is there so much difference in cost. The last one of these was about $1.8 million, or am I thinking of a different item?

Admiral PRESSEY. We are modifying existing facilities at Cherry Point, sir, and this is new construction here.

Senator CANNON. All right, you are going to submit to us your list of priorities on this?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. And the statement you have already given in respect to the need for the maintenance hangars applies to these repetitive items?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. I will also submit for the record, sir, additional information.

Senator CANNON. Yes, sir.

(The matter referred to follows:)

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, EL TORO, CALIF

The next project is at the Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Calif. It consists of four line items for a total of $1,746,000.

The first item is for improvement of runway end zone at the estimated cost of $338,000. There are trees, a number of structures and roads within and extending through the end zones of three station runways. These obstructions are

hazardous to any aircraft overrunning or undershooting the runway on takeoff or landing. In the extensive flight operations by the assigned Marine air groups and other air units, the runways are in nearly continuous use. The safety of a high performance aircraft and the pilot would be jeopardized if, for such reason as engine malfunction, a takeoff had to be aborted or an emergency landing had to be made off the runway end. This item will permit elimination of the danger from the obstructions by providing for removal of trees, grading a minimum side slope on necessary drainage ditches, and traffic control signals on the vehicular road adjacent to the runway ends.

The second item is for construction of airfield lighting at the estimated cost of $120,000. This item is similar to the items already described at Beaufort, Adak, and Cecil Field. There are 171 aircraft operating from this field, including the Marines' most modern jet fighter and attack aircraft. Squadrons making operational and training flights return to this field in all weather conditions and at night. They frequently encounter conditions of low visibility. Instrument letdowns are made under radar control to a point where the pilot must transition from instruments to visual flight for the actual touchdown. The proposed item is for installation of centerline lighting to provide an additional safety aid in aircraft landings during low visibility conditions.

The third item is for construction of an aircraft systems training building at the estimated cost of $88,000. This is similar in purpose to the facilities on which I previously testified for the air stations at Meridian, Cecil Field, Miramar, and Cherry Point. At present, this field has an aircraft systems training building which houses the training equipment for the Phantom II fighter aircraft. It has no building, however, to house the trainer equipment for the reconnaissance version of the Phantom II. This equipment, which is scheduled to be delivered in January 1965, is essential to train pilots and maintenance crews in the technical operation and maintenance of systems peculiar to this aircraft. This item will provide a 5,000-square-foot extension to the existing Phantom II trainer building for this purpose.

The fourth line item is for aircraft maintenance hangars at the estimated cost of $1,200,000. MCAS, El Toro, has the requirement to support two Marine aircraft groups and a Marine wing service group of the Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, including four attack squadrons, five fighter squadrons, one reconnaissance squadron, one aerial refueler squadron, one jet training squadron, and an organic maintenance and repair squadron. The total support requirement, including the station operations and engineering squadron, is 222 aircraft. For proper maintenance of these aircraft an estimated area of 750,850 square feet of hangar space is required. Existing adequate space provides 487,250 square feet and 48,000 square feet were programed last year. The remaining deficiency is 215,600 square feet. This item will provide the second two-hangar increment of four hangars.

This item is urgently needed to provide up-to-date squadron level maintenance, operational and administrative spaces. The existing facilities were designed and built to support the relatively simple propeller-type World War II aircraft. The size and complexity of today's high performance jet fighter/attack aircraft and those programed for introduction at MCAS, El Toro, as well as the necessary emphasis on a high degree of quality control of aircraft maintenance, make provision of modern facilities imperative. Lack of such modern facilities adversely affects the total safety and performance, and consequently the combat readiness, of tactical jet fighter and attack squadrons.

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, KANEOHE BAY, HAWAII

Admiral PRESSEY. At the Marine Corps Air Station at Kaneohe Bay, Oahu, Hawaii, page 52a, improvements of runway at a cost of $344,000.

The one runway of sufficient length for jet operations receives extensive use. It is asphaltic concrete and has been damaged by jet blast and fuel spillage. The takeoff end where the afterburners are lit off is in particularly bad condition, and also the area where the field arresting gear is installed. This will provide 12-inch-thick concrete strips in these critical areas, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Is this a natural deterioration?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; just through use. The afterburners will chew up the asphalt and in the case of an asphalt base, jet fuel causes it to deteriorate. This does not occur where we have concrete, sir. Concrete will also resist the afterburner blast much better.

The fourth project is at the Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Oahu, Hawaii. It is for improvement of a runway at the estimated cost of $344,000. The Marine aircraft group at this station operates 84 aircraft, including the most modern jet fighter and attack types. The one runway of sufficient length for jet operations receives extensive use. It is of asphaltic concrete and has deteriorated due to jet blast and fuel spillage. The loose chunks of concrete are a constant source of danger of foreign object damage to engines and to wheels and tires. Two areas on the runway are in especially bad condition—on the takeoff end, where aircraft use the afterburner in commencing the takeoff, and in the area of the field arresting gear, used in emergency and short-field loading practice, where the sudden stops cause fuel to eject overboard onto the pavement. This item will provide 12-inch-thick concrete strips in these critical areas, allowing the air group to continue its tactical direct and close air support and logistic support of the First Marine Brigade.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

Admiral PRESSEY. The Marine Corps Air Facility at New River, N.C., an aircraft systems training building, $326,000. This is the seventh of eight aircraft systems training buildings, but here, sir, we are recommending with your permission, another amendment to the authorization bill.

Recently completed studies have established the feasibility and desirability of centralizing the training of personnel in operation and maintenance of the UH–1E helicopter at the west coast Marine Air Corps Auxiliary Landing Field at Camp Pendleton, Calif.

We had initially planned to do this training on each coast, at Camp Pendleton on the west and at New River on the east. A 5,000-square-foot training building at Camp Pendleton was approved last year as the start, and a similar facility is included as part of this year's program at New River.

In order to conform with this refinement in plans, we propose to add to the program a project at the Camp Pendleton field as a second increment of the training building approved last year. This will be a 7,000 square-foot addition at an estimated cost of $150,000. To compensate we proposed to reduce the scope of the New River facility by this year's 5,000-foot building, and the cost by $119,000.

This will eliminate the space in the proposed New River training building for the UH–1E training requirement. The remaining 15,000-square-foot space at the reduced cost of $326,000 will be used to house a pilot and maintenance personnel avionics trainer for the CH–53A helicopter, which will be delivered in March 1966.

Senator CANNON. You will not be back then next year or at some later date requesting this space to be returned?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir.

Senator CANNON. For the additional purpose that was intended?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir. We are actually taking away 5,000 square feet and adding 7,000 square feet, because experience has shown us that we need this additional 2,000 to handle this load.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And that is going to Camp Pendleton?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. We will concentrate the entire training of one type of helicopter at Pendleton, but we will still have the training of the CH–53A at New River.

Senator CANNON. And you didn't ask for the addition of 7,000 square feet hoping you would be sure to get 5,000?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir. This is a calculated requirement.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir, you may proceed.

MARINE CORPS AIR FACILITY, NEW RIVER, N.C.

Admiral PRESSEY. The fifth project, Mr. Chairman, is at the Marine Corps Air Facility, New River, N.C. It is for an aircraft systems training building at the estimated cost of $326,000. At this point, Mr. Chairman, I respectfully request your permission to recommend another amendment to the authorization bill you are considering, S. 2467. Recently completed studies have established the feasibility and desirability of centralizing the training of personnel in operation and maintenance of the UH–1E helicopter at the west coast Marine Corps Auxiliary Landing Field, Camp Pendleton, Calif. We had initially planned to do this training on each coast, at Camp Pendleton, and at New River. A 5,000-square-foot training building at the Camp Pendleton field was approved last year as a start, and a similar facility is included as part of the training building in this year's program at New River.

In order to conform with this refinement in plans, we propose to add to the program a project at the Camp Pendleton field as a second increment of the training building approved last year. This increment will provide a 7,000-square-foot addition at the estimated cost of $150,000. To compensate, we propose to reduce the scope of the New River facility in this year's program by 5,000 square feet and the cost by $119,000. This will eliminate the space in the proposed New River training building for the UH–1E trainer equipment. The remaining 15,000-square-foot space at the reduced cost of $326,000, will be used to house a pilot and maintenance personnel avionics trainer for the new turbojet-powered CH–53A helicopter, which will be delivered in March 1966. This trainer displays all the avionics systems in such a manner that small groups of personnel can be instructed at one time with a maximum of educational benefit. There will be a similar complete trainer, with all systems at Santa Ana. Since this helicopter has such expensive and complex avionics systems, a separate avionics system trainer is required on each coast to train the necessary personnel.

MARINE CORPS AIR FACILITY, SANTA ANA, CALIF.

On page 54a, at Marine Corps air facility, Santa Ana, Calif., jet fuel facilities at $103,000.

This is the third of five repetitive items of this type.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir, and the statement as to these facilities that you have already given would apply?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. And you will furnish us the list of the priorities?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 54b, aircraft operations building, $235,000.

The present control tower which is in existence on the station is over 16 years old. It is sited too low to allow visual control of aircraft at all times approaching and on this field. It is temporary-type construction.

It permits a high noise level in the tower, and turnup of nearby aircraft makes it almost impossible to do the job properly.

Senator CANNON. This is a little different than the other operations buildings that you had here?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. The other functions which involve flight clearance, aerology and communications are in an old hangar 200 feet away, and we need the hangar to accommodate the new jet helicopter squadron assigned to the station. This item will provide a facility which will give us a central operations building and control tower, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 54c, at the same station, a squadron operations building at $263,000.

The facilities used by the Marine air control squadron consist of several scattered quonset huts erected in 1942 for temporary family housing. These huts have served their useful life, and are deteriorated badly and require excessive maintenance. This control squadron has as its mission, detection of enemy aircraft and the direction of its own aircraft and missiles for intercept.

The squadron must operate and maintain extensive electronic equipment, and the present facilities are totally inadequate. We would provide with the proposed building, a space for administration, a message center, electronics shops, and radar and radio classrooms.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 54d, an aircraft systems training building, $705,000, the last of eight aircraft systems training buildings, repetitive.

Senator CANNON. And the testimony you have already given would relate to this?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right, proceed to the next item.

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 54e, combat equipment maintenance shop at $108,000, the third of four combat equipment maintenance shops. Its justification is exactly similar to that provided for the other stations. It was deleted by the House this year. We desire to reclama it. The requirement is an urgent one and I will indicate its priority on the list I will submit.

Senator CANNON. All right, do you have any additional testimony you want to present in support of your reclama position?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir, beyond that which I have submitted to the staff.

The next project is at the Marine Corps Air Facility, Santa Ana, Calif. It consists of five line items for a total of $1,414,000.

The first line item is for construction of jet fuel facilities at the estimated cost of $103,000. The phase-in of turbojet powered helicopters, to replace the piston engine type, will commence in mid-fiscal year 1966. This station has no jet fuel storage facilities. The existing aviation gas storage tanks cannot be economically converted for jet fuel storage. Santa Ana is the only west coast station for the development and training for vertical assault operation. This item will provide 420,000 gallons of jet fuel storage, the total requirement based on 180 jet helicopters flying an average of 40 hours per month, each.

The next item is for construction of an aircraft operations building at the estimated cost of $235,000. The present control tower is over 16 years old. It is poorly sited for current use and too low to allow visual control of aircraft at all positions on the field. Its temporary-type construction permits a high noise level in the control room from turnup of nearby aircraft. Further, the other operations functions normally an adjunct of the control tower, such as flight clearance, aerology, and communications are located in a hangar 200 feet away. This hangar space is needed to accommodate the maintenance units of the new jet-powered helicopters assigned to this station. This item will provide a building to centralize the control tower and aircraft operations department functions.

The third item is for construction of a squadron operations building at the estimated cost of $263,000. Existing facilities used by the Marine Air Control Squadron consist of several scattered quonset huts erected in 1942 as temporary family housing. These huts have deteriorated over the years and now require excessive maintenance. The Marine Air Control Squadron has as its mission the detection, and the direction of interception, of enemy aircraft and missiles. To accomplish this mission, the squadron must operate and maintain extensive electronic equipment. The present facilities are so inadequate, both in overall condition and in space, that training operations and the ability of the squadron to deploy on short notice, is adversely affected. This item will provide a 10,050-square-foot building with space for administration, a message center, electronics shops, and radar and radio classrooms.

The fourth item is for construction of an aircraft systems training building at the estimated cost of $705,000. There is no facility at this station which can be used to house the CH–53A helicopter systems trainer. This large jet-powered helicopter will be assigned here in August 1965. Pilots and maintenance personnel will use the trainer to learn operation and maintenance techniques for all aircraft systems. Personnel from CH–53A squadrons on both coasts will train here on systems such as hydraulics, navigation, engine, and cockpit

procedures. The avionics system, as stated in the discussion on the New River item, is so complex that it is necessary to provide a separate and complete avionics portion of the trainer on each coast. This item will provide a 30,000-square-foot building containing classrooms to accommodate a load of approximately 700 students per year, taking courses of 3 weeks duration and to permit display of the different systems in panel form and in mockups.

The final item is for construction of a combat equipment maintenance shop at the estimated cost of $108,000. The Marine Air Control Squadron at this station has over 100 pieces of equipment, such as jeeps, trucks, bulldozers, and specialized radar trucks and trailers. This equipment must be in constant readiness for training and for immediate deployment in emergency. The present equipment maintenance facilities consist of 20-year-old quonset huts which have deteriorated beyond economical repair. This item will provide a suitable mainteance shop with repair bays, gear storage, offices, and parts and toolroom.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir. If you can, hurry over those next two items and we will have to stop.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma, Ariz., aircraft parking apron, $808,000, the fifth of seven items.

Similar justification to that previously given. Priority lists will be submitted.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

Admiral PRESSEY. Page 55b, aircraft maintenance hangars, $1,279,000, the fifth of seven repetitive items. The justification is not unique It is similar to that previously given, and I will indicate its place on the priority list.

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, YUMA, ARIZ.

The last project is at the Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma, Ariz. It consists of two line items for a total of $2,087,000.

The first line item is for construction of aircraft parking apron at the estimated cost of $808,000. MCAS, Yuma, is a major weapons training base for Fleet Marine Force aviation and other Pacific Fleet naval aviation fighter and attack squadrons. An average load of 123 aircraft are attached to these units.

The existing aircraft parking apron is made of 6-inch-thick portland cement concrete slabs constructed in 1943. These slabs are failing rapidly because of intensive use and overloading. High-performance jet carrier aircraft impose much greater wheel loading with higher tire pressures than the World War II aircraft for which the pavement was provided. The major deleterious effect of the failing condition is the high probability of foreign object damage to jet engines. Ingestion of even one small piece of broken pavement can result in the loss of a $350,000 engine. Such damage can occur without immediate detection but may result in inflight failure, endangering the lives of pilots and crew as well as loss of aircraft. Other adverse effects are the possibilities of aircraft-landing-gear damage from taxiing over the rough surfaces of slabs which have tilted and the dangers to personnel from pavement pieces blown about by jet blast.

Failure to remedy this situation will critically limit the station's ability to support fleet combat readiness and is detrimental to aircraft and personnel safety. Provision of this item for 66,000 square yards, will alleviate the current total deficiency of 100,000 square yards of aircraft parking apron at this station.

The second line item is for construction of aircraft maintenance hangars at the estimated cost of $1,279,000.

Maintenance hangar space is now provided by two modular hangars, one prefabricated steel hangar, and three hangars constructed in 1943 by the Army Air Corps. These latter three hangars now have only one adequate steel-roofed bay space while the remainder of the spaces are of temporary wood construction. The dried wood will not retain a tight joint, permitting the walls to move and split and cause binding of doors and windows. Additionally, the thin World War II-designed floor in these three hangars will not safely support the weight of modern aircraft.

The substandard hangar space forces squadron leval maintenance to be performed on the flight line. During the summer, temperatures reach 125° F. and aircraft surfaces become so hot that maintenance work is virtually impossible.

This item will replace the substandard aircraft maintenance hangar space, providing properly equipped and constructed work areas and allowing vitally needed quality control in aircraft maintenance. The present hangars will be demolished as new hangar space becomes available.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir. We will stand in recess.

Senator STENNIS. What do you mean by priority list? Did you ask them to give a priority list?

Senator CANNON. Senator Stennis, on all of these repetitive items where he made a general statement, we asked that he submit a priority list showing the order of priority they would place on them in the event we determine to take any of them out.

Senator STENNIS. I think that is a good idea. Let me ask why do you need this particular maintenance hangar, this last one? Emphasize that a little more please. I didn't hear your other explanations.

Admiral PRESSEY. Right now, sir, we are operating out of two hangars, one prefabricated steel hangar, and three hangars constructed in 1943 by the Army Air Corps. These latter three hangars have only one adequate steel roof bay space, while the other hangars are of temporary wood construction. The dried wood will not maintain a tight joint, permitting the walls to move, and you can't operate the doors and windows on the hangars. The thin floors of these World War II hangars will not support the heavier aircraft of the present day, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Are these hangars used for workships and all? It is more than just a storage space.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. A hangar now, except in very intemperate climates, either very hot or very cold or humid climates, is not used for storage of aircraft, but for maintenace of aircraft.

Senator STENNIS. A hangar is no longer a hangar.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. It is a workshop and maintenance space.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, I understand a little better.

Senator CANNON. We will stand in recess until 8:30 tomorrow morning.

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, just a minute.

How many books do you have?

Admiral PRESSEY. We have two unclassified and one classified.

Senator STENNIS. And we are almost through the first unclassified?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. We will certainly have two more meetings this week, if not more. We will take a recess until 8:30 in the morning.

(Whereupon, at 10:05 a.m., the committee recessed, to reconvene at 8:30 a.m., Thursday, May 14, 1964.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL YEAR 1965

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1964

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION,
OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to recess, at 8:30 a.m., in room 212, Old Senate Office Building.

Present: Senators Stennis (presiding), Cannon, and Saltonstall.

Also present: Gorden A. Nease, professional staff member, and Herbert S. Atkinson, assistant chief clerk, Committee on Armed Services.

Vorley M. Rexroad, professional staff member.

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, if it is agreeable we will start our hearings now.

We will move along as rapidly as we can consistent with our obligation to the subject matter.

What is the page number, Admiral?

STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. GEORGE W. PRESSEY, U.S. NAVY—Resumed

FLEET READINESS STATIONS

Admiral PRESSEY. We will resume on page 56a, sir, which is the first item of fleet readiness stations, and within this group we will recommend, as we reach it, one amendment to the bill which is a deletion of a project.

Senator STENNIS. Where is that?

NAVAL ORDNANCE PLANT, FOREST PARK, ILL.

Admiral PRESSEY. This will be at Naval Ordnance Plant, Forest Park, Ill.

Senator STENNIS. You will come to that later?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. Chairman, the next group of naval weapons facilities projects is for fleet readiness stations. These stations support the combat readiness of our operating forces in the field of naval ordnance, including the fleet ballistic missile weapons system. In this group are 20 line items at 8 locations for a total of $10,089,000. These include 5 unclassified items at 3 locations for $2,316,000, and 15 classified items at 5 locations for $7,773,000. We propose, with your permission, Mr. Chairman, to recommend one amendment to the bill relative to projects in this group. This will be the deletion of the project at Naval Ordnance Plant, Forest Park, Ill., for $97,000, which accounts

for the revision of the total amount of $10,186,000 shown in the program books for this group of projects, to the new total of $10,089,000. We shall explain this when we come to this project in the bill.

NAVAL WEAPONS STATION, CONCORD, CALIF.

The first project on page 56a at Naval Weapons Station, Concord, Calif., mooring facilities, first increment, $295,000.

These are moorings in the stream to provide holdings for lighters loaded with ammunition, which must be kept loaded overnight. At the present time we cannot meet the standard safety criteria for mooring these lighters.

Senator STENNIS. What kind of ammunition is that?

Admiral PRESSEY. This is ammunition for the entire Pacific Fleet, sir, loaded at Concord.

Senator STENNIS. How many increments and what will be the total amount for this mooring?

Admiral PRESSEY. There will be two increments to this, and the second amount will be—I will have to submit that for the record, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What is the approximate total amount?

Admiral PRESSEY. It will be about double this one, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That is all I want to know.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Why are these facilities needed right now? What change has brought this about?

Admiral PRESSEY. There has been no change, sir, that has brought it about. We have just been living under a waiver, accepting a dangerous condition that we should avoid.

Senator STENNIS. By dangerous, do you mean you are afraid the ammunition will explode?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. We are only allowed, as you are aware, I am sure, to keep certain quantities of ammunition within certain limited space, so that if there is an explosion, it is limited in its effect on the surroundng community. The moorings will provide a better dispersion of the average of nine loaded lighters that we have there around the clock, and they should not be loaded two and three abreast as they are at present.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Admiral PRESSEY. The second increment, sir, is $260,000.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 56b, an enlisted men's club at the Concord Naval Weapons Station.

Senator STENNIS. How many men will this take care of.

Admiral PRESSEY. This will take care of about 600 men from the three ammunition ships in port, and the station personnel, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Will this take care of the Marines and the men in the Navy, too?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir, the Marine detachment. At the present time there is nothing except a small snack bar in the Marine barracks and a beer hall in a World War II temporary building, and that is all there is at the station. There are no recreation facilities within 10 miles of Concord, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I see. Admiral, when I say next item, that is not cutting you off. It is just letting you know that I think you have covered it.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

Admiral PRESSEY. Pier facilities on page 56c, $185,000.

This is to provide electric power and steam for two ship berths at Concord in order that these ammunition ships which are coming in to load may secure, sir, and——

Senator STENNIS. Is this still a question of safety?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir, this is not for safety. These ships are at sea for many months, 18 to 24 at a time, and there are no places where they can go alongside because of their dangerous cargo. So it is only in their home port that they have a chance to let their own fires die out, sir.

The first project is at the Naval Weapons Station, Concord, Calif. It consists of three line items totaling $720,000, which are in DOD program III for support of general purpose forces. The depot receives, renovates, maintains, stores, and issues ammunition, explosives, expendable ordnance items and weapons, and technical ordnance material.

The first line item is for the construction of the first increment of mooring facilities at the estimated cost of $295,000. This station is obligated to accept and hold lighters used in ammunition transfer to and from the explosive anchorages in the San Francisco Bay, ships on berth in the bay area, at the Naval Weapons Station, Concord, and the Mare Island Annex. Because of the physical location of the anchorages and supported installations within the San Francisco Bay in relation to the Naval Weapons Station, Concord, this station is largely dependent upon lighter support to accomplish its task of off- and on-loading combatant ships, for the following reasons: (1) Large ships cannot clear bridges between the bay and Concord, and (2) pier capacity is inadequate to handle all ships requiring ordnance service.

An average of 19 lighters remain loaded and under present conditions it is necessary that the station moor explosive-loaded lighters 2 or 3 abreast and, in some instances, use the inert moorings to facilitate mooring.

The current deficiencies of explosives lighter moorings require that an average of 13 loaded lighters be moored in violation of existing regulations and explosive safety practices. In view of the dollar magnitude of the 13 lighter berths required it was decided to increment the total requirements.

The proposed line item for construction of seven new lighter berths at three locations will permit further reduction in the risks of explosive ordnance operation in the San Francisco Bay area.

The second line item is for the construction of an enlisted men's club at the estimated cost of $240,000. The naval weapons station provides home port support for the nine ammunition ships (AE's) which service the Pacific Fleet. Since there are no other waterfront facilities in the San Francisco Bay area where a loaded ammunition

ship is permitted to tie up, an average of three AE's are in port at one time. Recreation facilities on the station for the crews of these ships are sparse. They consist of a small snackbar in the Marine barracks, having limited hours of operation, and a beer hall in World War II temporary wooden building limited to persons at least 21 years of age and restricted for dependents use. Including station personnel and those from the three AE's usually in port, there are over 600 military men in pay grade E–4 and below for whom an enlisted men's club is needed. The only nearby recreation facilities are in the small community of Concord, and these facilities are extremely limited.

The proposed club will provide a permanent facility with snackbar, lounge area, and cardroom for the enlisted personnel of the lower pay grades, and their dependents.

The final line item is for pier utilities at the estimated cost of $185,000. The ammunition ships home ported at this facility are continuously loaded with cargoes of ammunition except for periods of regular and interim overhaul availability scheduled every 18 to 24 months. Due to the explosive hazard, these loaded ships are not permitted docking privileges on the Pacific coast where shore utilities of steam and electric power are available. As a result, they are required to operate their auxiliary plants continuously between overhaul periods. Since these ships cannot shut down their auxiliary engineering plants, they cannot accomplish necessary preventive maintenance on steam valves, steam-actuated equipment, and electrical generating equipment.

This line item will provide the shore steam and electricity required for two ship berths at pier 2 to permit shutdown of their engineering plants so that the crews may accomplish routine maintenance.

Senator STENNIS. I see. All right, next item, sir.

NAVAL PHOTOGRAPHIC CENTER, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 57a, "Naval Photographic Center, $490,000." This is to provide for the replacement of a wing of this building.

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

Admiral PRESSEY. This provides for a wing of the building in which we had a structural failure some years ago, and it was demolished. At the present time we are seriously overcrowded in this single Naval Photographic Center.

Senator STENNIS. This is a rebuilding?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; on the same place.

Senator STENNIS. I notice that was denied in 1964. Did we promise it for 1965?

Admiral PRESSEY. We didn't get any promises.

Senator STENNIS. I remember it vaguely. Does this complete the whole picture.

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir; it does not. This will be the replacement, but there is a second increment of this for future years, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How much is the total amount involved?

Admiral PRESSEY. $560,000 additional. That would be a little over $1 million.

Senator STENNIS. A little over a million dollars?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. We do not have that scheduled for a definite year at this time, sir.

The second project is at the Naval Photographic Center, Anacostia, District of Columbia. It consists of a single line item for extension of the Photographic Center at the estimated cost of $490,000. It is included in DOD program VII for general support. The Center serves as the central photographic laboratory of the Department and performs various functions in the field of photography.

Facilities at the Photographic Center are overcrowded, a condition which has been accentuated by the recent demolition of 6,000 square feet of space on the north end of the building necessitated by a structural failure. In order to eliminate the overcrowding and to meet fully the space requirements for accomplishment of the assigned workload, a three-story addition of 36,300 square feet is required. This space will be used to augment existing facilities for the production of films in support of the POLARIS program, preparation of films in the new sound slide program, the initial servicewide distribution of all Navy and Marine Corps training films, the development of a videotape capability, and for expansion of film depository capacity.

This line item will satisfy a portion of the requirement by providing the first increment, a one-story, 12,100-square-foot extension to the Photographic Center, thereby making additional space available for the most urgent functions.

NAVAL ORDNANCE PLANT, FOREST PARK, ILL.

The next is "Naval Ordnance Plant, Forest Park, Ill., on page 58a, a production engineering facility for $97,000, sir. This station is under study, and with your permission we would like to amend the program by withdrawing this.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

NAVAL PROPELLANT PLANT, INDIAN HEAD, MD.

Admiral PRESSEY. Page 59a, "Naval Propellant Plant, Indian Head, Md.," steam lines at $1,106,000. With the present steam line, 6 inches in diameter, the plant can operate at only 50 percent of its current productive capacity. These are aboveground lines. We will leave them in, but we wish to add additional lines to provide full use of the existing plant, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Is this one increment only?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. This would double the capacity of the entire plant?

Admiral PRESSEY. It will permit the entire plant to work at one time, sir, because the present lines will not permit us to operate the entire plant.

Senator STENNIS. This is an ammunition plant?

Admiral PRESSEY. It is an ammunition manufacturing plant, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You produce some of your ammunition there?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What kind of ammunition do you produce?

Admiral PRESSEY. The current production down there is, I believe, sir, the important type of propellant that we are using in the POLARIS missiles, a cast and mixed solid propellant.

Senator STENNIS. I thought you went out of the ammunition and powder business several years ago.

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir. A lot of it is in industry, but in the development of new types and experimental work, the services are carrying on a good deal of their own research, and their initial development and pilot production.

Senator STENNIS. Can't private companies carry on this research? Aren't they set up to do it better than you are? Not that they have better men than you have, but isn't that their business?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir; not in this type of limited production.

Senator STENNIS. Why do you need to keep on making ammunition?

Admiral PRESSEY. We find it necessary for the Navy to be able to stay partially in this field, in order to convert our requirements into design, to make preproduction runs, and then turn it over to industry.

Senator STENNIS. It gives you a chance for your men to be well versed in this?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; and we then can deal better with industry. Also if we have a small production plant, we can be much more responsive to quick orders, and to sudden changes, and it is for us more economical, where we have a new thing and with changes coming along, to be operating our own plant rather than to be putting in change orders to contracts.

Senator STENNIS. This helps your officers to be better prepared to deal with industry?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And to represent the Navy on technical matters?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I would think that is an important point, if it really serves that purpose. Do you have a group of officers that devote their careers more or less to these particular fields?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. We have our naval ordnance plants. They are Government-owned, Government-operated industrial plants, and we have a special branch of officers who spend their careers in these jobs, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Is this one of your main plants?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. This is a major production plant of the Navy, sir.

The final project in this group is at the Naval Propellant Plant, Indian Head, Md., for a single line item of steam lines at the estimated cost of $1,106,000. This item is included in DOD program VII for general support. The mission of the Naval Propellant Plant includes the manufacture, loading, assembly, work, inspection and testing of propellants and components, and research in the field of solid and liquid propellants and explosives. The present steam distribution system at the Naval Propellant Plant is now so critically inadequate, due to undersized 6-inch lines, that the plant cannot operate at over 50 percent of its current productive capacity. This necessitates constant

rescheduling of various manufacturing processes to insure the delivery of steam at the proper pressure, temperature, and quantity.

The new powerplant, constructed in 1957, has productive capacity for generation of the steam required for the present and foreseeable future production and spaceheating load. As a byproduct, the operation of this powerplant could provide electricity for a major part of the electrical requirement of the NPP. However, the existing steam distribution system is capable of transmitting only 60 percent of the steam available for export. This condition does not permit the new powerplant to operate efficiently nor economically. Additionally, it makes it necessary to continue to operate the existing auxiliary steamplant to offset losses in the steam line to production facilities in the southwestern portion of the NPP.

This line item will provide for the installation of approximately 9,100 feet of 10 to 18 inches diameter steel piping at the Naval Propellant Plant. This will modernize the steam lines through the extension of the existing system and the installation of additional lines roughly paralleling part of the existing undersized lines, to take care of the most urgent requirements. We estimate that savings, amounting to $200,000 annually, will be realized by the accomplishment of this line item through inactivation of the auxiliary steamplant and reduction in the amount of electricity purchased, resulting in the amortization of the item in less than 6 years.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION STATIONS

The final group of projects in the naval weapons facilities class is at research, development, test and evaluation stations. This group consists of 13 unclassified line items at 6 locations for $8,714,000 and a single classified project for $518,000, for a total of $9,259,000. With the exception of the classified line item, these items are included in program VI for support of research and development.

Senator STENNIS. All right, if there is nothing else, the next item.

NAVAL WEAPONS EVALUATION FACILITY, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

Admiral PRESSEY. Page 60a, the Naval Weapons Evaluation Facility, Albuquerque, N. Mex., a weapons evaluation shop for $340,000. This is a joint testing range and facility at Albuquerque, N. Mex., at Kirtland Air Force Base. We share the testing facilities with the Air Force there. Where the services have equipment to be tested—unique tests to be conducted, and there are no facilities available, then that service must construct its own facilities.

Senator STENNIS. This is a weapons evaluation facility. That is to determine the value of the weapon?

Admiral PRESSEY. It is to test them in operation, sir, under all conditions of operation.

Senator STENNIS. Is that testing to decide whether or not they are going to be brought into your arsenal?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; whether they are operationally acceptable.

Senator STENNIS. It is not an evaluation to determine whether or not a weapon has any further use?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You have another group that determines that?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Admiral PRESSEY. The first project is at the Naval Weapons Evaluation Facility, Kirtland Air Force Base, Albuquerque, N. Mex. It will provide for construction of weapons evaluation facilities at the estimated cost of $340,000. This facility evaluates nuclear weapons systems and the aircraft weapons systems intended for delivery of nuclear weapons.

The existing facility is located in three converted temporary World War II barracks buildings and part of a permanent Air Force hangar. The crowded barracks structures are unsuitable for this work and provide only marginal security protection. This project will provide a three-story addition to the hangar with adequate shop spaces on the first floor and operational and office spaces on the upper floors, housing the entire naval facility in one structure within a controlled access security area.

Senator STENNIS. I think that is an important group. We want you to have new weapons but I believe the military is slow to turn one loose once they get it. I am sure that is an honest viewpoint. All right, next item.

NAVAL ORDNANCE TEST STATION, CHINA LAKE, CALIF.

Admiral PRESSEY. Naval Ordnance Test Station, China Lake, Calif., page 61a, a propulsion system development facility. This project provides for the construction of a control building, a solid propellant curing house. That is a place where the propellant can age and cure, solidify, and reach proper temperature.

Senator STENNIS. That fuel you use now?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir, this is solid fuel. We require fuel tanks and a 10-ton crane to handle the motors that will test this new solid fuel. The existing test stands and propellant storage facilities are inadequate for handling the engines in this thrust range, which is in the medium-thrust range, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What weapons particularly are in the medium-thrust range? Identify that further.

Admiral PRESSEY. It is a 75,000-pound thrust I am informed, sir, and the CONDOR weapon is one which operates in that range.

Senator STENNIS. You say you must have this now. This is $1 million, and any million dollars that we can save, we ought to.

Admiral PRESSEY. I think this is very important, sir. This is an experimental test station that is doing extremely valuable work in propulsion for all misiles, and the designs and production and developments that they accomplish here are applicable to numerous types of weapons.

Senator STENNIS. These are weapon missiles now that you use on the ships?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Surface-to-surface and surface-to-air, different types?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir, and surface to subsurface.

Senator STENNIS. You are having a rerun on some of those weapons, aren't you?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir, the 3T's, TERRIER, TARTAR, and TALOS have given us some trouble but we are getting that straightened out now, sir. I think they are well on the way.

Senator STENNIS. We have been appropriating money for these missiles for a long time. I know it is a problem to get one to work, but it seems that your manufacturers let you down in some ways. You are not still having to redo the TALOS, are you?

Admiral PRESSEY. I don't know, sir. This is Lieutenant Commander White, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I want to go into it a little. I came on this committee about 1951, I think, and you were talking about the TALOS then.

Commander WHITE. The TALOS is pretty much on the track, sir. They are working on increased range, but the problems that they had a couple of years ago are pretty well solved now, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You can depend on it, now?

Commander WHITE. Yes, sir. We certainly hope so, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I know we all have hopes. What are the others that have given you trouble? This TERRIER was one, wasn't it?

Commander WHITE. Yes, sir, the entire series. However, I think that problem was largely as a result of the electromagnetic radiation. The Appropriations Committee approved the reprograming of funds for an emergency project a year or so ago that permitted us to do some investigative work on this. I think we have pretty well licked the problem, sir.

Admiral PRESSEY. The second project is at the Naval Ordnance Test Station, China Lake, Calif., for propulsion systems development facilities at the estimated cost of $1,080,00. The work performed at this station is principally in the fields of rockets, guided missiles, underwater ordnance, and aircraft fire control. The remote location of the station, plus the recognized technical competence of its personnel in these fields, afford advantages available nowhere else in the development of high-energy toxic propellants.

This project will provide for construction of a control building and solid propellant curing house, fuel tanks, and a 10-ton crane as research facilities for the development of hybrid propellants consisting of combined liquid and solid fuels. Existing test stands and propellant storage facilities are inadeqaute for handling engines in the medium thrust range. They lack the necessary instrumentation and their location presents dangers to the surrounding inhabitated areas since toxic propellants are used in the development processes. The proposed facilities will correct these deficiencies and provide adequate means of developing new fuels for improved missiles and rockets.

Senator STENNIS. All right, anything else on this million-dollar item?

Senator Cannon?

Senator CANNON. Admiral, how much duplication is there between the various services on this type of thing? Close to your China Lake station, there is Edwards where the Air Force is doing work on propellants. I am wondering if you aren't both doing exactly the same work in different shops?

Commander WHITE. Sir, in this particular field which happens to be of composite propellants, this is the only station that is doing this particular work. There is no duplication, sir.

Senator CANNON. What do you mean by composite propellants?

Commander WHITE. A composite propellant, as opposed to a double-base propellant, is one which has an oxidizer other than nitrocellulose, and an active agent which is other than nitroglycerine. The conventional double base is nitroglycerine and nitrocellulose. So by using other mixtures they make what is called composites, which will have the ability, we hope, with proper development, to give us greater thrust, greater burning time with a smaller package, which means that by using the same cases we have now we can extend the range.

Senator STENNIS. This has plagued you and it has plagued us. Suppose you give us a statement about these missiles that you mentioned a minute ago, the TERRIER and the TALOS and what is the third?

Admiral PRESSEY. The TARTAR.

Senator STENNIS. Yes, and anything connected therewith, especially that is connected with this building. Leave out those highly technical terms and word it so that we can understand it.

Senator CANNON. Mr. Chairman, could we also have as a part of that a very definite statement that there is no duplication in the development of propellants between those being developed by and worked on by the other services at this time?

Admiral PRESSEY. Understood, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Is that part clear?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

(Information requested follows:)

During the sea trials of the aircraft carriers *Enterprise* and *Constellation* it was discovered that the power and sophistication of the electromagnetic environment around our modern ships had increased to such a degree that this electromagnetic radiation constituted a hazard to the reliability of weapons which utilize electroexplosive devices, by either causing premature firing or failure to fire. Among the weapons found to be susceptible to this condition were the TARTAR, TERRIER, TALOS family of surface-to-air missiles. In July of 1963, the congressional Appropriations Committees approved our reprograming funds for the emergency construction of facilities to permit the development of the weapons systems modifications which would correct this situation without undue restrictions in the use of shipboard radars. There is no electromagnetic radiation problem with TARTAR, TERRIER, and TALOS at this time, nor is one expected.

The facility to be provided by the proposed line item will be used for the development and testing of medium thrust rocket motors including the long-range air-to-surface CONDOR missile, which exhibit toxic exhaust products. The work to be performed in the proposed facilities does not supplicate the research activity at Edwards Air Force Base. Rather, it complements it. Both activities perform research in solid liquid and hybrid propulsion. When this facility is completed, the major portion of the work to be undertaken by this facility will be directed toward specific Navy requirements. However, it will also be utilized for Air Force and NASA programs wherever a duplication of interest is necessitated. The varying demands, made upon the propulsion technology by the end-product usage, require different experience and very

often, different equipment types. Cosponsored programs are conducted where duplication of effort is required in order to accomplish the tasks with a minimum of financial expenditure.

Senator STENNIS. What is the Air Force missile that compares with the TALOS?

Was one the HERCULES, the NIKE-HERCULES, or the AJAX?

Commander WHITE. Sir, there is no Air Force missile that compares with the TALOS. The Army's NIKE-HERCULES is perhaps the missile you are referring to.

Senator STENNIS. That is what I thought, the HERCULES. Where does the BOMARC come in? What does it compare to? You furnish that memorandum please and include all the data you think should be included.

NAVAL PARACHUTE FACILITY, EL CENTRO, CALIF.

Now the next item. Gentlemen, this request is for $2½ million total, page 62A.

It includes several items, I believe. Go ahead and present this.

Admiral PRESSEY. I would like to submit, sir, for your inspection a chart of this area, showing the land to be acquired, and that which we now hold.

Senator STENNIS. How much land are you asking for, Admiral?

Admiral PRESSEY. We are asking for a total of 51,000 acres, but we now hold 30,000, so we are asking for a net increase of 21,000 acres. Our present range, which, sir, is for use for all the services and NASA, is outlined in red. Some of this, outlined in green, is land which can be irrigated and may be irrigated in the future.

Senator STENNIS. You mean for crops?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. It is in an irrigation development area. This land, outlined in the dark blue, is that which we wish to acquire. The privately owned lands are those which are marked in blue. So you see, somebody has checkerboarded this whole area.

These areas are still in the public domain. We will retain this area that we have here and acquire this additional area by withdrawing it from the public domain.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Who owns this?

Admiral PRESSEY. The Government holds title to it. We will withdraw this area from the public domain, acquire these privately owned areas, and retain these leased areas by acquiring them by purchase.

Senator STENNIS. What is going to become of the area in red here?

Admiral PRESSEY. This will be released, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How much are you releasing?

Admiral PRESSEY. We will release 2,320 acres of private lands now leased, sir, and public lands of 23,621 acres.

Senator STENNIS. How much private land are you asking to acquire?

Admiral PRESSEY. Private lands to be acquired are a total of 1,520 acres which we hold now by lease and 7,507 new acres.

Senator STENNIS. And 7,507 are new private acres?

Admiral PRESSEY. Private lands, yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Is that all you are asking for?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How much money are you asking for that? Let's get the amount of money and number of acres.

Admiral CORRADI. It is appraised at $40 an acre.

Senator STENNIS. That is close enough. Well, the Government has about quit buying land. We can't afford it. It has gone up too much.

Admiral PRESSEY. This is desertland, sir, absolutely worthless land. I am sorry it has to be $40.

Senator STENNIS. That sounds mighty high.

Admiral PRESSEY. We cannot work on these high speed, high altitude recoveries without this additional land and instrumentation to watch these ejections and drops.

Senator STENNIS. So you carry on operations now for the other services, too?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. To what extent, Admiral? Is it more than just a token amount?

Commander WHITE. Yes, sir; there is a joint parachute test unit at El Centro, which is made up of a Navy parachute facility and an Air Force parachute unit which make up the joint parachute test facility for DOD. Between the two they do all the work on the Air Force and Navy recovery systems from aircraft. The recovery system for the MERCURY capsules was worked out on this range, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Isn't most of the parachuting done by the Air Force?

Commander WHITE. Every aircraft, sir, that has an escape system.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Yes; but the Air Force and the Army are doing more parachuting of troops and material than the Navy is, aren't they?

Commander WHITE. Sir, this is not that type of parachute development. We are talking of escape systems from high performance aircraft, the sort of thing that pops a pilot out and lets him eject.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This testing is of planes going at high speed and their ejection systems.

Commander WHITE. Yes, sir; we are talking in terms of developing escape systems for speed of mach 2 at 50,000 feet.

Senator STENNIS. This doesn't have anything to do with parachute training?

Commander WHITE. Recovery, sir; for instance, the MERCURY vehicle recovery system—that type.

Senator STENNIS. You have listed on your sheet, Admiral, 62–A, that you are going to acquire 9,000 acres of private land, land acquisition purchase, 9,000 acres. You said 7,500. There is a discrepancy there that you ought to explain.

Admiral PRESSEY. There are the 1,520 acres in the present range, sir, which is under lease, and we will buy it, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Where is that located, in the same area?

Admiral PRESSEY. In the lower area [pointing to chart] which is duplicated in the old range and the new.

Senator STENNIS. Any questions, gentleman? It is going to cost $2½ million to fix this up?

Senator SALTONSTALL. What will happen if we don't do this, Admiral?

Admiral PRESSEY. If we don't do it, sir, we won't be able to test these systems properly. We would have to obtain easements from landowners. We would not be able to construct permanent instrumenta-

tion. It probably could be operated from vans, but our research and development in this field would be seriously handicapped.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is the only place where this testing is done?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. You are doing this type of testing now, are you not?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. At this location?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. On the present facilities?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; but we haven't been able to get to the altitudes and the speeds that we could use in this extended range.

Senator CANNON. What is the maximum altitude and speed that you have been able to test here?

Admiral PRESSEY. Mr. White, can you answer that?

Commander WHITE. Around 30,000 feet and a little over mach 1, sir. We would like to be able to go on up and take care of the new aircraft that are coming on. Typical of this is the TFX escape system.

Senator CANNON. Why do you need more area to go to higher altitude and higher speed?

Commander WHITE. Sir, right now we have vehicle systems that are falling outside of the range. The range itself is too small, and we are accepting a calculated risk now. The lower edge of the existing range is less than—I think about 7 miles off of U.S. Route 80. We want to reorient the range, get out of this good irrigable land, take land where we are not going to have any encroachment problem, extend the range to give us the ability to have our vehicles fall within the range.

Admiral PRESSEY. The third project is for a recovery parachute test range at the Naval Parachute Facility, El Centro, Calif., at the estimated cost of $2,540,000. This facility is engaged in the evaluation of parachutes and related assemblies, human escape methods, retardation and recovery systems and personnel rescue, survival and safety equipment for the Department of Defense.

With the development of faster aircraft and larger cargo aircraft and missiles, the existing range for testing of recovery devices is no longer adequate in size and instrumentation. It precludes testing at altitudes higher than 40,000 feet and speeds in excess of mach 2. Test loads and vehicles have fallen outside range boundaries, endangering personnel and private property. Rangeland is used under temporary leases which prevents implementation of long-range plans. The proposed project for construction of camera and observation stations and for acquisition of 51,600 acres of land, will provide a larger range and modern tracking equipment capable of evaluating test bodies launched over 60,000 feet in altitude at velocities exceeding twice the speed of sound. Land required for operating of the range consists of approximately 42,591 acres of public domain under Department of Interior control, and 9,027 acres of private desert land to be acquired in fee.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item, another electrical distribution system, Johnsville, Pa. What is the special need for that?

Admiral PRESSEY. Johnsville, Pa., 63a, for $340,000, sir. The center at Johnsville performs research design and development test and evaluation of aeronautical systems and components.

Senator STENNIS. This is your repetitive item isn't it?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir, this is not.

Senator STENNIS. Cover the question of actual need, whether or not you have to have it.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir, we must get it here. The power requirements in this area have increased beyond the capacity of the system. The primary substantion is satisfactory but the local subsidiary substations are inadequate. The power is carried on cables from 40-foot poles and lines are sagging down to within 25 feet of the ground, so that we are endangering people and equipment on the roads. This will provide better substations to give us complete power distribution, and 60-foot poles to string our cables.

Senator STENNIS. This is a part of your obligation?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. This is on your premises?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

NAVAL AIR DEVELOPMENT CENTER, JOHNSVILLE, PA.

The next project, at the Naval Air Development Center, Johnsville, Pa., is for improvement of the electrical power system at the estimated cost of $340,000. The Center conducts research, design, development, test, and evaluation of aeronautical systems and components. Although the total capacity of the primary substations of the electrical power system is adequate, power requirements have increased in certain areas of the Center beyond the capacities of the adjacent substations. In addition, the distribution lines are carried on 40-foot-high poles which allow the lines to sag to about 25 feet above ground to endanger the safety of personnel and equipment on the roads and work areas.

The proposed improvements will correct these deficiencies. It will provide for rerouting of the high voltage powerlines on new 60-foot-high poles and for increasing the capacity and interconnecting various substations to obtain flexibility for routine repair and maintenance of the system.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

NAVAL AIR TEST CENTER, PATUXENT RIVER, MD.

Admiral PRESSEY. Naval Air Station, Patuxent River, Md., page 64a, radar air traffic control center, $209,000. This center is in the testing business, and controlling aircraft with speeds ranging up to 1,500 miles an hour at altitudes of 100,000 feet. These aircraft are operating within the control area of the Washington, D.C., flight pattern, one of the busiest in the Nation, and must be very carefully controlled to prevent collisions.

The present radar air traffic control station is in a building too small to house a good bit of the modern control equipment that is available and should be used. The present addition would provide the necessary space for housing this precision radar remote indicating equipment that we wish to install.

Senator STENNIS. Is this for the city of Washington?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir, but this is all under one air control area, and we are in the pattern when operating out of Patuxent.

Senator STENNIS. You are in this thick pattern around Washington?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I see you have a hospital requested here, $1.9 million. You had better cover that one pretty closely.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item, sir, which we didn't cover, is the photographic laboratory on page 64b for $298,000. This is one of two which we are asking in this program, the other is at Roosevelt Roads. The Patuxent photographic laboratory at present is that which would normally be provided for the average air station.

It is not adequate to cover the experimental work and testing work which is done at this station. In addition, the existing building constructed in World War II must be demolished. It has gone past the point of worthwhile repair. It will be razed.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Admiral, do the different services all have different photographic laboratories or are there any combined facilities?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir, they really should be located immediately adjacent to the operating station.

Senator SALTONSTALL. A Navy field must have a Navy photographic laboratory right there and the Air Force the same and so forth?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir, if it is necessary to the mission of the station. Normally you will have that for intelligence purposes or for developing gun camera shots, or if you are training photographers, air photographers, you would want to see the results of their training immediately. At Patuxent we need to develop films, both black and white and color, still and motion, to get immediate test results, which can be analyzed by the engineers.

Senator STENNIS. If the Senator is through, let's develop the hospital item.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I thought this Patuxent River Naval Air Test Center was just a small setup. I didn't know you had many people down there.

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir, that is a large place with over 7,500 people down there next year, sir. There are over 7,000 there now. This is a station hospital which has been in existence since the station was built in World War II. Including all of our dependents in the area, we have a total population of 12,859 at present.

Senator STENNIS. Go ahead.

Admiral PRESSEY. We wish to raze the existing hospital. It is much bigger than it should be. It is worn out.

Senator STENNIS. When was it built?

Admiral PRESSEY. In the early part of World War II, sir. This is to provide a 50-bed and 16-dental-operating-room facility for the sta-

tion. It is an isolated community, and there are no civilian facilities readily avialable, sir. The only top notch facilities for medical care are in Washington. That is the nearest place.

Senator SALTONSTALL. As I visualize this, it is spread over a large number of temporary buildings. You are going to build a modern hospital. Will you have any savings in operating costs?

Admiral PRESSEY. I can submit that, sir. I do not have the figures available.

(The information requested follows:)

It is estimated that savings of $14,000 per year in maintenance costs will result from construction of a new hospital.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Am I correct in believing that it is one of these spreadout things?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir, it is a large number of frame single story buildings which look more or less like a barracks area. If you are familiar with the Naval Hospital at Newport, R.I., the wooden part of that was built during World War II. It is very similar.

Senator STENNIS. We want you to have the hospitals, of course. They are highly important. I judge that those you are building now are being built for long-time use. What is the probability of the military situation changing and your vacating a number of these bases? What is the situation with this one? Do many people live around this area?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir. That is the value of Patuxent in part, that it is in something of an isolated area immediately adjacent to the waters of the Chesapeake Bay.

It makes it less of a risk as an operating and experimental test station. I have no idea of the availability of this place for civilian use, nor do I have any idea that it would be relinquished.

Senator STENNIS. We went into this a few years ago before you were with us, and studied the unit cost and everything.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And that is fairly well settled now. Senator Saltonstall wanted to know just where the Patuxent River Station is.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Where is it with relation to Annapolis?

Admiral PRESSEY. It is southeast of here, sir, and southerly from Annapolis. It is off to the right in a direct line from here to Annapolis, down at the mouth of the Patuxent River and Chesapeake Bay, about 15 miles south down the bay from Annapolis.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You say it is 65 miles from Washington. How far is it from Annapolis?

Admiral PRESSEY. By water, sir, it is about 15 miles, but it is longer than that by land because there are no bridges over that river.

Senator STENNIS. Sometimes we find that when we build a new hospital and put it in a better place, then we have to build all the supporting facilities the next year, such as the barracks. Will this new hospital cause a need for all the auxiliary buildings?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir, it will not. The station itself is in reasonably good condition. We require some minor construction down there right now to take care of our large patrol aircraft which have recently been brought back from Bermuda.

Senator STENNIS. I was thinking about having to build new quarters for the nurses and new quarters for the hospital corpsmen and new BOQ's when we build a new hospital. Frequently that is the way it works out.

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir, this is only the hospital itself.

Senator STENNIS. I know that is all in this bill, but will you have anything next year to run this cost way up?

Admiral PRESSEY. I would like to verify that, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Admiral PRESSEY. In the next 5 years we have nothing now planned that is associated only with this hospital or the people in the hospital. We are planning to include a BOQ and barracks in next year's program, but these are for the entire station complement, not solely for the hospital.

Senator STENNIS. We understand in all the services they have excellent medical facilities and all that go with them and we want them to have. But for 1 year alone in this bill, gentlemen, there is $58 million for hospital construction. That will not include repairs, but it does include dental clinics.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And that is for all three services?

Senator STENNIS. That is all three services?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Cannon, do you have some questions?

Senator CANNON. How many hospitals do you have in this bill, Admiral?

Admiral PRESSEY. This is the first of four repetitive items, sir. I want to cover that. We have this at Patuxent at $1.9 million, roughly. At Jacksonville, Fla., a major hospital, $7.4 million. The Naval Hospital at Oakland, Calif., which I believe you covered to some extent in the Army hearings in connection with Letterman, at $14.5 million, and a station hospital at Rota, Spain, extension to the existing hospital for half a million dollars, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That is an extension of the hospital?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. It presents quite a problem. You see these figures. I imagine you are surprised yourself at the way this total runs up in 1 year.

Admiral PRESSEY. This replacement problem is one we have to contend with. We have found that we are not replacing our facilities to the extent that we must. Our replacement is at present about one-half of 1 percent of our total plant value, and his is far below what we think it should be. If we replace at 1 percent, we are still going to be a hundred years in turning over this plant that we have today.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Cannon has a question.

Senator CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I was just going to request that the admiral submit an order of priority on these hospitals, a priority list on their hospitals that are in the bill this year.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Admiral PRESSEY. I will be glad to do that, sir.

(The information requested is as follows:)

Hospitals

Priority No.	*Estimated cost (thousands)*
1. NS, Rota, Spain	$512
2. NH, Oakland, Calif	14,500
3. NH, Jacksonville, Fla	7,400
4. NATC, Patuxent River, Md	1,946

Admiral PRESSEY. I would like to add that this is what is left of about four priority lists over the years and through this year, and we are whittled down to what we think we must have if we are to make progress.

Senator STENNIS. You would probably bring them in all on the same level. Another thing about these costs, I know you have a lot of good equipment, but when you build a new hospital, don't you have to have almost all new equipment, especially the expensive part. I would think you would have to have new facilities, new appliances, new equipment. That is the general rule, isn't it?

Admiral CORRADI. All of the built-in equipment, such as the equipment in the dental operating suites, is part of this estimate.

The movable equipment can be reused.

Senator STENNIS. It can be but it actually isn't very often, is it?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir, very frequently it is, but it is not included in this cost.

Senator STENNIS. Give us the figure then on how much new money you estimate will be required to buy new equipment and new machines and new X-rays or whatever the term applies properly.

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Just give us some idea. I don't know whether it is $100,000 or half a million dollars or $1 million. Mr. Nease says the old hospitals are rather well equipped and maybe you could use quite a bit of the present equipment.

But give us some idea so we will have a complete picture. If there is nothing else, gentlemen, we can go on to the next item.

(Information requested follows:)

New portable or collateral equipment for this hospital will cost an estimated $80,000. This amount is not included in the request for military construction authorization or funding. This figure is based on the reusing of 30 percent of equipment from the old hospital.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next project is at the Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River, Md. It consists of 3 line items totaling $2,453,000. The Test Center mission is the testing and evaluation of aircraft and their components.

The first line item is for construction of an addition to the existing small Radar Air Traffic Control Center at the estimated cost of $209,000. The Center is testing aircraft in the speed range of 1,500 miles per hour and at altitudes up to 100,000 feet. The movements of these aircraft are within the Washington, D.C. flight area, one of the busiest of the Nation, and must be controlled to prevent midair collisions.

The present Radar Air Traffic Control Center building is too small to house some of the modern control equipment. The proposed addi-

tion will provide necessary space for housing precision radar remote-indicating equipment required for height and distance control of aircraft in the vicinity of the Center. It will increase flight safety to an extent which cannot be achieved with the existing facility.

The second line item is for construction of a replacement photographic laboratory at the estimated cost of $298,000. All test programs at the Center require comprehensive photographic coverage for evaluation. Such photographic records must be promptly processed and reviewed before subsequent tests can be made. The existing laboratory is a World War II temporary building in dilapidated condition. It will be razed. The proposed modern laboratory, with high speed color processing equipment, essential to the accomplishment of the mission of the Center in testing and evaluation of new aircraft.

The last item in this project is for a replacement station hospital at the estimated cost of $1,946,000. The existing station hospital consists of widely dispersed temporary World War II buildings over twice the size required to support the 12,895 qualifying personnel and dependents in the area. The buildings are in poor condition, inefficient to operate and virtually impossible to maintain to hospital cleanliness standards. This item will provide a new 50-bed hospital and 16 dental operating rooms of modern permanent construction which will meet both station reqirements and staff capability.

PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE, POINT MUGU, CALIF.

The next item on page 65a, Pacific Missile Range, Point Mugu in California, a survival equipment shop at $299,000, the second of four of these repetitive items.

Senator STENNIS. That is at Point Mugu?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

Admiral PRESSEY. Page 65b, equipment environmental control, $179,000. This is to provide clean, cool, dry air for the safe operation of the electronics equipment in the range operations building. We have found that the present ventilating methods in this building are inadequate in the dusty and humid climate there, and we have had failures of equipment in most important tests. This electronic equipment must be kept cool, dry, and dust free if it is to perform properly.

We require a total of 160 tons to increase the reliability of the equipment and to lengthen its life as well.

Senator STENNIS. None of these items are very large, but they total almost $2 million. Do you say that these are necessary to carry out your mission there? This is in a very delicate field.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. We don't know much about it, I don't at least. What about this Pacific Missile Range as a whole? I heard something about the Secretary of Defense cutting back on that.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. It has not been cut back; no sir.

Senator STENNIS. No?

Admiral PRESSEY. The Pacific Missile Range, the range of that name is operated by the Navy, and includes only the facilities at Point Mugu and the sea test range islands off southern California, which

provide a range for naval testing, and some testing for other Department of Defense activity. The facilities at Point Arguello, adjacent to Vandenberg Air Force Base, have been and are in the process of being turned over to the Air Force to operate as it does now the east coast range, the Atlantic Missile Range.

The Army will operate the down range part, which includes the islands in the western Pacific. The Navy will continue to manage Point Mugu and its Pacific Missile Range.

Senator STENNIS. I know you are not in a position now to take up these relatively small items, but we put $259 million in that Pacific Missile Range according to your figures here.

That is over a quarter of a billion dollars.

Admiral PRESSEY. I believe, sir, that this investment that you see here does not reflect the division of responsibilities?

Senator STENNIS. No?

Admiral PRESSEY. This includes the amount of money put into the range that was operated for the entire——

Senator STENNIS. All the way.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I said the Pacific Missile Range.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I wasn't talking about just Point Mugu. Senator Saltonstall, do you have any questions on this?

Senator SALTONSTALL. I assume that this whole thing, Admiral, is that standards are getting more refined and what you have to have is the equipment to test them.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. It is a growth of control and testing equipment associated with the tremendous growth in the missile business, and its sophistication. The telemetry of high-altitude, high-speed, long-range missile is much more difficult than for the slower, shorter, smaller weapon.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Then you have an estimated authorization here of $10 million in the next 4 years, is that correct?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So that we can look forward to that as we go along. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Do you want to supply that for the record?

Senator Cannon, do you have questions?

Senator CANNON. I don't have any.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have that itemized, the $10 million?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir, I do have it itemized. I would think it best not to submit it for the record, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Admiral PRESSEY. I would be very glad to submit it to the committee but not for the record.

Senator STENNIS. That has to do with down range?

Admiral PRESSEY. Well, it has to do with 5 years' programing.

(The information requested has been furnished separately to the staff).

Senator STENNIS. All right, I think Vietnam is going to be at least 5 years. If the Navy is not ready it is going to have to get ready. Aren't you gentlemen greatly concerned about this Vietnam situation?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item please.

Admiral PRESSEY. Do you wish to proceed with the individual items there, sir?

Senator STENNIS. I think that is covered all right, gentlemen, unless you have some more questions. I think you have covered it enough as a group.

Admiral PRESSEY. The last project in this group includes six line items totaling $1,988,000 for the Pacific Missile Range, Point Mugu, Calif. Four of the items are at Point Mugu and two are on San Nicolas Island. The Pacific Missile Range is operated by the Navy and includes facilities at Point Mugu and the sea test range islands off southern California which provide range support for the Department of Defense and other Government agencies. Facilities at Point Arguello and the down range stations are in the process of being transferred to Air Force or Army management and will no longer be part of the Pacific Missile Range complex. The Navy will continue to manage the Point Mugu part of the present Pacific Missile Range. This and future programs will reflect this organizational change directed by the Secretary of Defense in November 1963.

The first line item is for construction of a survival equipment shop at Point Mugu at the estimated cost of $299,000. This shop is used to repair and maintain survival equipment including liferafts, lifejackets, parachutes, and related equipment. The existing facility is deficient in working space and parachute drying tower height. It is structurally inadequate, no longer weathertight and located in an area of low ground subject to flooding. This item will provide a new building with adequate working space, tower height sufficient to handle large missile recovery parachutes and environmental control for maintaining dust free conditions necessary for these important maintenance functions.

The second line item is for equipment environmental control estimated to cost $179,000. This item is necessary to provide cool, dry, clean air for safe operation of the electronics equipment in the range operations building. Present ventilating methods have proved inadequate in the dusty and humid climate of the Point Mugu area. A total of 160 tons of cooling is required for this equipment to increase reliability and lengthen life.

The third line item at Point Mugu will provide a reference standards laboratory estimated to cost $592,000. This laboratory is necessary to house facilities for the checking of electronic test and measuring equipment against accurate standards to insure valid measurements of scientific data during missile and associated testing. Existing facilities are capable of handling only 31 percent of the total requirement for calibration or checking of electronic equipment.

The next line item, also at Point Mugu, is for a telemetry building at the estimated cost of $491,000. The existing location of telemetering equipment is in an area of high radiofrequency interference. This equipment, which must be capable of picking up low-level signals from missile transmitters, is extremely sensitive to such interference and, consequently, test results are frequently invalidated. This item will

provide a new structure, properly located and adequately shielded to minimize interference and with additional space to accommodate the existing and additional newly developed telemetry equipment required in range operations. The existing space is usable for other purposes and will be retained.

The fifth line item is proposed for construction on San Nicolas Island, 60 miles from the California mainland. It is an ordnance assembly building at the estimated cost of $282,000. This item will provide a structure for the assembly of missiles on San Nicolas which are to be launched from the island. Missiles involving toxic hazards are launched from these facilities, rather than from the mainland, because of the lesser danger to populated areas. This building will permit the assembly of missile components under controlled conditions, reducing the possibility of malfunction caused by transporting of assembled missiles from the mainland as must be done under existing conditions.

The final line item for PMR is for construction of two magazines on San Nicolas Island at the estimated cost of $145,000. This item is necessary to provide for the proper and safe storage of high explosive items used in the missile programs being conducted on the island. Since there are no magazine on the island at this time, quonset huts are used instead, at considerable danger to personnel. The two magazines will provide safe storage under properly controlled conditions of temperature and humidity.

SUPPLY FACILITIES

NAVAL SUPPLY CENTER, CHARLESTON, S.C.

The next item then would be in book 2, sir, on page 66, Naval Supply Center at Charleston, S.C.

On page 66a, a supply pier transit shed for $105,000. This is a 5,280-square-foot addition to an existing transit shed which we require for the outloading of resupply ships which replenish the POLARIS missile replenishment sites.

Senator STENNIS. Is this your new supply center? This is a new start.

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir; this just about winds it up.

Senator STENNIS. I mean it is an old installation but you have $10 million that hasn't been spent there.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator STENNIS. Admiral, this says "Within the city of Charleston," and $10 million has been spent down there and only 1,100 people, so to that extent the supply center is a new setup for the Navy down there.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir, it is. It is a new command.

Senator STENNIS. How much do you estimate it is going to cost in all? According to these figures here, $10.8 million will finish it up.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Can we depend on that.

Admiral PRESSEY. We have in this year, in this item, the third increment of the supply, shipping, receiving, and administration buildings, which is the key part of the Naval Supply Center there. We

have been developing this in three increments to take care of our oversea POLARIS load.

It is the major center for POLARIS supply, and the only one in the Navy.

Senator STENNIS. I know that, but will this finish it up?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And you won't be asking for any next year?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Make a memorandum of that, Mr. Clerk.

Admiral PRESSEY. Not for this activity.

Senator STENNIS. The Navy is not going to have anything in the bill for this Naval Supply Center next year at Charleston, S.C.?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. We all know this is the center of the POLARIS supply system.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And I know from personal observation the piers there are bad, and you need some additional buildings. You have two sets of POLARIS crews there at the same time; don't you?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Those coming in and then they are retrained there.

Admiral PRESSEY. Most of that has been taken care of now, Senator Saltonstall.

Senator STENNIS. Anything else, Senator?

Senator SALTONSTALL. I have nothing else.

Admiral PRESSEY. The fourth facilities class in our program is supply facilities. It consists of four line items in three projects inside the United States for $1,713,000, and a single classified line item oversea for $267,000 for a grand total of $1,980,000. Supply activities are required for the discharge of the basic logistic functions of meeting Navy material requirements, including the procurement and distribution of materials and equipment.

The first project consists of two line items for a total of $455,000 at the Naval Supply Center, Charleston, S.C. The supply center, in addition to the normal functions of a supply activity, furnishes worldwide logistic support to units and activities of the fleet ballistic missile weapons system.

The first line item is for construction of a supply pier transit shed at the estimated cost of $105,000. This structure will provide a 5,280-square-foot addition to an existing transit shed of 14,000 square feet, which is used in the outloading of resupply ships for replenishment of FBM tender sites in the Atlantic. The additional space is necessary to insure timely handling of an average of 4,300 measurement tons handled each month, an increased load of 300 percent over the past 3 years.

The second item is the third and final increment of the receiving, shipping, and administration building at the estimated cost of $350,000. This 33,962 square foot addition is necessary to handle the steadily in-

creasing workload of the supply center occasioned by its FBM logistics support functions. No other space is available at the center to meet this increased requirement. The provision of this third increment is proceeding in accordance with the initial plan for the building construction started 3 years ago. However, the workload forecast at that time to justify construction of the complete structure has been exceeded in actual experience by an appreciable amount, making provision of this item doubly urgent.

Senator STENNIS. All right, let's go to the next one, page 67.

NAVAL SUPPLY CENTER, OAKLAND, CALIF

Admiral PRESSEY. Oakland, Calif., on page 67-a, headquarters facilities.

This is for the construction of facilities at the Naval Supply Center, Oakland, Calif., to provide headquarters for the Pacific branch of the Military Sea Transport Service which is now located at Fort Mason in San Francisco. It is Army property. Fort Mason is going to be closed and will be declared excess in the near future. This will convert part of the first and fifth floors of an existing storage building at the Naval Supply Center.

Senator STENNIS. So this is the kind of economy drive you are putting on?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You are going to convert a building rather than build a new one.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; this is the end of an economy project.

The second project is for construction of headquarters facilities at the Naval Supply Center, Oakland, Calif., at the estimated cost of $590,000. The headquarters of the Pacific branch of the Military Sea Transport Service (MSTS) are now located at Fort Mason, San Francisco, Calif. Fort Mason is planned to be closed in the near future as excess to the needs of the Defense Department. This project will provide for the conversion of parts of the first and fifth floors of an existing storage building at the Naval Supply Center to house all of the headquarters functions to be relocated, including administrative medical examining operations.

Senator STENNIS. All right; the next item.

NAVAL SUPPLY DEPOT, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next one Naval Supply Depot, Philadelphia, boiler plant $668,000.

This boiler plant provides heating power, steam for cooking and hot water production at the supply depot. There are four boilers. They are over 18 years old. Three of them are over 40 years old. The extreme age of the boilers with the attendant risk of their breakdown requires that they be operated at only part of their designed capacity. We would like to provide two new boilers and building to house them and demolish two of the existing boilers.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Admiral, is this part of the Philadelphia Navy Yard?

Admiral PRESSEY. It is adjacent to it.

Senator SALTONSTALL. An addition to it?

Admiral PRESSEY. Excuse me, sir, I am wrong.

Senator SALTONSTALL. We organized the whole supply system there a few years ago.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Is this a part of the permanent supply system?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So that this will go on as a supply center regardless of what happens to the navy yards that Mr. McNamara is talking about?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

The third project is at the Naval Supply Depot, Philadelphia, Pa., for an addition to the boiler plant at the estimated cost of $668,000. Only one of the boilers in the heating plant is new. The other four boilers are over 18 years old, with three being 40 years old. Because of the extreme age of these boilers and the attendant risk of their breakdown, it is necessary that they be operated at only a portion of their designed capacity. This reduced performance is insufficient to meet the requirements for heating, cooking, and hot water production for industrial and domestic use.

This project will provide two additional new boilers, associated equipment, and a building addition to house them. Two existing boilers will be demolished.

Mr. Chairman, Brigadier General Masters, Assistant Quartermaster General of the U.S. Marine Corps, is here. He is prepared to discuss the facilities program for the Marine Corps Ground Forces.

MARINE CORPS FACILITIES

General MASTERS. I am Brig. Gen. John H. Masters, Assistant Quartermaster General, Marine Corps.

Senator SALTONSTALL. We are glad to have you here. I say the Marines can make a dollar go farther than anyone else. That may be in dispute.

General MASTERS. We have a total program of 37 line items which amounts to some $13,836,000.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What page are you on, General?

MARINE CORPS SUPPLY CENTER, ALBANY, GA.

General MASTERS. Page 69a, sir. Down at Albany, Ga., which is a major supply center for all of the east coast Marine Corps complex, we have a central repair shop which effects major repairs to our east coast FMF tactical vehicles and sends them back to service after rehabilitation. It also sends new equipment out. In connection with that, we would put batteries in all these vehicles. The present battery

repair shop is occupying a dilapidated old Butler building considered hazardous with no proper drainage or ventilation, sir.

This item costs $43,000, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I think you can move to the next item.

General MASTERS. On page 69c, sir, we have a chapel at Albany for 1,400 marines and their dependents, sir. We do not have a religious educational facility or Sunday school building.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The religious education building and the emergency power were both denied in the House. Do you reclama them?

Senator STENNIS. No; denied in 1964.

General MASTERS. They were denied this year, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This year?

General MASTERS. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You need them here or you wouldn't be asking for them?

General MASTERS. We would like to have them, sir. We recognize that the religious education building does not contribute to our combat readiness but it is a facility which we think is desirable in the United States.

Senator STENNIS. I think you certainly deserve it. It does contribute to your combat readiness generally. Next item is just $32,000, emergency power.

General MASTERS. Yes, sir. We use electronic data processing machines to handle our supply matters down there, sir. We have no alternate sources of power in cases of power outages in the area.

This first project, consisting of three line items for improvements at the Supply Center, Albany, is outlined on pages 84a through 84f of the program book. All of these items are for existing facilities and do not involve extensive construction or base buildup.

The first fiscal year 1965 military construction project for the Marine Corps consists of a line item for a new battery repair shop as outlined on pages 84a through 84b of the program book. The Marine Corps Supply Center, Albany, initiates all supply action and supplies items for the Marine Corps supply complex on the east coast. As part of its mission, the supply center prepares new vehicles for issue and rehabilitates used vehicles. This requires a battery shop for storage and charging of batteries. The present battery shop is an open-end Butler-type temporary structure. Operations in this building have been declared "extremely hazardous" by Navy inspectors during an occupational health survey. In addition, the fumes caused by charging operations are causing a high rate of deterioration of equipment. The cost of modifications to meet safety criteria would be practically equal to the estimate for a new shop. A new shop can also be located closer to the central repair shop and thus enhance the efficiency of operations. The fluctuations in production schedules and delivery requirements precludes the use of commercial contracting for this function.

This facility is required to provide for and complete the religious needs of approximately 1,450 military personnel, plus dependents, at the Marine Corps Supply Center. A permanent chapel was constructed in 1959, but permanent religious educational facilities have not been provided. Sunday school services are now being held in the military training building, located in the barracks over one-half mile from the chapel. No existing facilities are available to satisfy this requirement.

This item is for emergency power required for economical operation of the computer system to which the center's supply operation is geared. The computer rental fee averages $100 per hour including downtime not attributable to failure of the computer itself. Since October 1958 we have tried, with negative results, to procure a suitable generator set from Government surplus to provide backup to the primary power. Two transformer failures have occurred since 1961 and 20 underground cable failures have occurred since November 1960, totaling 22 prolonged outages during which control and management functions of the supply operation were not operative or were based only on the knowledge and memory of individual warehousemen. The provision of a second source of power for the EDPM computer would save the cost of rental fees during downtimes and the manhours required to resynchronize the computer and operations after a primary power failure.

Senator STENNIS. All right, what is your next item?

MARINE CORPS SUPPLY CENTER, BARSTOW, CALIF.

General MASTERS. Next item is at Barstow, sir.

Senator STENNIS. By the way, the House denied that emergency power too.

General MASTERS. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. If it is electronic data processing there that you have to have, I don't see why you would be denied emergency power to run it in an emergency.

General MASTERS. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That is just what it is, isn't it?

General MASTERS. Yes, sir. It is an alternate source of power in case of a power outage.

Senator STENNIS. It is that simple. If there are no questions let's go to the next item.

General MASTERS. Page 70a, Barstow, Calif. Barstow, of course, is our supply center for the west coast complex and for the Far East. We have a major central repair shop there which does the same type of work Albany does in connection with vehicles, sir. They do not have a civilian cafeteria for the 1,122 people who work in there, sir. The food is currently prepared in another location. They have set aside a little 69-man seating place but the food is hauled from 9 miles away, sir. We think that this would contribute greatly to the morale of those workers, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How many are involved?

General MASTERS. 1,122.

General MASTERS. This project, outlined on page 70a of the program book, consists of an item to provide food service facilities to 1,122 civilian employees at the Yermo area of the supply center. Based on experience, it is predicted that 80 percent of these people will patronize the proposed cafeteria. The nearest Government cafeteria is 9 miles away at the Nebo area of the supply center. The only other on-base source of food for civilian employees is a snack bar about 1 mile away and a mobile canteen truck. There are two off-base restaurants; however, one is closed during July and August and on all Tuesdays and the other is scheduled to close and relocate.

It is expected that the provision of a facility providing hot meal selections under pleasant conditions will increase the efficiency and morale of the civilian workers and be reflected in less employee turnover and greater individual production effort. The cafeteria will be operated by the Civilian Food Service Board and employ 16 noncivil service workers.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

MARINE CORPS BASE, CAMP LEJEUNE, N.C.

General MASTERS. Camp Lejeune, N.C., sir, the home of the 2d Marine Division and force troops, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You are asking for $2 million there for a jail for the Marines. I didn't think the Marines had to have any jail except an overnight proposition, with your fine discipline; $2 million. Will you explain that?

General MASTERS. Mr. Chairman, the present brig down there was designed for a capacity of 139 people. We have been running this past year, as much as we regret to say this, a brig population of around 300, and we reached a peak last February of 345 people, sir. When the brig gets over its rated capacity, we have to take our prisoners out and put them in an old warehouse with guards over them or in some other barracks down there, which is not good at all for the brig population nor for the guards, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What is the population of the camp?

General MASTERS. The population is about 21,000 in the FMF, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. 20,000?

General MASTERS. 21,000 including force troops. To that should be added 8,000 base troops, making a total of 29,000 marines, sir. The brig population is running a little better than 1 percent recently, Senator Saltonstall.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is what I am trying to find out.

General MASTERS. Which is about average, I think, for all of the services these days.

The present brig facilities are grossly inadequate. During calendar year 1963 the average prison count was 282 with peakloads in three months which exceeded 320. The design capacity of the brig is 139 with maximum capacity of 179. Under extreme conditions experienced last year, it was impossible to maintain the desired and traditional military standards that should characterize Marine Corps brigs. As an indication of the urgency of this requirement, the Commandant

of the Marine Corps assigned it a priority of No. 3 under the military construction program being presented to the committee.

Senator STENNIS. Does a modern brig cost this much?

General MASTERS. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What is the cost per square foot or per square yard or whatever you use?

General MASTERS. All of the complicated hardware and facilities that have to go into that brig, Senator, the automatic locking doors and the individual cells and so forth. This item also includes a building for the guard personnel which is adjacent to it. You will note that building is air conditioned. We are not air conditioning the brig, sir. We are putting up or asking for a small maintenance shop so that these prisoners can be gainfully employed and do certain things which will save the base money.

Senator STENNIS. That is a good point.

General MASTERS. Salvage work.

Senator STENNIS. But I don't understand yet your cost of $2 million. Isn't that above the average for a naval or military brig?

Admiral CORRADI. No, sir. The cost of this particular building is actually well below average. The Department of Defense-wide average per square foot for a brig is about $24 a square foot. This is the lowest costing brig of those we have in the program, as a matter of fact.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Can the present brig be enlarged?

Major CORNWALL. No, sir. The present brig is in a poor location. In order to meet the criteria of modern correctional standards we would have to demolish five buildings and replace them in another area. We have to relocate the brig. The price of rehabilitation and ripping down the permanent buildings would be just slightly over $2 million, the money that we are asking for to build a new brig.

Senator STENNIS. $2 million to tear it down?

Major CORNWALL. To tear down the five existing buildings and rehabilitate our existing buildings.

Senator STENNIS. You say you don't have room for it. That covers it.

Admiral CORRADI. Mr. Chairman, I questioned the cost on this brig when the estimate came in. We made an investigation of the cost of penal institutions built in our civilian communities, State, and county, and we find that this compares favorably. I have some of these figures which I would be glad to submit for the record.

Senator STENNIS. Admiral, just on its face this is a figure that seems too high. You say this is not any higher than the brigs for the other services nor any higher than the brigs in the bill in other places.

Admiral CORRADI. On a comparable cost per square foot basis it is lower than any of the others. On a cost per prisoner basis, I haven't analyzed it with the other in the bill. But I am sure it compares very favorably.

Senator STENNIS. That workshop I think is a good idea. I wouldn't cut that out. I believe we will have to ask you to take another look at this, General, you and Admiral Corradi, and see what can be done, if anything, to make it a little more austere and see what the situation is. It seems awfully high to me.

Admiral CORRADI. If we accept the capacity, this cost of $5,900 per prisoner compares for example with a cost of $7,500 per prisoner for an institution built by the State of Maryland in Hagerstown, Md.

It compares with a cost of $6,292 per prisoner for an institution at Newport, R.I. It is above one built by Montgomery County.

Senator STENNIS. We are not rich like the State of Maryland.

Admiral CORRADI. I wanted to get a check just as we do for other common buildings.

Senator STENNIS. You work on that one a little bit more if you don't mind.

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir; will do.

(The Chief, Bureau of Yards and Docks, has reviewed the engineering details and cost estimate for this line item and reaffirms that the estimate is valid.)

Senator STENNIS. We will pass on to another item.

General MASTERS. Mr. Chairman, may I say that does occupy No. 2 on our priority list. We need it badly.

Senator STENNIS. All right, General, anything else you want to say. I don't want to cut you off.

General MASTERS. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

General MASTERS. On page 71b, sir, still at Camp Lejeune, "Division industrial area, paving, $277,000," sir.

This is to take care of about 1,000 wheeled vehicles and about 100 track vehicles, tanks and LVT's, sir, which are currently just on the ground down there, which is sand.

Since we do not have a capacity for repairing these vehicles inside a maintenance building, a great deal of the maintenance work must be done outside. In the summertime there is a lot of dust and in the wintertime a lot of rain. We figure that should we get this paved, that we can effect economies of $60 per year per vehicle, and amortize this $277,000 in about 4 years, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That sounds good but I'll bet that next year you will want to get a building, a big shop. You haven't been asking for too much along that line. I have no objection to it. Does anyone else have questions?

General MASTERS. The third project, consisting of two line items, at a total of $2,319,000, is outlined on pages 71a through 71b of the program book. The present detention facilities at Camp Lejeune were designed for an inmate capacity of only 139. As the prisoner population has steadily increased to over 300, the confinement features had to be increased at the expense of administrative and other ancillary spaces. The correctional custody provisions of revised article 15 of the UCMJ requires facilities which will insure gainful employment of prisoners, provide proper segregation for control and supervision, and allow appropriate counseling and study with the objective of maximum rehabilitation during confinement. Such rehabilitation programs, in addition to the civil and social advantages, can lead to tangible savings in guard, "chaser" and investigative personnel. The new facility provides more efficient and useful employment of prisoners.

At present, many men whose custody status precludes leaving the brig proper must remain idle while awaiting interviews, appearance in courts, sick call, and other administrative processes. The scope and design of the new brig has been coordinated with, and meets all requirements of the Navy's Bureau of Personnel and the Department of Defense. The Bureau of Personnel in turn coordinates such designs with the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

This item is required to provide garrison-type maintenance facilities for vehicles of the 2d Marine Division. It is understood that similar maintenance is performed during combat and under adverse conditions; however, the financial facts-of-life in peacetime do not allow the costly expedients which can be justified only under the pressure of war. The area to be paved would provide a greatly improved facility for maintenance of approximately 1,000 wheeled vehicles and 100 tracked vehicles. When such maintenance is performed in the alternate mud or dust, depending on the weather, the checking of transmissions, rear ends, brakes, hydraulic systems, and so forth, is generally overly time consuming and costly due to lost nuts, gaskets, or other small items and tools. It has been estimated that a paved area as proposed would reduce maintenance costs by $60 per vehicle per year. The paving would also reduce the frequency of washings on the vehicles and presently high replacement rate of fuel and oil filters occasioned by the foreign matter prevalent in the area.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item, General.

MARINE CORPS BASE, CAMP PENDLETON, CALIF.

General MASTERS. At Camp Pendleton, Calif.

Senator STENNIS. That is one of your large installations; isn't it?

General MASTERS. Yes, sir, it is our largest Marine base. As a little background, Mr. Chairman, Camp Pendleton was built in 1942, mostly temporary wood structures, and in the interim starting back in early 1950 we have been gradually replacing those with separate organizational areas and camps that house different regiments, battalions according to their functional needs.

Here we are trying to replace a portion of Camp Del Mar which is one of the areas within Camp Pendleton. Many buildings there, which are on the ocean, have suffered great deterioration over the years.

Senator STENNIS. I have been out there. I know it is a very austere situation. You need some replacements. This is near where President Eisenhower spends his vacations in the winter.

General MASTERS. That is at Palm Springs.

Senator STENNIS. Yes, proceed.

General MASTERS. Two supply buildings, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You have $7,900,000 that—authorized and funded but you don't have in inventory yet. That is a good deal that we have already provided. Weren't those replacement programs, that $7.9 million? I see it is on your sheet here, $7,900,000, and it is funded.

General MASTERS. Yes, sir. We are going to move into Camp Stewart Mesa around August of this summer, sir.

It is not yet quite completed.

Senator STENNIS. These funds went into that?

General MASTERS. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. These new funds are going into the same——

General MASTERS. Not the same spot; no, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I am just curious. I don't quite understand, General. On page 72b, demolition, $19,000, and unit cost is $19,000. What does that mean? What is the unit cost there?

Admiral CORRADI. Sir, that is just a lump-sum amount; $19,000 estimated to demolish the existing structures.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I see. It is the whole thing?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir. The unit is the lump sum. LS is in the left-hand column.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I understand now. Thank you.

General MASTERS. These two supply buildings will keep several of our units there, amtrack battalion, force reconnaissance company——

Senator STENNIS. All right. Next is the dispensary and dental clinic.

General MASTERS. Page 72d, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What will that replace?

General MASTERS. That will replace a clinic which is presently out there in an old dilapidated building that does not have dental facilities currently, sir, and very inadequate medical facilities causing us to send our patients into the main hospital at Camp Pendleton, a distance of about 12 miles. We lose a lot of time and money sending the patients in there, sir. This is a badly needed facility, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Go back to page 72a a minute. Two small items, outdoor recreation facility and swimming pool denied by the House. Do you want to say something special about those?

I am inclined to lean toward those matters myself.

General MASTERS. We agree, sir, that we could certainly give up those two items this year.

Senator STENNIS. You are not asking for restoration here?

General MASTERS. We were hopeful we would get them but we certainly agree that we can give them up, that this is not a matter of combat readiness to have the recreation facilities.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Now getting back to your storage facilities here, it looks to us sometimes as if matters of that kind could well be deferred. You are using existing buildings, even though they are not exactly what you want, but you say something here about deterioration and also plumbing and electrical systems being outworn.

General MASTERS. Sir, I have been in those buildings. They are in bad shape. The siding is falling off the walls; there are holes in the roof. They are in bad shape.

Senator STENNIS. Past rehabilitation and past use?

General MASTERS. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, the next item.

General MASTERS. Did you want to hear more about the dispensary, sir, at Camp Del Mar?

Senator STENNIS. I think not for my part.

General MASTERS. Las Flores. This package, which consists of several line items, is a new home for our tank and antitank battalions which have been occupying facilities located some distance from there, sir. This is an increment which we are most hopeful of getting. It is

badly needed because the people are occupying inadequate buildings.

Senator STENNIS. That is 72e.

General MASTERS. 72e, sir.

Senator STENNIS. There is a fueling facility, very small, relatively small. That is a service station.

General MASTERS. A service station to service the antitank battalion.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item. What kind of building is that, $182,000?

General MASTERS. This is a building to hold inside instruction for the tank and antitank battalion, sir, and, as I say, a part of this overall camp here. This is needed practically for all units. They must conduct quite a bit of their instruction indoors in addition to all of their field training, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You will be asking for more of these as you go along, a little each year, is that right? Is that your plan?

General MASTERS. No, sir. If we get all the items in this increment for Camp Las Flores, it will provide a complete camp and it will not require anything else, sir. We will have all necessary items.

Senator STENNIS. All right; that brings us to the next item, maintenance shops, 72h.

General MASTERS. This maintenance shop on page 72g, sir, $366,000. This is to provide maintenance shops to keep the tanks and the antitank vehicles in repair, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Two items there of $366,000 each. Any questions on page 72g? This is on a battalion basis; is that right?

General MASTERS. Two battalions will occupy this camp, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You don't have many fancy trimmings on your Marine buildings. I think you should have this equipment.

Next item.

General MASTERS. Page 72h, sir, one supply operations building. We presently have 4,000 square feet of reinforced concrete structure there which is adequate for storage, and we need this 34,000 square feet that we are asking for here, sir. This will take care of the gear and supplies for the tank and antitank battalions, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That gear, that means all——

General MASTERS. All of their supplies, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Supplies?

General MASTERS. Spare parts, tracks for the tanks, ordnance parts, general supplies, et cetera. Everything they need to move into combat.

Senator STENNIS. What kind of building is it, a long straight building, $366,000?

General MASTERS. Yes, sir; a rectangular building.

Admiral CORRADI. It's 100 feet wide and 340 feet long.

General MASTERS. 340 feet long, sir, and 100 feet wide.

Senator STENNIS. That is longer than a football field. You have a lot of space in it. Is that steel construction?

General MASTERS. It is concrete slab construction. The concrete is poured in slabs and then lifted into place. We are using that quite generally in the Marine Corps now, sir.

It is a very economical type of construction.

Senator STENNIS. What kind of roof do you put on that?

General MASTERS. Concrete slab is laid on top of it, sir.

Senator STENNIS. For the roof?

Admiral CORRADI. Built up roof on the concrete slab. It is put on in layers, a layer of pitch or tar and a layer of building paper and so on.

Senator STENNIS. And a little gravel on top?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir, topped off with gravel.

Senator STENNIS. All right; next item unless there are questions.

General MASTERS. Page 71i, sir, is a dispensary costing $177,000 which has three dental operating rooms and a five-bed ward. This will take care of all the people in this tank and antitank battalion area.

Senator STENNIS. That is what you call a dispensary?

General MASTERS. Yes, sir; for the more serious cases—those who are going to be sick for some time or have some serious ailments—go to the naval hospital. This would take care of minor ailments.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Where is this being done now, General?

General MASTERS. It is being taken care of at the Naval Hospital, Camp Pendleton, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So any time a man comes in on sick call he has to go 12.6 miles.

General MASTERS. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You mean you have no doctors, nothing there now at all?

General MASTERS. We do not have a dispensary there now, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How many men will be at Camp Las Flores?

General MASTERS. 1,098 men, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So that this is for those men.

General MASTERS. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is a permanent station?

General MASTERS. Yes, sir; these men are presently working in that area every day. They are hauled in by truck early in the morning, work and train there all day, and are taken back to their billeting area at night.

Senator SALTONSTALL. These are men in uniform?

General MASTERS. Yes, sir; all marines, sir. When we get this camp built, they will all live there and have their own community. They will have their sick bay, messhall, barracks, maintenance area, training areas, et cetera.

Senator STENNIS. Camp Pendleton itself is a huge area as I recall.

General MASTERS. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You are building a camp within a camp?

General MASTERS. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. You will move these two battalions right there and they will be living right on the ground?

General MASTERS. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. And training right there?

General MASTERS. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. These are the facilities to take care of them?

General MASTERS. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. Right now they are being hauled back and forth in trucks every day?

General MASTERS. They stay there all day and do their training and work on the vehicles and then go back to the other areas at night, which is very uneconomical from our standpoint.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is a brandnew camp?

General MASTERS. Brandnew. It is a complete increment.

Senator STENNIS. Camp within a camp. All right, we may have to get the Marines to design some way for the Senate to carry on better with facilities moved closer. The next item, General?

General MASTERS. The next item is an administration building for this same camp, Las Flores, costing $280,000. That will have the offices for the two commanding officers and their staffs of their battalions, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Are Camp Pulgas and Camp Horno camps within Camp Pendleton?

General MASTERS. Yes, sir. Camp Pulgas some years ago was made of concrete slab camp similar to the one we are asking for here. It currently houses an infantry regiment with three battalions and attached troops. In addition, a tank battalion is living there but they are living in quonset huts which were put up in 1942 and are now very, very rundown and dilapidated.

So we would propose that they would move out into this new camp and live right there where they were.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Then this new camp, Las Flores, is a camp for maintenance.

General MASTERS. Well, camp for training, maintenance, and living.

Senator SALTONSTALL. But what I mean is that the men who go out there are going to work on maintenance of vehicles and so on?

General MASTERS. Yes, sir, and do their training. This is located in the heart of the tank driving ranges where they train all the tank drivers, so they will be living in the area where they work, train, and maintain their vehicles.

Seantor SALTONSTALL. Did you tell the chairman this is the total you expected at this camp, Las Flores?

General MASTERS. It will be a complete camp. We will ask for nothing else.

Senator STENNIS. All right, the next item.

If we can move along a little faster perhaps we can complete the Marine Corps by 10 o'clock.

General MASTERS. The next item on 72k, sir, is the barracks for this camp. There will be four buildings, to house the men who are to live there in the camp.

Senator STENNIS. If we approve the idea of the camp within a camp, of course we have to provide the barracks. Let's go on. How does the cost ratio compare here, comparative costs, with other barracks? Admiral Corradi, could you give us something on that.

Admiral CORRADI. It is lower than the average.

Senator STENNIS. Why?

Admiral CORRADI. Because of the type of standardized construction adopted, the precast construction that the general described. This is used throughout. This is a rather austere type of structure. The exterior structural elements are standardized. The interior partitioning is varied to meet the requirement, whether it is barracks or dispensary or what have you.

Senator STENNIS. I thought you said it was higher than the average but still austere?

Admiral CORRADI. No sir, it is lower than the average.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Admiral CORRADI. $13.79 a square foot, which is pretty low for living space.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

General MASTERS. Next item is the messhall to go with this camp, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The same general observation applies there to the unit cost?

General MASTERS. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Admiral Corradi.

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Is that lower or higher?

Admiral CORRADI. This is just about on average, sir, $31 a square foot. It compares with $31.46 OSD.

Senator STENNIS. That includes some of the items to go with it, is that right?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Refrigeration and so forth?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir, it includes the complete messhall.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

General MASTERS. A fire station for Camp Las Flores, a repetitive item, 12-man fire station, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

General MASTERS. Chapel which would be an integral part of this, sir; $155,000.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You are reclamaing that?

General MASTERS. No, sir. It was approved by the House. This is a different chapel. The other one was at Albany, sir. This is for Las Flores.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item is?

General MASTERS. Next item page 729, is an enlisted men's club, $82,000. This would be the conversion of an existing building which is there, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item. This is one that was deleted by the House, outdoor recreation facilities?

General MASTERS. Yes, sir. This consisted of a baseball field, sir, outdoor playing courts, basketball, softball, and volley ball, sir. This would cost $37,00. The House deleted that, sir.

We have reclamaed that.

Senator STENNIS. And the swimming pool that went with it?

General MASTER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. $164,000?

General MASTERS. Yes, sir. We reclamaed the swimming pool, too, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, the next item is $600,000 for your electrical distribution.

General MASTERS. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That goes with the package, does it?

General MASTERS. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Is it necessary?

General MASTERS. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, that brings us to page 73.

MARINE BARRACKS, PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII

General MASTERS. On page 73a, sir, we find it necessary to build some berms alongside the rifle range at Pearl Harbor, Oahu, for safety reasons. There has been a great deal of buildup in civilian communities adjacent to this range. Previously it was considered an isolated place, but it is very heavily populated now. For safety reasons we feel we must put these berms in.

Senator STENNIS. The berms are the replacements there?

General MASTERS. Big earth dykes built up to prevent bullets from ricocheting.

Senator STENNIS. You must have to buy the dirt—$198,000. It seems high.

Admiral CORRADI. The unit cost of $1.97 a yard includes the procurement of the earth, trucking it to the site, and placing it.

Senator SALTONSTALL. If this civilian community is constantly building up, are you going to be able to keep on using this rifle range?

General MASTERS. Yes, sir, because there is a definite requirement ment for it. The other facilities out there can't support the number of marines who are required to fire on these ranges.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Is this the only place where you can have a rifle range?

General MASTERS. Yes, sir. From the standpoint of using other services' facilities, they are not adequate to support us. The price of private land out there is exorbitant, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. My only question, Mr. Chairman, about these berms is if the community is constantly building, as we know a lot of these communities are out in Hawaii, whether you are going to be able to keep this rifle range. How much range do you have there now?

General MASTERS. We shoot up to 1,000 yards out there, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. 1,000 yards?

General MASTERS. Yes, sir; and it is about that depth, and the width of it—I have been there—is about two ranges wide. That would be about 400 yards wide or so, and with administrative area I would suspect it is about 500 yards wide, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You certainly ought to look into that. Can you give us a memorandum on that later?

General MASTERS. The fifth project is at the two rifle ranges at Puuloa rifle ranges of Camp H. M. Smith. These ranges are used by units of the Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, at Camp Smith and all other Marine Corps and Navy units on Oahu. The new earth berms are needed to insure against injury to personnel, adjacent facilities, and a civilian housing area from ricochet or errant rounds. Protection is provided by construction of parallel earth berms at the edges of the ranges and between the ranges. The length and height of the berms are based on criteria published by the U.S. Army resulting from statistical studies of range accidents.

(The information requested follows:)

Marine Barracks, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, is the largest Marine barracks under the management control of the Commandant of the Marine Corps. This installation occupies a position of strategic importance to the Marine Corps, both in

peacetime and in wartime. The Marine barracks has occupied its present site since 1901, and it is the decision of the Commandant of the Marine Corps that this installation will be maintained in a permanent, fully operational status.

In 1947 the Navy constructed the Puuloa rifle range. This range facility is of the utmost importance to the Marine barracks in maintaining the combat readiness of this command. Not only does this facility accommodate Marine barracks, but also Camp H. M. Smith, a substantial overflow from the 25 point range at Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe, ships detachments, and members of the Coast Guard. Because of terrain limitations the Kaneohe range cannot be expanded. The Puuloa rifle range supports all Marine and Navy competitive shooting in the Hawaiian area.

It is essential that the Puuloa rifle range continue in operation. To that end, the provision of the earth safety berms, on this 182-acre range, has been included in the fiscal year 1965 military construction program. The proposed berms are required to contain richochets and stray rounds to provide protection to the adjacent civilian community and to the military personnel and structures at the range. With the provision of these berms, it is not considered that increased civilian construction will create major safety problems over and above those currently existing, as all firing is out to sea, and the range is bordered by Marine Corps property on the left side.

MARINE CORPS SUPPLY ACTIVITY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Senator STENNIS. I am not trying to rush things but I notice you have got a $2,800,000 relocation of supplies from Philadelphia.

We denied that last year.

General MASTERS. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What do you have to say about it now, General?

General MASTERS. The relocation of the Marine Corps supply activity as a tenant of the Defense Clothing and Textile Supply Center, is a DOD-directed move, sir. The DOD conducted a study and directed that this move be made in the interests of economy.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Isn't this all part of that Navy supply system there in Philadelphia?

General MASTERS. No, sir, Senator Saltonstall.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is something entirely different?

General MASTERS. Yes, sir. This is our major inventory control point for all Marine Corps supplies, sir. They have been occupying their present premises for many, many years.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I have a prepared question or two, gentlemen.

General, this project was denied last year. At that time the portion of the cost related to increasing the power supply to accommodate the Defense Supply Agency, which probably should have been charged to that Agency.

Is that same situation true this year?

General MASTERS. That would be the same this year, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Do you have any figures as to how much of it should be really charged to them rather than the Navy?

General MASTERS. No, sir; I do not have those figures.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Would you give us some figures on that?

Admiral CORRADI. We can submit a breakdown of the electrical distribution costs.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Last year you indicated a 3-year amortization of this cost. Now you indicate a 5-year period for amortization. Why have you changed and what is your justification for it?

General MASTERS. We recomputed that portion of it because of the indicated reduction in personnel, sir, and the money that would be saved by doing with so many less civilian personnel.

We computed that out as a 5-year amortization this year.

The sixth project of the program will provide for the relocation of the Marine Corps supply activity from its present location to the Defense Clothing and Textile Supply Center as a tenant activity. This move has been directed by the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics) as a relocation project to implement selected closures of installations which lack suitability for long-term retention. The relocated Marine Corps activity will consist principally of the inventory control point, the 4th Marine Corps Reserve and Recruiting District Headquarters, and the recruiting publicity and publications distribution function. This relocation is prompted by the necessity for increased efficiency and economy of operation. Property worth $3.75 million would become excess to Marine Corps requirements as a result of this move.

Senator STENNIS. This is a matter that came to the Navy more or less as an order from the Department of Defense; is that right?

General MASTERS. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I don't want to embarrass you, but I understood you gentlemen "weren't too enthusiastic" about it, to use a mild term. Do you really think under your responsibility that this would help the Marine Corps?

I am not trying to put you on the spot but we are interested in all angles of this thing.

General MASTERS. I would not like to say for the record that we do not desire to make the move because that would put us in the position of saying we do not want to carry out orders. However——

Senator STENNIS. I don't want to ask the question that way but there is a difference of opinion here about it.

General MASTERS. We feel that we can perform our mission effectively in the present location, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. To put it another way, did the Marines submit this with their original construction estimates this year?

General MASTERS. It was submitted last year and this year by direction.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It was submitted again this year?

General MASTERS. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. By direction?

General MASTERS. By direction; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. There must be—Admiral Corradi, do you have anything to say about this? I am trying to get at the heart of it?

Admiral CORRADI. No, sir. We have completed the preliminary engineering on this and we are convinced that these prices are about right.

(The following statement was subsequently furnished by the Navy:)

In the development of this program, the Defense Supply Agency advised that the requirement for 5,000 kilovolt-amperes of power supply for the Defense Clothing and Textile Supply Center included in the Navy's fiscal year 1964 line item for relocation of supply activity was no longer required. This power

supply was estimated to cost $150,000. Engineering study of the Marine Corps requirement subsequent to the denial of this item by Congress in its action on the fiscal year 1964 military construction bill has disclosed that the cost estimate for alterations to the building involved was low. Accordingly, the line item as included in this program has the same cost estimate as that submitted with the fiscal year 1964 program, $2,800,000. The 5,000-kilovolt-ampere power supply included last year for the Defense Supply Agency has been deleted.

Senator SALTONSTALL. From the point of view of the overall Defense Establishment, will there be any savings in the Defense Department as a whole if this supply center is built for the Marines as in this item for $2.8 million?

General MASTERS. Their study indicated that there would be, Senator Saltonstall.

Senator STENNIS. Is there anyone here representing the Department of Defense on this? Is there anyone here representing the Department of Defense whether they are prepared now or not?

Ask the Department, Mr. Clerk, to give us a special showing on this first in writing and then we will decide whether we want to call a witness, because I don't think we ought to spend $2.8 million here without thorough consideration of it. You do have a few more items here.

Is the last item Twentynine Palms?

General MASTERS. Yes, sir.

MARINE CORPS BASE, TWENTYNINE PALMS, CALIF.

Senator STENNIS. You have got a cold-storage warehouse, you need $139,000 and cooling system, the third increment.

Is that the last increment?

General MASTERS. Yes, sir. The third and last.

Senator STENNIS. Cooling system for what?

General MASTERS. This is for the barracks, sir, and certain of the messhalls and chapels. Twentynine Palms is located at the heart of the Mojave Desert. The temperature reaches 120 to 125 out there, sir. We had water-cooling systems but they have deteriorated.

Senator STENNIS. It doesn't seem very expensive. Without objection we will pass on.

General MASTERS. Project No. 7 is outlined on pages 75a through 75b of the program book and is composed of two items.

At present the base at Twentynine Palms uses an old messhall for refrigerated commissary issue and field-type cold storage boxes. Perishable foods are issued to messhalls in 7-day increments due to lack of an adequate control cold storage facility. In some messhalls the airlock space is frequently used for refrigerated storage. Beef is presently butchered in a nonrefrigerated meat preparation room. The mechanized refrigeration equipment now used was not designed for the load or use being imposed upon it and the compressors frequently become overheated. In the summer months the boxes must be defrosted daily. This situation has been in existence since 1955, and it is not expected that the present equipment will continue to function much longer. The lack of adequate cold storage facilities has been the subject of comment by the staff of the Inspector General of the Marine Corps. The source of supply for perishable items is Los

Angeles, 150 miles away. There are no other military installations within 100 miles that could augment the food supplies at Twentynine Palms. During the summer months, with ambient temperatures of 120°, the lack of cold storage facilities is cause for concern for the health hazard to which approximately 4,000 permanent personnel, Reserve units, and visiting FMF units are exposed.

This item is for the provision of new evaporative cooling system for the remaining 44 buildings with deteriorated cooling systems. The fiscal year 1964 MCON program provided $100,000 for similar corrections to 13 buildings with the most seriously inadequate cooling at that time—$37,000 and 9,000 man-hours were expended in 1961 on maintenance of existing coolers. The existing slinger-type coolers are inferior in quality and inadequate in size. Certain replacement parts are no longer available. Failure to complete the correction of cooling deficiencies of the remaining 44 buildings will create problems of morale which will be reflected in reduced efficiency and increased operational costs.

(Whereupon, at 10 a.m., the committee recessed, to reconvene on Friday, May 15, 1964, at 8:30 a.m.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL YEAR 1965

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1964

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to recess, at 8:30 a.m., in room 212, Old Senate Office Building.

Present: Senators Stennis (presiding) and Cannon.

Also present: Gordon A. Nease, professional staff member, and Herbert S. Atkinson, assistant chief clerk, Committee on Armed Services.

Vorley M. Rexroad, professional staff member.

Senator STENNIS. All right, gentlemen. Where do we begin this morning?

STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. GEORGE W. PRESSEY, U.S. NAVY—Resumed

Admiral PRESSEY. We are on page 76a, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Let me mention that we can make just that much more progress if we have a session tomorrow morning. Will that suit you gentlemen?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, we will have our usual meeting then at 8:30 until 10, assuming the Senate is going to convene at 10. All right, 76a.

SERVICE SCHOOL FACILITIES

U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

Admiral PRESSEY. This is the project at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., sir.

Public work shops at $897,000. We have four separate locations for out existing public works down there, and they are in 84 separate, wornout, temporary buildings.

Senator STENNIS. How many, 84?

Admiral PRESSEY. Eighty-four, sir, have been built and are scattered throughout the Naval Academy plant. Only one, that is a temporary quonset hut, that was designed for use as a public works shop.

The dispersal severely handicaps efficient operation and the management control of the public works functions. We have a duplica-

tion of common usage facilities, such as tool and stock rooms, scattered throughout the Department. We have, in this program, 500 employees. We wish to replace the present 133,000 square feet of dispersed public works spaces by a modern 40,000-square-foot building to be located on property on the north side of Dorsey Creek which is to be acquired this same year and is a later line item, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Is this the No. 1 item that is needed at the Naval Academy?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir; it is not the No. 1 item that is needed, but it is the No. 1 of which we are prepared to ask for this year. Our major requirement out there is a science building.

Senator STENNIS. You don't have anything in this bill for your expansion program.

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir, except that this is a small part of it, and the utilities item is also part of it, but we are not ready to go ahead this year with the major construction for the science building.

Senator STENNIS. Your next item here?

Admiral PRESSEY. Utilities, on page 76b, $436,000.

This is to replace a wornout, old system that takes constant maintenance, replacement, and repair.

Senator STENNIS. You mean you are going to get a new water system?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Entirely for this much money?

Admiral PRESSEY. This will be the first increment, sir. The total cost will be in the range of $5 million for utilities for the entire Academy, including all of the new construction which we have planned for future years.

Senator STENNIS. So far as the water is concerned, what about the sources of water from the city of Annapolis?

Admiral PRESSEY. We are using our own wells, sir, but this item will give us new and additional mains and elevated water tank which will permit us to do away with pumping our water as we do today.

It will also give us a new well.

Senator STENNIS. You will continue to get water from the city, is that right?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, Mr. Chairman. We are using our own wells there and the city has its own wells.

Senator STENNIS. You are at the point now where you are going to have to revise your system and add extra storage, pumping facilities, and so on. Why not consider getting water from the city of Annapolis?

Admiral CORRADI. The city of of Annapolis derives its water from wells also. They have neither the capacity nor the desire to tie in with our system at the Academy.

This project is not a new system as such. It is merely an improvement to the existing system. The one additional well will make the system more reliable from the standpoint of source, and these mains will loop the system so that it is more effective in maintaining pressures both for domestic consumption and for firefighting.

Senator STENNIS. You don't think there is any possibility of getting the water from the city?

Admiral CORRADI. I don't like to eliminate any possibility, but contacts have been made with the city. There have been discussions conducted, and they have not been productive of any agreement.

Senator STENNIS. Before we spend $5 million, gentlemen, we ought to look into it.

Admiral CORRADI. Mr. Chairman, this investment in this bill is pretty close to that which will be spent for the water system. The $5 million that Admiral Pressey referred to is for the total utility system for the total modernization program. Most of this will be for steam generation, distribution, and electrical distribution.

Senator STENNIS. All of it is for water. This is a water bill, is that right?

Admiral CORRADI. Essentially this is the total water bill, yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item, sir, is land acquisition, $165,000 on page 76c. This is the land that I referred to a minute ago for use in construction of the public works building. We would also plan to locate here a laundry and a drycleaning plant which are to be included in next year's program. This land is 17.3 acres, across the street from the old postgraduate school. You may be familiar with that location, sir. It is now occupied by some quonset huts.

It is leased from the Naval Academy Athletic Association, and we wish to acquire it.

Senator STENNIS. Is that a private concern?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. This Naval Academy Athletic Association has from time to time donated land to the Naval Academy, but I feel in this——

Senator STENNIS. Maybe they will donate this. The Academy supports athletics in a big way.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. Admiral Corradi would like to speak to this.

Admiral CORRADI. Mr. Chairman, there has been some discussion about buying this land from the Naval Academy Athletic Association. The reason for it is twofold.

First, we feel that in order to develop it for a consolidated public works building as the shop that is in this program, we should have fee title to the land. We are going to put up a permanent building on it. It shouldn't be put up on leased property.

We pay a rental consideration for this land, and there has been some criticism as to whether we should continue to pay rent to the Naval Academy Athletic Association, or buy the property. We have had the land appraised and the estimate reflects this commercial appraisal. But we would propose, in order to make the price that the Government pays for the land beyond dispute, to resort to condemnation proceedings, and let a court decide the true value of the land rather than negotiate a purchase.

Senator STENNIS. How much do you propose to spend in buildings and all on this land, just a round figure.

Admiral CORRADI. We would have to consult our plan on that. In addition to the public works shop, the central heating plant would be on this plan. It would be in the neighborhood of $5 million.

That is not an exact figure.

Senator STENNIS. I understand.

Admiral CORRADI. I would like permission to correct that for the record. (The approximation was confirmed later).

Senator STENNIS. I think you ought to try to talk the athletic association out of it, there is such a close affinity there between the two. It is really part of the Academy, the athletic association is.

Admiral CORRADI. We have had some conversations with the athletic association. They have donated some land in the past. We will once again attempt to do this. However, they have gone on record through their attorneys as refusing to donate the land.

Senator STENNIS. Maybe you could talk it over with them again.

Admiral CORRADI. We will, sir, before we institute any action on this item.

Admiral PRESSEY. The sixth facilities class is service school facilities. It includes 27 line items at 16 locations inside the United States totaling $32,311,000. Three of the items at two locations, totaling $3,468,000, are classified. These facilities are required for the education and training of officer and enlisted personnel and for personnel support. Twenty-three projects are included in program VII for general support; one at Naval Amphibious Base, Coronado, is in program III in support of general purpose forces; and the remaining three are classified items in program I in support of strategic retaliatory forces.

The first project, consisting of three line items for a total of $1,498,000, is at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., for improved facilities as a part of the program for modernization of the Academy.

The first line item is for construction of public works shops at the estimated cost of $897,000. Existing shops are widely scattered throughout the Academy grounds, at 4 separate locations in 84 worn-out temporary buildings. Only one of these, a machine shop in a temporary quonset hut, was originally designed as a public works shop. This wide dispersal severely handicaps efficient operation and management control of the public works functions.

Duplication of common usage facilities, such as tool and stockrooms, is prevalent through the department. Inefficiency results because of the lack of capability to plan, direct, and accomplish the work of 500 employees under such conditions.

The 133,000 square feet of substandard spaces now utilized will be replaced by a modern 40,000-square-foot building to be located on leased property west of Dorsey Creek which is included in this project as an item for acquisition.

The new facility will contain the usual public works offices and shops, such as sheetmetal, plumbing, electrical, paint, carpenter, and transportation, and have adjacent paved areas for outside storage of vehicles and large maintenance equipment. This centralized facility will contribute appreciably to improve operation and management of the public works department.

The second line item is for rehabilitation and enlargement of utilities at the estimated cost of $436,000. Because of age, poor condition, and low capacities, a great part of the Academy's utility systems need

rehabilitation and enlargement. This will cost in the range of $5 million. This first increment is required to improve the water supply and distribution system. The existing system depends on circulation pumps to maintain pressure in a system that has been built piecemeal through the years. Several sections of the Academy lack sufficient water for normal uses and are seriously deficient in quantity and pressure of water for fire protection. This item will include new and larger mains and distribution lines, an additional water well, and a million-gallon elevated water tank to provide adequate pressure without distribution pumps.

The final line item is for land acquisition estimated to cost $165,000. This item will provide for the purchase of 17.3 acres of land currently being leased from the Naval Academy Athletic Association. It is required for the siting of permanent industrial facilities for the Academy, including the public works building, which I discussed previously, and a laundry and drycleaning plant to be included in a future program. Purchase of this land will in no way affect other private land holdings in the city of Annapolis.

Mr. Chairman, that is the last item in the bill on the Naval Academy, but Senator Saltonstall yesterday asked us to speak with respect to the maintenance problems at the Naval Academy, and with your permission, sir, Admiral Corradi would like to speak for the record on that.

Senator STENNIS. All right, Admiral.

Admiral CORRADI. The Navy shares——

Senator STENNIS. The maintenance of the buildings?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir; the entire plant of the Naval Academy, the maintenance of this plant is a concern which is shared by the Navy. It has been a matter of review for the past 5 or 6 years. In 1961 a comprehensive survey of the maintenance requirements at the Naval Academy plant was conducted by a team of engineers. Some recommendations were developed for increased maintenance fundings and increased maintenance personnel to be assigned to the Academy. These recommendations have been carried out, not in toto, but to the best of our ability.

For example, in the next few years the maintenance staff of the public works department is planned to be increased by approximately 140 workmen. We have attempted to push such rehabilitation projects as the one for Bancroft Hall which this committee has reviewed and approved in the past. We feel that we are making progress. We are not satisfied in the sense of being complacent about the maintenance condition of the Academy, but we think that we are making progress. It is getting better, and we will attempt to channel into this maintenance force the additional funds that are required to bring up the level of the maintenance.

The Navy overall is short in real property maintenance funds. We are continuously striving to improve the situation. As a matter of fact, such discussions are going on right now. If we are successful, we will devote to the Naval Academy its proportionate share of whatever increase we are successful in gaining.

Senator STENNIS. Doesn't maintenance come out of your general operations and maintenance funds?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir. The level of operation and maintenance funding has remained constant in the past 4 to 5 years even with an increasing cost of labor and materials and with general inflationary trends, so that with fixed amounts we find that our implementation of our maintenance program is suffering.

However, as I said, we are making extraordinary efforts right now to put more money into this program, and we think we are going to do a lot better in the future.

Senator STENNIS. I am surprised, gentlemen, frankly that the Navy can't carry on an adequate maintenance program at the Naval Academy, one that they are satisfied with themselves. It is a show window in the first place. Is this a result of a failure of Congress to appropriate the money for you.

Admiral CORRADI. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Is it anything like that?

Admiral CORRADI. No, sir. The Congress has appropriated annually, in my experience, the amount that has been requested for the maintenance of real property. This is really an internal Navy problem in assigning within our total annual resources, and in competition with the need to operate combatant forces, weapons systems, personnel, and so on, suitable emphasis to this maintenance of real property. This is something we are doing something about right now.

Senator STENNIS. If you had neglected your football team as you have neglected this you would never beat the Army again. I don't believe you have been neglecting that team though.

Well, we will call it to the attention of Senator Saltonstall, and you might mention it to him too, Admiral.

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. We have discussed a few items, Senator Cannon, for the Academy, and a special report on the maintenance problems which Senator Saltonstall requested. That brings us to page 77, 77a, Naval Training Center.

NAVAL TRAINING CENTER, BAINBRIDGE, MD.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; Naval Training Center, Bainbridge, Md., a barracks, $1,091,000 to replace the existing single WAVES recruit barracks, sir.

This is the 9th of 21 repetitive items.

Senator STENNIS. How long do you keep those boys there?

Admiral PRESSEY. These are girls, sir.

Senator STENNIS. This is where you bring them in fresh from civilian life?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And give them the basic training?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How many girls will you take care of here.

Admiral PRESSEY. We house approximately 500 at one time, sir.

Senator STENNIS. This cost is around $2,000 per unit?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Are these what you call the WAVES?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; and this existing barracks is a converted World War II temporary building that has been in very bad shape for quite a while, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Approximately how many WAVES do you have now? I don't know the extent of your program.

Captain HAASE. We have a little over 5,000.

Senator STENNIS. Do you expect to maintain that level.

Captain HAASE. It has been a little over 5,000 for the last 10 years and we expect it to remain so.

Senator STENNIS. If you are going to keep them you have to take care of them. This was denied last year.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I don't recall the reason. Was it just deferred?

Admiral PRESSEY. It was deferred with the idea we could get by for another year, as far as I know.

The second project is at the Naval Training Center, Bainbridge, Md., for construction of a barracks at the estimated cost of $1,091,000. This activity provides the only recruit training available for the Navy's enlisted women, and specialized training for officers and enlisted personnel. The barracks will house 500 Wave recruits. The existing barracks were converted from World War II temporary structures designed for male recruits. These barracks are in poor structural condition and lack adequate facilities for female recruits. The unfavorable first impression of Navy life received by the Wave recruits from living in these substandard facilities, does little to encourage them to consider the Navy as a career.

This line item will provide suitable barracks designed specifically for occupancy by Wave recruits to replace the present deteriorated strutcures. The design will incorporate radioactive fallout shelter facilities in the basement for protection of approximately 1,000 personnel at the center.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

FLEET ANTIAIRCRAFT WARFARE TRAINING CENTER, DAM NECK, VA.

Admiral PRESSEY. Page 78a, Fleet Antiaircraft Warfare Training Center, Dam Neck, Va., $448,000, a warehouse, the second of five. This is to provide storage for additional training devices, spare parts and component packages of delicate equipment required for new courses which have been added at the Fleet Antiaircraft Warfare Training Center.

Senator STENNIS. This is a new request. It is not a case of deterioration. How are you getting along without it now?

Admiral PRESSEY. Captain Haase, can you reply to that?

Captain HAASE. Dam Neck, sir, is an old station and we have quite a number of buildings that are scattered through the station that are used for storage right now. They are widely separated and the supply function is not well coordinated for one thing, plus the fact that they don't have the storage capacity.

Another reason is that the training load has increased substantially there during the past 5 or 6 years and we are getting into a greater number of people, different and more complicated systems which require additional areas for storing parts. So it is an increased load, equipmentwise, to support an increased training load.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next project is for construction of a warehouse at the Fleet Antiaircraft Warfare Training Center, Dam Neck, Va., at the estimated cost of $448,000. The center provides both individual and team operational training in all aspects of antiaircraft warfare. Rapid advances in technology have imposed a requirement for new courses and a substantial increase in storage requirements for training devices, spare parts, and component packages of delicate equipment.

The existing spaces are inadequate in size and general condition. They are not weathertight and, because of their temporary nature, they cannot economically be made secure against pilferage. This project will provide a 40,000-square-foot warehouse of permanent fire-resistant construction, with a small percentage of the space allocated for supply administrative functions.

Senator STENNIS. All right; next item.

NAVAL STATION, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Admiral PRESSEY. Naval Station, District of Columbia, page 79a, sir, a brig for $103,000.

Senator STENNIS. $103?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. With your permission, we propose an amendment to the bill to revise the price downward by $71,000, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How does that compare with the Marine Corps brig which you had yesterday that cost so much?

Admiral PRESSEY. That is a Marine brig, sir. This is a Navy holding brig. It involves conversion of an existing permanent building to accommodate only 25 men. In this brig line item we do not have to have a guard force barracks, rehabilitation spaces, workshops, et cetera.

Senator STENNIS. Chief petty officers' mess, how many men will that take care of?

Admiral PRESSEY. That will take care of 1,345 chief petty officers.

Senator STENNIS. What do those figures in the scope column under authorization program mean? There is the same column on your front sheet for each new item, each new station, at least. This is on page 79.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. Under what column heading, sir—under the funding?

Senator STENNIS. There on page 79 under the column "Authorization" it says "scope 5,376."

Admiral PRESSEY. That indicates the scope in square feet, sir.

The next project, consisting of two line items for a total amount of $409,000, is at the Naval Station, District of Columbia. The naval station has the mission of receiving, housing, messing, and providing other logistic support to personnel and activities of the Navy in the Washington area.

The first line item is for construction of a 25-man brig at the estimated cost of $174,000. The former naval station brig was recently demolished in the Anacostia Freeway construction. It was the only naval brig in the Potomac River Naval Command. As an interim measure, prisoners are held in the Marine Corps brig at Quantico and are transported back and forth to the District on a daily basis during courts-martial proceedings. No other military brig facilities are available in the area.

The proposed line item will be reduced in cost by $71,000 to $103,000. It will provide, by conversion of an existing building at the former Naval Air Station, Anacostia, a replacement naval brig to confine prisoners for sentences of short duration and for safekeeping pending action by courts-martial.

The other line item in this project is for construction of a chief petty officers' mess (open) at the estimated cost of $235,000. Existing clubs are inadequate to accommodate the approximately 1,345 CPO's in the area. The old club at the former Naval Receiving Station, Anacostia, is to be razed to make way for the freeway. The Naval Station (former Naval Air Station, Anacostia) club, sized for a maximum of 115 people, is planned to be converted to a storage building. The NCO clubs at Bolling and Andrews Air Force Bases; those at Fort Myer and Walter Reed Army Medical Center; and the CPO club at the Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, are local station clubs which are usually crowded.

This item proposes the conversion of an existing permanent building at the Navy Yard Annex to club facilities for the senior petty officers of the Navy. The Navy Yard Annex is a centralized location for the majority of the CPO's in the Washington area.

The club will be used for inexpensive dining and wholesome recreation during off-duty hours for the CPO's and their families. It will promote good morale and be in keeping with the traditional recognition of the importance of the CPO's in the Navy's command structure.

Senator STENNIS. If there is nothing further we will move on.

NAVAL TRAINING CENTER, GREAT LAKES, ILL.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item, sir, Naval Training Center, Great Lakes.

Senator STENNIS. Pardon me, where is this naval station here in the District?

Admiral PRESSEY. It is at the old Naval Gun Factory, sir. We still have some elements on the south side of the Anacostia River.

Senator STENNIS. What are we using that for now?

Admiral PRESSEY. It has ceased all industrial production, sir. It has a number of facilities for the Navy, such as the naval command systems support activity, that we spoke of yesterday, the computing installation, the public works department for this entire area, wage boards, Reserve training center, a few quarters for officers, the area public works headquarters, the shore patrol headquarters for the Armed Forces in the Washington area, and quite a few others.

Senator STENNIS. Is that where the brig is going to be located?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir. The brig will be located at an old naval air station building in Anacostia where we have brick structures that are no longer in use.

Senator STENNIS. It seems to me you ought not to build any new buildings there until you decide really what you are going to do with it.

Admiral PRESSEY. The building is there now, sir. We have already declared certain portions excess, and at the present time a small portion is to be retained. It is part of the Presidential helicopter field, and that will be held until another location is determined and approved and the facilities constructed.

Senator STENNIS. It seems to me that a brig would be an ideal instance where you could consolidate your resources and all the services would use one big brig rather than to build separate ones in Washington. Let's move along to the next item, please.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item, sir, Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill., page 80a.

Senator STENNIS. You have five items here.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir, service school barracks, second increment $3,728,000. This is the 10th of 21 repetitive items for barracks.

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, on the Appropriations Committee and in conference particularly, 2 or 3 years ago I held out a long time on some improvements for your Great Lakes Naval Training Center, but I declare, it must have been at a mighty low ebb if you need $13 million more now.

Admiral PRESSEY. This is a big place, sir, and it was at low ebb. This barracks increment here is for one of our major service school complexes. It is the largest service school. These are for experienced, mature petty officers, most of whom have had some years of experience and prior training. They are now living in barracks that are unhealthful and a fire hazard. They are temporary buildings that have been used for years beyond their useful life.

Senator STENNIS. You have about $10.6 million more than that for barracks.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. The other is for the construction of further replacements of the recruit training command barracks.

At the recruit barracks, which is the largest item, $6,965,000, we have over 3,000 men housed in 5 buildings. This number includes 2,880 recruits and 252 staff.

Senator STENNIS. This is your induction center?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How long do you keep the men there?

Admiral PRESSEY. About 10 weeks, but there is a constant flow-through.

Senator STENNIS. Yes, I know.

Admiral PRESSEY. It is overlapping. There are many classes going through the training program. We have a program of barracks replacement which has been approved by the Congress before, sir, and we have progressed to the point where 7,452 adequate spaces, of a total requirement of over 13,000, have been constructed. This item will complete the second 5,000-man camp, leaving a remaining 2,500-man camp to be provided in a future program, and that will complete the replacement of the recruit training barracks.

Senator STENNIS. That is the first two items listed on page 80?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; service school barracks and recruit barracks.

Senator STENNIS. And this costs approximately how much—$2,000 per man?

Admiral PRESSEY. $1,679 per man, sir, I believe.

Senator STENNIS. Is this electrical distribution system connected in any way? Go on with your other item.

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir. The electrical distribution system is to provide for the normal and steadily increasing electrical load at the Great Lakes Center.

Senator STENNIS. What is the extension of heating plant?

Admiral PRESSEY. That is to provide a second increment and complete the job which was authorized last year, in which we, with the Veterans' Administration, put in a new plant.

Senator STENNIS. You mean the heating plant is going to serve the Veterans' Administration?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Is that a hospital?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Well, that is a fine idea. I hope it works out. You want $275,000 now for alterations. What is that?

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item, sir—the State is putting through a main highway on the boundary of the station. It divides the main part of the station and part of the recruit training camp. We wish to provide new roadways and entrances. At the time this State construction goes through, we want to construct an underpass for the walking and marching of recruits, to avoid the normal automotive traffic, which is very dangerous.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have to have this or is this just something that would be nice to have?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir, I would consider this essential to provide for safety of the personnel at the constantly used crossover on a main highway.

Senator STENNIS. I give the services a great deal of credit for the training given to the youth of the country, apart from the purely military. You take those boys in and straighten them up and give them some discipline and teach them how to apply themselves mentally and otherwise, fix up their teeth, teach them how to take care of themselves physically, and you also give them some aptitude tests and good schooling. I think that is a great asset for the Nation as a whole.

The services are charged with it on the books as a cost to the military program, and I want you to have plenty of the items you need. But I am interested in a college down home, and this is generally true with many colleges. They have to almost beg and borrow to get small sums of money, you know, to increase their programs, programs that are so essential. I can't help but contrast these things in my mind.

Is there anything additional you want to say about this package?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. We feel very strongly about these two items at Great Lakes.

Senator STENNIS. I would like to know more about this. What is the situation inside these barracks now? Is it separated into units for two, four, six, or eight men or is it just an open barracks?

Admiral PRESSEY. Now it is an open building inside. It is not only an open building, it is almost open to the outside. It is very difficult to keep these buildings heated in the wintertime.

In fact, in the service schools barracks, we had difficulty last winter, as I recall, getting them above 40° during some of the wintertime, and this is an area in which people are supposed to be studying very advanced work.

Senator STENNIS. We sent television people up to take some pictures of this. I saw a program last night where they showed the living conditions on Mrs. Johnson's little farm down in Alabama, holding it up to ridicule and discredit. They did put an old Negro on who said he had been living there since 1914 and didn't want to go anywhere else, he wanted to live there as long as he lived, that he was happy. His wife said she loved Mrs. Johnson. I think it shows how ridiculous you can become in misleading the people of the country about the real situation.

Now if you have a real poverty situation you want to show up there in the Great Lakes Naval Training Center, we will get CBS television to go up there and they can really give you some advertising. Really, couldn't you get the barracks above 40° in cold weather?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. These have been a problem for us.

Senator STENNIS. How many are you going to have in a unit?

Admiral PRESSEY. Four, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Well, I like that idea. Senator Cannon, I don't know whether you have had a chance to look into this or not.

Senator CANNON. I haven't been up there but I am familiar with what they have there.

Senator STENNIS. About how many men do you bring through the Great Lakes Naval Training Center in a year's time?

Admiral PRESSEY. 50,000 a year.

The next project is at the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill. It consists of 5 line items for the total amount of $13,661,000. This is one of the two major training centers of the Navy. It conducts recruit training and specialized training of Regular and Reserve officer and enlisted personnel.

The first line item is for construction of service school barracks for 2,000 men at the estimated cost of $3,728,000. The training centers' service schools will have a requirement by fiscal year 1967, for berthing 8,000 enlisted men. There is only one barracks compound, built in 1958, with a capacity of 1,992, which is adequate for these students. The remaining existing barracks, now housing nearly 5,000 students, are substandard, deteriorated World War II structures, which require immediate replacement. They are unhealthful and a fire hazard. The buildings are deficient in sanitary facilities and are virtually impossible to keep adequately heated during the long severe winters. They lack adequate study spaces and lighting for use as student barracks. This item will provide the second increment of modern permanent construction for personnel undergoing training at the service schools.

The second item is for construction of additional recruit barracks at the estimated cost of $6,965,000. A total of 3,132 men are to be housed in the five buildings included in this item, including 2,880 recruits and 252 staff personnel. As in the case of the service school barracks, which we have just discussed, a large percentage of existing barracks are in extremely poor condition, overcrowded and a serious health and fire hazard for the young recruits. A program of barracks replacement has progressed to the point where 7,452 adequate spaces of a total requirement for 13,104 spaces for recruit and staff personnel have been constructed. This item will complete the second 5,000-man recruit camp, leaving the remaining 2,500-man camp to be provided for in a future program.

The third line item is for extension to the electrical distribution system at the estimated cost of $470,000. The electrical load at the Great Lakes complex has steadily increased as the result of new construction and the normal growth experienced throughout the United States attributable to increased use of electrical powered equipment. This item will provide additional distribution tielines, substations, and switchgear to correct deficiencies in the present system.

This fourth line item is for extension of the heating plant at the estimated cost of $2,223,000. The Congress authorized and funded the first increment of this line item last year at a cost of $2,570,000, with the Veterans' Administration contributing the additional amount of $460,000. Under this approved plan, 10 of the old steamplants at the training center would be abandoned and plant No. 11 would be enlarged and would produce and distribute the required steam at suitable pressures for both the training center and the adjacent VA Hospital on a cross-servicing basis.

The proposed item will provide the second increment of this improvement. This will include installation of 49,500 feet of above ground and 4,000 feet of buried insulation steam and condensate return lines, 3 inches to 24 inches in diameter. The long leadtime required for fabrication of the boilers included in the first increment last year, permits the phasing of this second increment for the distribution lines this year without delaying the completion of the whole system. Completion and operation of the two increments will result in annual savings estimated at $639,000.

The final item in this project is for construction of new station entrances and roads at the estimated cost of $275,000. The north-south State highway, Route 42, separates the recruit training area from the main side of the Center. Not only does the heavy traffic impede the entrance and exit to and from the Center, but is hazardous to the recruits and other personnel who must cross it daily in the Center's routine operation. The State plans to start construction this year of improvements to this highway. The Navy's plans have been syncronized with those of the State. The proposed line item will include relocated entrances and connecting roads to eliminate the existing serious hazards.

Senator STENNIS. All right, let's pass on to the next.

NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE, LITTLE CREEK, VA.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next, sir, is page 81a, Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Va., underwater demolition facilities, $323,000.

This title is somewhat misleading. These are facilities for the housing and training and support of underwater demolition teams, including our newly organized SEAL teams which is an abbreviation for sea, air, and land teams. We wish, under this project, to rehabilitate four structurally sound buildings of semipermanent construction to house the teams.

Senator STENNIS. Where is Little Creek, Va.?

Admiral PRESSEY. Little Creek is just east of the Naval Base at Hampton Roads, west of Virginia Beach, sir.

The next project is for construction of underwater demolition facilities at the estimated cost of $323,000, at the Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Va. This base supports amphibious training of the operating forces of the four military services.

This item will provide for the rehabilitation of four structurally sound buildings of semipermanent construction to house three underwater demolition teams. These teams consist of two UDT's and the newly conceived, highly mobile sea, air, and land teams we refer to as "seal" teams. Existing facilities are old quonset huts and makeshift buildings. They provide less than a quarter of the total requirement for space to perform maintenance and repair of diving gear, small submersible craft, electronics equipment, parachutes, and small arms. These existing structures are beyond economical repair and will be demolished as a part of this project.

Senator STENNIS. All right, anything else there?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Well, I came in contact with two men from the Navy last fall that do this work for you, and I have never been more impressed or more pleased than with the impression of these two men. They were down in Mississippi doing some work there trying to raise an old boat that was sunk during the Civil War. They wanted to raise it as a tourist attraction, and they were just splendid. They came up to my hotel room, and we had a little visit. They were dedicated to this work, this underwater program. They were raising this old hull that had been underwater for a hundred years.

They finally got it out, too.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; they also brought up a lot of guns and shot.

Senator STENNIS. It was an old gunboat sunk there during the siege of Vicksburg. You sent them back there to follow up on some of the work. I thank the Navy. I appreciate your having such men in the Navy.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator STENNIS. All right.

FLEET TRAINING CENTER, MAYPORT, FLA.

Admiral PRESSEY. 82–a, Fleet Training Center, Mayport, Fla., a fleet training center, $340,000. As I mentioned in a previous line item justification, sir, Mayport is now a home port for various units of the fleet, three aircraft carriers, a number of squadrons of destroyers and some oilers. There are no training facilities there for the personnel of the ships in port, and we wish to build up a minimum shoreside training there.

Senator STENNIS. That is for men while they are in port.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. We don't have adequate classrooms abroad ship. It can best be done on the beach in normal academic classroom situations. In this case, we are speaking of training 100 people at a time in combat information center, damage control and air control classes.

Senator STENNIS. Mayport I know is in Florida. Where is it near?

Admiral PRESSEY. It is east of Jacksonville, sir, 17 miles.

Senator STENNIS. There is an airbase nearby, isn't there?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; Cecil Field and Jacksonville are both near it, and there is an airfield right at Mayport sir, a naval air station.

Senator STENNIS. Of course you have a tremendous installation at Jacksonville. I know that is a huge setup there.

Admiral PRESSEY. Jacksonville, is all air, sir. This is also for ships.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item at the same place, sir, shipboard firefighting school, $247,000. This item is one of two. The other is for replacement of an existing school at Norfolk, Va. This school provides training in fighting of fires that may occur aboard ship, and damage control. A ship at sea must be self-sufficient, and every man in the ship's company is trained in firefighting and in damage control.

Senator STENNIS. It seems to me you would train them on a ship.

Admiral PRESSEY. We do, sir, but in these mockups—you may have seen them—we have actual mockups of ship sections, of steel compartments with doors.

The next project, consisting of two line items for the total of $587,000 is at the Fleet Training Center, Mayport, Fla. This training center is to be established as a new activity in 1965 to provide operational training for fleet units assigned to the Mayport area. This station is the home port for 34 ships, including aircraft carriers, frigates, destroyers, and other supporting craft, with an estimated 14,000 personnel allowance afloat. The nearest Fleet Training Center, at Charleston, S.C., cannot accommodate this additional load. No facilities are available at Mayport which can be used for this purpose.

The first line item will provide for construction, at the estimated cost of $340,000, of a fleet training center building of 18,000 square feet of floor space, including classroom and instruction area and a modest area for administration. It is required for training an average load of 100 students in CIC, damage control, and air control.

The second line item is for construction of a shipboard firefighting school at the estimated cost of $247,000. This item will include engine room and compartment mockups, two shallow steel tanks for fuel oil, fire and supporting features including booster pumps, clothes changing house and utilities. The mockups and equipment will be used for simulating shipboard fires and in the training of personnel to control and extinguish such fires. The facility will provide for 1,900 student-days training each month for the fleet units assigned to the Mayport area.

Senator STENNIS. All right, the next item.

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL, MONTEREY, CALIF.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item, sir, is on page 83a, the Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif., academic facilities, first increment, $2,140,000. The present facilities accommodate 1,400 students. We wish to increase the school enrollment and will have a requirement for 2,377 students by 1969.

Senator STENNIS. Why that increase?

Admiral PRESSEY. Well, sir, with the advances made in technology, and the increased emphasis being placed on advanced scientific and engineering education, naval and Marine Corps officers responsible for development, operation, and maintenance of these complex systems must be educated. There are an insufficient number of young officers with requisite educational backgrounds to permit their enrollment in the graduate courses in these fields, and we therefore wish to start 1 year of preparatory school adapted to the various and different backgrounds, education, and training of these officers.

Senator STENNIS. You say they must be educated. Now most of these officers have college degrees before they ever come to you; don't they?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; the majority do, and others complete, essentially, the college requirements after they are in the school. But this is advanced technical training that would normally fall in the postgraduate level of education.

Senator STENNIS. I know you have to have it.

Admiral PRESSEY. And this is of course a postgraduate school.

Senator STENNIS. I know you have to give a lot of training but the Navy is not enlarging or increasing its personnel. We have here $2 million for a building. I know there are other costs that are going to go with it. This is the first increment. How many increments and what is the total amount?

Admiral PRESSEY. The total to be spent there, sir, the second increment on this building is $1,516,000, which will bring it up to $3,656,000.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Cannon, you might go into this somewhat. You are an officer in the Air Force and are more familiar with this than I am.

Admiral PRESSEY. Senator Cannon, our Navy is not growing, but our skills require——

Senator CANNON. How many men do you have in the school there now?

Admiral PRESSEY. 1,400.

Senator CANNON. Do you anticipate that you will increase it to how many?

Admiral PRESSEY. 2,377 by 1969.

Senator CANNON. About an 800-man increase.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. All of those people that go in will be people who have bachelor degrees.

Admiral PRESSEY. Mr. Kenyon.

Mr. KENYON. In general, Senator, they will be people who have baccalaureate degrees, not necessarily, however, in the area in which they will be pursuing graduate education.

In other words, we obtain officers from many sources into the Navy that have a multitude of different baccalaureate degrees. At Monterey it becomes necessary to tailor the courses in such a way as to enlarge upon the backgrounds that they bring with them and to put them into scientific and technical courses.

Senator CANNON. Why can't this work be done in the civilian colleges?

Admiral PRESSEY. Some of the postgraduate work will be done in the civilian colleges, sir, but we find civilian institutions cannot provide the variety and flexibility of the courses required to bring these people from different inputs up to a standard required for their separate graduate work.

Senator CANNON. Is the remodeling of this barracks a part of this program?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir.

Senator CANNON. What else are you going to need within the next few years if we go ahead with this academic facilities increase to take care of these additional 800 men?

Captain HAASE. In the future, Senator, we have the second increment of academic facilities as Admiral Pressey mentioned——

Senator CANNON. That is a million and a half item for 1966?

Captain HAASE. Yes, sir; that will be the second increment for this project that we have this year. The compressible flow laboratory in 1967 for about $2.2 million, a reference center for 1969 for $1.5 million environmental sciences laboratory in 1969 for $1.3 million, and then, in addition, we would like to have a chapel and gymnasium sometime in the future.

Senator CANNON. For how much?

Captain HAASE. The chapel would be $470,000 and the gym would be $330,000.

Senator CANNON. So you are talking about $7.3 million over and above what you have in the bill here.

Captain HAASE. From 1966 on.

Admiral PRESSEY. In the next 5 years.

Senator CANNON. Roughly about $10 million then.

Captain HAASE. Altogether.

Senator CANNON. Is substantially all of that associated with this increase that you expect?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir.

Senator CANNON. How much of it is not related to the increase?

Admiral PRESSEY. The gymnasium is not. That is related to the entire load of the school.

Senator CANNON. Do you have a gymnasium there now?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir. The reference center is required both by the existing postgraduate courses and students in the future——

Senator CANNON. It must not be required very badly if you are not asking for it until 1969, and you propose to put this into operation in 1969. That would mean you couldn't have it in operation before 1972 at the earliest.

Admiral PRESSEY. I think that we could use all of these right now, Senator. It is just a question of not being able to get sufficient money to develop them all in 1 year. We have to spread it around as we see fit. These are some things we have to phase within the amount of money that we feel we will get within the next 4 years and that is the priority we have set up for them.

Senator CANNON. But you say that this alteration of the BOQ has nothing to do with the increased load?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir. This we covered the day before yesterday, sir. It is the alteration of the large rooms in the old Del Monte Hotel, which is the present administration building, to provide more reasonable size and accommodations for 110 officers, who are now living outside.

The next project is at the Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. It consists of two line items for the total amount of $2,470,000. This activity conducts and directs the advanced professional education of commissioned officers.

The first item is for construction of the first increment of academic facilities at the estimated cost of $2,140,000. Present facilities will accommodate only 1,400 students, compared with the planned requirement for 2,377 students by fiscal year 1969. With the advances being made in technology of weapons systems, increased emphasis must be placed on advanced scientific and engineering education of naval and Marine Corps officer personnel responsible for the development, operation, and maintenance of these complex systems.

Since there are insufficient numbers of young officers with requisite educational backgrounds to permit their direct enrollment in graduate courses, a 1-year preparatory course has been started at Monterey. Civilian institutions cannot provide the variety and flexibility of education necessary to bring these officers, with widely varying educational backgrounds, up to the standards for graduate work.

The proposed facilities will provide additional classroom and laboratory space to accommodate the increased enrollment by the alteration of the existing engineering building and construction of an additional new school building.

The second line item is for conversion of one wing of an existing building, the former Del Monte Hotel, to bachelor officers' quarters at the estimated cost of $330,000. This former hotel building is used as an academic building on an interim basis until proper facilities can be provided. The proposed alterations of the old hotel wing will permit more suitable use of the space consistent with its original purpose.

The school now has BOQ accommodations for 142 officers. The increased enrollment will increase the requirement to 334 officers. The

proposed building conversion will provide additional BOQ space for 110 officers, thereby saving, in effect, the approximately $132,000 which otherwise will be paid annually in quarters allowance to that number of officers required to reside off-station.

Senator CANNON. You may proceed.

FLEET TRAINING CENTER, NEWPORT, R.I.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. The next item on page 84a at Fleet Training Center, Newport, R.I., rehabilitation of training buildings, $522,000.

At Newport R.I., we have a training center which now operates in buildings that were built in the early part of World War II. Some of these buildings are very temporary construction. The materials have deteriorated badly. They were built with no foundations. The others were on concrete slabs and built with much better materials, so that they are termed "semipermanent construction."

We wish to demolish some of these buildings, and consolidate the training in five buildings of the semipermanent construction.

Senator CANNON. What kind of a student load do you have there now?

Admiral PRESSEY. About 620 on board at any one time, sir.

Senator CANNON. Are they constantly rotated?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. They are largely from fleet units of the destroyer base just north of the city of Newport. A good many of these are 1-day and 3-day classes—short courses of instruction that can accommodate a man from a ship's crew while his ship is in port.

Senator CANNON. Is this one of your main fleet training centers?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item is associated with it, too, sir, the operations training building at $1,489,000. The present operations training building consists of three former barracks. These are in extremely poor structural condition. In fact the floors have fallen out from them on occasion. They cannot support the heavy equipment used in this training program. This would provide a building of 50,400 square feet for the operational team training, combat information training center, electronic warfare, antisubmarine warfare, and include space for trainers in new and yet to be developed ASROC and DASH training.

Senator CANNON. And this supports the same people that you mentioned before?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. You have just been getting along with these older facilities, is that it?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir, they are past repair. Dry rot and termites have just eaten these buildings completely out, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Just one more question. Why do you put in air conditioning up in Rhode Island?

Admiral PRESSEY. This is only environmental control for the equipment, sir. We are putting in a lot of electronic equipment in some of the spaces, and this provides cooling. In the combat information

center; for example, there are a large number of people working in a confined space with a great deal of electronic equipment in use, and the temperatures get very high. It is also humidity control for the equipment.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE, NEWPORT, R.I.

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 85a at Naval War College, Newport, R.I., the extension of Mahan Hall Library for $335,000, sir. The existing library is 22,498 square feet, and cannot properly accommodate the over 30,000 publications that are available. These are now stored for practical purposes in inaccessible areas. We are receiving additional publications, both through purchase and through gifts, at a rate of over 1,000 a month. We were recently given a most valuable collection of technical books which we can accept if we can provide a place for them.

We are very anxious to have them because they will be used in the course of study as reference material. The books that this library has now, much of their publications, are stored in basement rooms, a place that looks like permanent storage. It is impossible to walk between the shelves.

Senator STENNIS. Do you actually have a need for all these books they give you?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir, we do. This library is very heavily used in all the studies of this college.

Senator STENNIS. You feel it will be used?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. It will be.

Senator STENNIS. I mean not by just a very few but it will be put to practical use?

Admiral PRESSEY. Very much so; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOL, NEWPORT, R.I.

Admiral PRESSEY. The Officer Candidate School, Newport, R.I., $2,600,000 for a new dormitory, the second increment. The first increment, which was the first large dormitory for this school, was approved last year, and this project will provide the remaining requirement for the accommodations of the 2,000 officer candidates in modern buildings. These will replace World War II barracks that are inadequate at present, but particularly should be replaced because of the extremely high cost of maintenance of these buildings.

We are just pouring money down a well up there to keep these old wooden buildings usable.

Senator STENNIS. Is this what you call an officer's training school for enlisted men?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; this is the Officer Candidate School, where we have a major input of our commissioned officers. We take young men who are graduates of the colleges of the country, and keep a steady rotation through this school. They serve 3 years after graduation from this school, and may then make a permanent career of the services if they show they have the stuff.

Senator STENNIS. Senator, have you any question on this?

Senator CANNON. No.

Senator STENNIS. Well, as I understand it, these buildings are about to fall down?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And you have to spend a lot of money to keep them in repair?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

FLEET TRAINING CENTER, NORFOLK, VA.

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 87a, at Fleet Training Center.

Senator STENNIS. We are going to put the Navy under the poverty program if you keep on describing these tumbling down buildings here.

Admiral PRESSEY. Well, sir, I am sorry to say but that is the situation we face.

Senator STENNIS. I know. I want you to describe it as it is. It is very interesting.

Admiral PRESSEY. I hope we don't have to use any of these for the poverty program, but we may have to.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

Admiral PRESSEY. Page 87a, shipboard firefighting school Fleet Training Center, Norfolk, Va. We have the same sort of a school here that I mentioned at Mayport, Fla., but this is a replacement, and we have just burned up and worn out the existing facilities serving this——

Senator STENNIS. What kind of a building is this?

Admiral PRESSEY. It is steel structures, mockups, classrooms, and equipment storage rooms and lockers.

Senator STENNIS. Wouldn't it save money to have all this firefighting training in one place?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir, it wouldn't; because we have a major fleet base here, and we have to run people over for a 1- or a 3-day course.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

ANTISUBMARINE WARFARE SCHOOL, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 88a, Fleet Antisubmarine Warfare School at San Diego, a messhall at $534,000. This is the fourth of six items as previously mentioned, sir.

Senator CANNON. You were going to furnish us with a list of priorities on these items, were you not?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What are you doing now? Just tell us briefly.

Admiral PRESSEY. Well sir, we have a messing requirement to take care of 1,249 men for the noon meal, and nearly 1,200 for the evening meal. The present messhall not only is inadequate in size—it will handle about 900 people—but it is a deteriorated temporary structure. This is a planned replacement which is overdue, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Will this include the equipment?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir, not necessarily. Normally the severable equipment is retained and will be reinstalled in a new messhall.

Senator STENNIS. Is this cafeteria-style equipment?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. All of our messhalls are in two or more lines of cafeteria style feedings.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

Admiral PRESSEY. As with the other projects which we mentioned before, the built-in equipment is included in the price of the facilities.

Senator STENNIS. Yes. Next item.

NAVAL TRAINING CENTER, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item is similar. It is the fifth of six repetitive messhall items at Naval Training Center, San Diego, Calif., a messhall at $2,760,000. This training center feeds 8,000 people per meal and must accommodate peakloads of 12,700.

Again we are using a World War II temporary structure designed to seat 1,600 men at a time and feed 4,350 at a meal. The refrigeration and galley equipment are of an inadequate capacity and in an obsolete and very poor condition.

The new messhall would have a 2,000-man seating capacity with 8 cafeteria lines.

Senator STENNIS. Briefly, what is the difference between this naval training center and the one up at Great Lakes? You say this is basic indoctrination here?

Admiral PRESSEY. There is no difference, sir. They are for the same purpose.

Senator STENNIS. This is for the west coast?

Admiral PRESSEY. This is for the west coast load and Great Lakes is for the east coast load, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have any others?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir. We used to have one at Bainbridge but that was closed up.

Senator STENNIS. You must be better fixed at San Diego as a whole than you are at Great Lakes?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir, it is a newer station, and of course the climatic conditions are not as bad.

Senator CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I note that the admiral has his cost accounting down very accurately, because the unit cost on the one messhall at San Diego is $29 a square foot, and on this one we are discussing now it is $28.99 a square foot, so that is pretty accurate accounting. How did you arrive at the 1-cent difference per square foot there, Admiral?

Admiral CORRADI. This is one of those peculiar engineering things, Mr. Chairman. It is just a coincidence.

Senator STENNIS. He has a microscopic eye, watching those pennies. You were watching them, too, when you discovered that differential, Senator.

Next item, Admiral.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

GREAT LAKES, ILL.

Admiral PRESSEY. Medical facilities, the 8th class of this program, on page 90a at Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Ill., barracks, $598,000, the 12th repetitive item. These are barracks for the staff corpsmen at Great Lakes Naval Hospital. They are at present in a building of temporary wartime construction, over 20 years old. They are difficult to heat, are substandard in sanitary facilities.

Senator STENNIS. This is the naval hospital at Great Lakes.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. These barracks are to support the hospital?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Are you going to change the location? What will you do about that?

Admiral PRESSEY. It will be built on land immediately adjacent to the hospital, sir, and next to the existing gym, recreation and heating plant there.

The eighth facilities class is medical facilities. Our program this year includes three projects in the total amount of $22,489,000. This class provides facilities for the medical and dental treatment of military personnel, dependents, and other authorized patients, and facilities for the support including training, of medical and dental personnel.

The first project is at the Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Ill., for construction of hospital corpsman barracks at the estimated cost of $598,000. The present barracks for the staff corpsman are of temporary wartime construction, over 20 years of age. The buildings are difficult to heat and maintain and are substandard in sanitary facilities and general condition. Space for 345 staff corpsman is required with only the WAVES barracks for 63 persons being adequate. This project will provide a 282-man barracks to house the male staff members in modern facilities commensurate with their duties in operation of the new naval hospital.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item is the Naval hospital at Jacksonville, Fla., on page 91a, a replacement for the existing hospital at $7,400,000. This is the second of four repetitive items. The existing hospital at Jacksonville consists of World War II temporary cantonment construction, totaling 495 nursing beds in 29 different buildings.

The buildings are dispersed over a wide area, requiring patients to be transported outside when they go to and from the wards and treatment buildings. Outpatient spaces are inadequate in area and in facilities for the proper treatment of patients who approximate 200,000 visits annually. The hospital patients for this hospital come from

the Naval Air Station at Jacksonville, and at Cecil Field, Naval Air Technical Training Center at Jacksonville, the Naval Air Station, Mayport, Naval Station, Mayport, and forces afloat operating from Mayport.

There are no other military or civilian hospitals available in this area to provide this service. This activity has been designated a regional hospital by the Secretary of Defense with responsibility for the full support of approximately 89,000 military personnel and their dependents in the local area.

The Department of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget have reviewed this project, and have approved its submission as a modern hospital with 400 nursing beds, 6 dental operating rooms, and ancillary facilities.

Senator STENNIS. Go on to the next one while you are talking about hospitals.

OAKLAND, CALIF.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; on 92a, the Naval Hospital, Oakland, Calif., $14,500,000. This is the third repetitive item. It is also a replacement. This project provides a replacement hospital of 650 beds and 9 dental operating rooms.

The existing facilities are of temporary construction and consist of over 137 buildings. Most of them are in deteriorated condition. They are dispersed over a large area in hilly terrain, and we must contend here with the same thing we face at Jacksonville, outside movement of patients to and from wards and for treatment. Also food carried to all the patient wrads must be transported outside. The dry timber in the temporary construction of these buildings invloves also a very serious fire hazard. The activity that we have now provides general clinical and hospitalization services for active duty military personnel and their dependents totaling 184,000 in this area.

This figure excludes the Army and Air Force personnel who will receive their support from the Letterman General Hospital at the Presidio.

This has been reviewed and approved by the Secretary of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget, as was the Jacksonville hospital. They have specifically considered the alternative proposal of providing one hospital, and have selected two as the desired alternative.

Senator STENNIS. Who did that?

Admiral PRESSEY. This was done by the Secretary of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The distance between them and the fact that a bay is between them were factors, weren't they?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; and the large population served by what would be a combined hospital.

Senator STENNIS. Is one on one side of the bay and one on the other?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. Admiral Riggs, they are 20 miles apart?

Admiral RIGGS. Approximately 20 miles.

Senator STENNIS. All right, Admiral, we will be glad to hear anything you have to say. Will you identify yourself?

Senator CANNON. Mr. Chairman, may I ask one question while he is on that. How do you account for the fact that your hospital at Oakland is a little over $4,000 a bed higher than the one at Jacksonville? You show your bed cost at Jacksonville $16,348, your bed cost at Oakland $20,410.

Admiral CORRADI. The facilities at the two hospitals to be provided are different. Jacksonville is a replacement of an existing facility with no teaching or training capacity, whereas the Oakland hospital is what the doctors call a teaching hospital.

Perhaps Dr. Riggs would like to expand on that.

Admiral RIGGS. The hospital at Jacksonville is a general hospital, and has only a teaching program for interns, whereas the hospital at Oakland incorporates such things as the amputee center, which is built into the hospital, and it is a large teaching hospital for residents, postgraduate instruction, which makes quite a difference in cost.

Admiral CORRADI. In connection with these costs, it is always a little bit misleading to divide the total number of beds into the total cost of the hospital. I have a tabulation here of all the hospitals in this bill.

The Jacksonville hospital on a per bed basis is the cheapest one if you want to call it that. The Oakland hospital is the next least expensive. But actually what goes into the structure is probably more significant. We have, for example, at Oakland a much larger outpatient clinic, because of the greater patient load, the requirement to take care of these people without having them wander all through the clinical spaces of the hospital.

The outpatient spaces in the Jacksonville hospital, based on the anticipated workload there, are about one-third of those at the Oakland hospital. There are other differences in the form of dental suites provided.

Senator STENNIS. Are you through, Admiral?

Admiral RIGGS. No, sir. I am Dr. Riggs. The Surgeon General is in Europe at this time and couldn't be here, but I would be glad to answer any questions.

Senator STENNIS. Well, you proceed and justify this in any way you wish to, sir.

Admiral RIGGS. I think first of all that the two hospitals are justified.

First, the strategic location of the two hospitals, which does increase the ease of mobilization or emergency expansion in this area. In other words, it is easier to expand two hospitals than it is to expand a larger hospital. There is also a large body of medical experience throughout the United States that concludes that for a teaching hospital; it is better to have the optimum size of about 700 beds, this being the most suitable.

Senator STENNIS. Are you talking about the one on the west coast now?

Admiral RIGGS. Yes, sir; Oakland. Both of these hospitals also represent major centers for specialized care and training in that each of them contributes a link in our residency training program throughout the United States. If one or the other were to be closed or consolidated into one, we would have a difficult time of absorbing the residents into other hospital facilities, and still keep our accreditation standards.

The educational methods and the career patterns that are employed by each must continue to produce leadership and professional competence, and special knowledge is required for each respective service.

As a part of our mobilization and emergency capability between the two hospitals we have some 300 personnel that are assigned to emergency teams, such as our surgical teams, evacuation teams, disaster teams, field hospitals, and augmentees for fill in of doctors. This we have had to put into operation in a very short time; that is, at Oakland we have had to send out people to the 3d Marine Division in a matter for 12 hours, and this makes it fairly easy for us to do it from this particular location.

During the Cuban situation we had to do the same thing, to come to this coast, both the Army and ourselves, from Letterman and from Oakland. These are the major reasons for having the two hospitals, and particularly the training program itself, as well as our differences between the Army and the Navy in the training and education that we must give.

We have eight hospitals throughout the United States that have postgraduate training or residency training programs. At Oakland, we have 57 residents and some 17 interns. The various specialties that we cover here are also slanted toward the procurement and the maintenance of doctors in the service.

When you stop and think that we retain about 2 percent of the people who are inducted for the 2-year program, but of the residents, we get at least 9 years' service from them, 3 to 4 years in the training program, and then they have to repay an additional amount of service. So this gives us a fairly large source of doctors that we sorely need, and particularly to use these specialists in the isolated areas aboard ships and overseas.

As a matter of interest, I think you would be interested in knowing that the United States, on October the 30th of last year, had some 31,000 residents in training throughout the United States.

The Navy has 450, so this is a very small segment of the training program.

Senator STENNIS. The 31,000 are doctors?

Admiral RIGGS. Doctors.

Senator STENNIS. In all of the services?

Admiral RIGGS. No, sir, not the services, throughout the United States civilianwise, and we have 450 in the Navy. So we have a very small percentage in training. But this does fit our needs and assist us in taking care of and supporting the people in the Navy in particularly isolated areas where we need specialists.

Aboard ships we use specialists, and we always have to send many of these specialists to meet the contingency plan in emergencies procedure. This provides our big source of these specialists.

Another factor regarding the Oakland hospital is the enlisted factor in which we have a school for environmental sanitation, usually having 36 members in a class. This is part of the increased cost of this hospital. We have an orthopedic appliance technique training program which is part of the amputee center. The amputee center increases the cost of this hospital. We also have neuropsychiatry, and blood bank training for the corpsmen, ear, nose and throat, operating room technicians, urology technicians, X-ray technicians.

We have a total of 136 hospital corpsmen who are in training.

Then the hospital at Oakland is a specially medical care location for amputees, surgery for the deaf, eye surgery, special neurology, neuropsychiatry, neurosurgery, tumor surgery, plastic surgery, and thoracic and cardiovascular surgery.

This provides us on the west coast with a specialized center where we can transfer these cases and have a nucleus of a well-trained people to take care of them in order to give the best type of medical care.

Senator STENNIS. May I interrupt you?

Admiral RIGGS. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I am going to have to leave in a couple of minutes but you can continue.

Gentlemen, I think this presents a serious matter here. We have here more than $28 million in a small area for medical hospitals. I think it would be helpful, Mr. Nease, if you could get a statement from all three of the services, the Marine Corps too, showing how many hospitals and units of this kind they have throughout the United States. Look up the cost of them, and how many military personnel each one of them serves, civilian personnel too, and let's see how this whole picture looks.

Admiral, do you want to say anything else on this? Admiral Corradi, I don't believe you have had a chance to finish your statement a minute ago.

Admiral CORRADI. I think I covered the general comments on the price ranges, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. All right. I don't know to what extent this thing was really reviewed. Let's get somebody in here from the Department of Defense and see what they did. I am told that someone has estimated $10 million could be saved in construction cost alone if there was a way to consolidate these two.

Admiral PRESSEY. I think, sir, although I did not participate in the review, both Dr. Riggs and I are well aware of the review that did take place, and these have been exhaustively and extensively reviewed for the last two years and a half, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Legislative reviews? I am talking about the legislative branch of the Government reviewing them now.

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. We will start with what you have already done.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You know it will have to be hasty, but I want to get more of the whole picture. We will just take these one at a time. Is there anything else you want to say, Admiral?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Doctor, did you have something further? I didn't mean to cut you off.

Admiral RIGGS. Yes, sir. I shall provide it for the record.

(The statement is as follows:)

A single hospital for the joint use of all services has been very seriously considered by the Army and the Navy and the Department of Defense. After exhaustively reviewing the entire question, including on-site visits by both Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower), Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics), the respective services' surgeons general, and Dr. W. C. Davison, ex-dean of Duke University Medical School and consultant to Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health and Medical) for hospital construction programs,

the Secretary of Defense, on May 31, 1963, stated in a letter to the Bureau of the Budget that it was considered necessary to replace the two hospitals and to request this inclusion in the fiscal year 1965 military construction program. This was concurred in by the Bureau of the Budget by their letter of June 27, 1963.

In considering alternatives, it was emphasized that any possible economies in medical service operation should not be accomplished if this would result in a loss in military or patient care effectiveness.

It is my professional opinion that the medical support requirements for the Army and Navy, from the standpoint of patient care and for operational responsiveness to the military forces, would be seriously jeopardized if only one hospital were to be built in this area. There are several compelling reasons for this opinion. Foremost of these is the basic fact that both hospitals are considered essential to provide the high quality of medical care expected by the very large concentration of military personnel in the bay area. The Oakland Naval Hospital will provide direct medical support for approximately 38,000 active duty Navy and Marine Corps personnel there. The Letterman Army Hospital will similarly provide support for approximately 8,000 Army personnel in this area. The naval hospital is a vital and essential element of a naval fleet support complex located in the bay area, consisting of over 70 permanent naval installations and functioning as the "home port" for approximately 40,000 naval personnel attached to 125 ships and 13 air squadrons. Of these fleet assigned personnel, an average of approximately 20,000 are present continually in the area. Approximately 17,000 military personnel are attached to the permanent naval installations in the area and all look to the naval hospital for their definitive care.

Further, as pointed out above, each of the two hospitals form a link in an integrated plan of teaching, research, and mobilization base for medical support for both contingency and general war plans. The strategic location of these two hospitals emphasizes their mobilization potential. The bay area is the major terminal on the west coast for the evacuation of casualties from the entire Pacific area. The ability of these two existing hospitals to absorb the relatively small number of casualties from the Korean war demonstrates this importance. Even so, both hospitals had to operate then under expanded bed capacities, and Oakland had to absorb a fairly large number of Army casualties for whom space was not available at Letterman. A single hospital operated by either service would not have been able to respond to even this limited war requirement, and further transfer to other distant military hospitals would have been required. In a general war the situation would obviously have been more demanding. I also emphasized earlier the importance of approximately 300 military personnel assigned to both hospitals who are continually on call as members of medical teams on a continuous alert to augment existing Army and Navy medical capabilities at the outbreak of any emergency. The training and operating requirements for the types of missions conducted by the assignees are vastly different, and a single hospital of either service could not have supported the plans of the other service.

Also, as previously mentioned, each hospital conducts residency training programs which could not easily be absorbed elsewhere. In addition, a single 1,200-bed hospital could not absorb the individual training loads of the two now being conducted. The assignment of the personnel of either service elsewhere could not be easily achieved since all American board-certified programs in existing military hospitals are now being relatively fully utilized. Since the residency programs of both services are the best means available today to attract physicians to careers in the armed services, a reduction in this training potential could have disastrous effects on the input of medical officers to the individual services. The value of this is not readily measurable in dollars, but it is considered to be significant.

Another major consideration is the enhanced quality of personalized care which can be given by the professional staffs to patients. A very large body of medical experience and opinion concludes that the optimum size hospital is about 700 beds, particularly in teaching hospitals where a large percent of the patients are acute cases and unusual clinical cases requiring specialized medical attention. Further, the administration of hospitals of this size or smaller is more easily managed than is the case for a single major hospital.

One of the major objections to the requirement for two hospitals has been that many patients are unnecessarily transferred to the bay area for specialty medical care. In this regard I would like to emphasize that it is much more economical

to provide specialty care by the assignment of the requisite specialists at the few locations than to dilute these specialists at many locations to care for specialty cases locally. In fact, the Navy today could not establish specialty centers for many conditions at other than those already established because of a lack of sufficient numbers of these highly trained personnel. With regard to this requirement, an average of 88 percent of the total military admissions to the Naval Hospital, Oakland, are normally from the immediate 50-mile radius of the hospital. Ninety-eight percent of the transfers from outside this area have been for specialized treatment not available at their duty station. The Oakland hospital provides the only specialty care in a naval hospital on the entire west coast for amputees, aural surgery for deafness, keratoplasty, neurology, and neuropsychiatry. Of the approximately 2,235 beds in continental U.S. naval hospitals designated for specialty care, 67 percent are on the east coast and only 33 percent on the west coast. Two hundred and thirty-seven of the beds now in Oakland are the only ones so designated for a particular specialty on the entire west coast. These support not only the Shore Establishment west of the Rocky Mountains, but also these specialty requirements for the entire Pacific Fleet.

Senator STENNIS. I am going to ask you gentlemen to excuse me now. I must go to the floor. You may continue. We have already announced we will meet in the morning at 8:30.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. I might say, Mr. Chairman, we have already asked the admiral to furnish us an order of priority.

Senator STENNIS. Yes; a priority list which is a separate item. Get the proper witness from the Department of Defense, Mr. Nease, and we will have a special hearing on these hospitals later.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir, you may proceed, Admiral.

COMMUNICATION FACILITIES

COMMUNICATION STATIONS

Admiral PRESSEY. The next facilities class, gentlemen, is communication facilities. It contains four groups of stations: two inside the United States (the regular communication stations, and security group activities), oversea facilities, and classified facilities. Items inside the United States include 29 line items at 19 locations for $14,514,000, including 10 classified items at 7 locations for a total of $4,208,000. All of these projects are included in program VII for general support.

The $14,514,000 figure represents another modification in our program. It is $2,011,000 larger than the amount of $12,503,000 shown in the bill. This increase in the total for this group of stations is compensated for by a corresponding reduction in the total for the oversea group of communication stations. It affects one project in the group. If I may have the chairman's permission, I shall discuss the change when we come to that project in the program book.

The mission of these activities is to provide reliable, secure, and rapid communication for control of the operating forces; to perform security functions; and to facilitate administration of the Naval Establishment.

All projects in this facilities class have been thoroughly reviewed in relation to the Defense Communication Agency. They either support the Navy's unilateral requirements or are integrated fully with the systems of the other military departments and DCA.

The first group, at communication stations, consists of 10 unclassified line items at 8 locations for a total of $6,915,000.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

NAVAL COMMUNICATION STATION, ADAK, ALASKA

Admiral PRESSEY. Our first line item is page 93a, the Naval Communication Station, Adak, Alaska, a water supply system, $150,000.

The existing supply is provided by a shallow reservoir filled by snow and rain. This reservoir cannot keep up with the summer demand. It provides only about 70 percent of the daily usage.

Senator CANNON. How do you get along the rest of the time?

Admiral PRESSEY. They just cut down on it, sir. We would like to provide a small dam across an existing creek there, and 3,600 feet of pipeline with a 300-gallon-per-minute pump to replenish the reservoir's supply of water.

Senator CANNON. What is this electrical distribution line item? Is that for pumping the water out?

Admiral PRESSEY. That is a different location, sir. That is at Kodiak.

Senator CANNON. It is on the Adak sheet, $23,000.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. Electrical distribution line.

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir; I am sorry. That is a support service to the pump station for operation of the electric pump.

Senator CANNON. To pump into your reservoir from the dam that you are proposing?

Admiral CORRADI. Into the storage reservoir; yes sir.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

NAVAL RADIO STATION, BUSKIN LAKE, KODIAK, ALASKA

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item on page 94a, Naval Radio Station, Buskin Lake, Kodiak, Alaska, electrical distribution system, $80,000. This project will provide primary power from two sources, and give us flexibility of switching to alternate sources to permit routine maintenance and repair of the system. We will do this by constructing a new substation at the transmitter building, and the construction of an additional power feeder from available power sources.

The present system does not provide an alternate source of power in the event of a power outage, and this is essential at this radio station, sir.

Senator CANNON. Have you had some power outages in the past?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. How did you get along?

Admiral PRESSEY. We shut down.

Senator CANNON. You just couldn't operate?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir.

Senator CANNON. You have two sources but only one switching station.

Admiral PRESSEY. One feeder.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

NAVAL RADIO STATION, DIXON, CALIF.

Admiral PRESSEY. Naval Radio Station, Dixon, Calif., community facilities, $135,000.

Here we have about 200 military operating personnel and their dependents in a relatively isolated community about 30 miles from

the nearest city, Sacramento, Calif. The only available recreation facilities for these people consists of a 15- by 30-foot swimming pool constructed with nonappropriated funds, and a small dayroom in a 40-man barracks, which cannot be used for community functions.

Senator CANNON. What do you use this station for?

Admiral PRESSEY. It is a major transmitting station for the San Francisco area, sir, for the San Francisco Command.

Senator CANNON. And it is to be a permanent station?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

NAVAL RADIO STATION, DRIVER, VA.

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 96a, Naval Radio Station, Driver, Va., equipment environmental control, $217,000.

Additional equipment which has been put in this station and additional transmitter equipment which is being installed in this station have increased and will increase power requirements from 2,895 kilowatts to over 5,200. The heat from this power must be dissipated, and this merely provides environmental control for the transmitting equipment.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir, proceed to the next one.

NAVAL COMMUNICATION STATION, NEWPORT, R.I.

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 97, Naval Communication Station, Newport, R.I. The radio receiving facility, $680,000.

We are generally reworking, reorganizing the communications serving the entire Narragansett Bay area.

The Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, our CB center at Davisville, the Naval War College, the destroyer base, a future POLARIS replenishment site, fuel depot, and training center.

We have at Quonset an operational antisubmarine warfare group. The communications for this area have been developed piecemeal, and they are not adequate today. The spaces cannot physically hold the equipment that is required, nor does their location permit their effective operation. We are relocating these to provide centralized control, eliminate duplication, and provide better efficiency of the operation.

Senator CANNON. Is this a part of the Defense Communication Agency network or is this your own?

Admiral PRESSEY. This is the Navy network.

Senator CANNON. Your own network?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. This is something that you actually have to have to maintain proper communications?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. Here we wish to separate our receivers and our transmitters; the item here would provide a 7,300-square-foot space in a permanent structure at Sachuest Point, an area that is relatively free of radio frequency interference on the coast.

Senator CANNON. Now on the transmitter facility, what about this land acquisition?

Admiral PRESSEY. We already own some land out on Beavertail Point, sir, and we are using this and some buildings which existed there as a keystone for this transmitter facility.

The land acquisition provides a connection as I recall between our two existing plots of land that we have and permits us to make use of existing property rather than acquire additional land to provide for our antenna farms.

Senator CANNON. You don't actually have enough land there for your antenna farm at the present time?

Admiral PRESSEY. We have, sir, but it is not connected. It is in two parcels—we own one parcel of 19 acres, and lease the other of 18 acres. The 50 acres we propose to acquire includes the 18-acre parcel.

Senator CANNON. What difference does it make if it is connected?

Admiral PRESSEY. To lay out an antenna farm, sir. Neither parcel is big enough itself to set up our transmitting antennas.

Senator CANNON. And these two projects go together?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. One is the receivers at Sachuest Point relocated from numerous spots but principally from the building immediately adjacent to the Naval War College; and the other is the transmitters at Beavertail Point.

Senator CANNON. What type of land is this which is to be acquired?

Admiral PRESSEY. This land is rocky grazing land. Beavertail Point has very few residential properties and no industrial properties.

Senator CANNON. $1,800 an acre for rocks grazing land is pretty high. We could sell you some out in Nevada perhaps you could use for quite a bit less.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. About $1.80 an acre for that kind of land.

Admiral PRESSEY. This whole area is zoned for residential, and it is in a resort area.

Senator CANNON. Do you deliberately pick these locations for resort areas. Is that a part of the whole Navy program?

Admiral PRESSEY. We have been in this area for 150 years sir. I think both of us just grew up together.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir. Your testimony is that you absolutely need this land acquisition to make this project in the form that it should be in?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. Will you please speak to this?

Commander GRAESSLE. I am in the office of the Director of Naval Communications. We have the two parcels of land now, one 18 acres and one 19 acres. To lay out the proper antenna field for this facility would require the total 69 acres.

Admiral PRESSEY. The fifth project consists of two line items at the Naval Communications Station, Newport, R.I., for the total amount of $1,593,000. Progressively increasing demands on the communication station in support of ASW operating have required an increase in equipment and transmitting power, necessitating major changes in existing facilities at Newport.

The first line item is for replacement of radio receiving facilities at the estimated cost of $680,000. The existing transmitter and receiving facilities are located in the same building at the Naval Air Station, Quonset Point. Transmission at the present lower power

seriously degrades incoming message traffic. An engineering study has shown that receiver facilities should be relocated apart from the transmitter, in a separate structure remote from electrical and radio-frequency interference, with adequate space to handle additional equipment. This item will provide 7,300 square feet of space in a permanent structure to be constructed at Sachuest Point, an area relatively free of radio-frequency interference.

The second line item is for replacement of the transmitter facility, including land acquisition, at the estimated cost of $913,000. Existing transmitted facilities are located at Beavertail Point, Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, and the Naval Station, Newport. The NAS and naval station facilities cannot be expanded to meet the requirements because of limited building and land space and because the transmitters would interfere with other essential operations.

The Beavertail Point facilities must be enlarged to provide space for higher powered transmitter and for high-gain antennas necessary for long-distance ASW operational communication. As a result of an engineering study it has been determined that these requirements can be most economically met by consolidation of all transmitter facilities at Beavertail Point. This line item will provide for this consolidation. It includes the acquisition of an additional 50 acres of adjacent land for the siting of the antennas.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir, you may proceed.

NAVAL COMMUNICATION STATION, NORFOLK, VA.

Admiral PRESSEY. Page 98a, Naval Communication Station, Norfolk, Va., communication center $350,000.

This is required to support the additional equipment required by the Commander in Chief of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet and naval forces in the southeastern United States. It provides an additional 6,600 square feet of space for additional terminals and automatic switching, coding and decoding equipment necessary for high-speed reliable and secure communications.

Senator CANNON. And this is something that is absolutely necessary to keep your communications facilities up to par, is that right?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. Atlantic Fleet operational units.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

NAVAL COMMUNICATION STATION, WAHIAWA, OAHU, HAWAII

Admiral PRESSEY. At page 99a, Naval Communications Station in Wahiawa, Oahu, Hawaii, a communications center $75,000.

The existing communications center of nearly 36,000 square feet is not large enough to accommodate additional equipment necessary for the station's functions to support both Navy and, in this case, Defense Communication Agency, requirements.

More space is required for additional channels, automatic routing equipment, automatic coding and decoding equipment and other innovations improving the speed, reliability, and security of communications.

This line item will provide about 12,000 square feet of additional space with environmental control and supporting utilities to meet the expanded requirements.

Senator CANNON. Wasn't there some study undertaken which indicated that we had more communication stations there than we needed and some effort was made toward consolidation?

Admiral PRESSEY. The Department of Defense, sir, under the Defense Communication Agency, has under study this situation throughout the United States.

Senator CANNON. I was referring to Hawaii particularly.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir, that has been completed and we are now, in all three services, improving our communications or adjusting our communications to the recommendations of the study.

Senator CANNON. One of the recommendations, I recall, was the elimination of a station out there. Is this the station that was recommended to be eliminated?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir. I recall that, sir. This is not one which was to be eliminated. In fact, this is one which is assuming the automatic control equipment for all of Hawaii. It is part of the defense network, what is described as Autovin.

(The Navy subsequently furnished the following information:)

The study has not yet been approved by the Defense Communication Agency. If the conclusions of the study should be approved, no naval installation will be closed or reduced as a result.

Senator CANNON. So this is one of the key stations there?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. And is one that will be permanently maintained?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. And it is necessary that you have these additional items if it is to be operated at efficient levels.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

Admiral PRESSEY. In the same station on page 99b, barracks, $504,000.

This is the 13th repetitive item for barracks. There are no barracks which are adequate to the station's requirements now. We can provide only 265 spaces for the required 565 people including 20 chief petty officers and 20 Waves.

Senator CANNON. Where do these people live now?

Admiral PRESSEY. They live in the community, sir, and are paid living allowance.

Senator CANNON. How much of a living allowance do they get?

Admiral PRESSEY. I don't have that information, but will furnish it.

(The information requested is as follows:)

A petty officer, 3d class, pay grade E–4, without dependents, is paid a basic allowance for quarters (BAQ) of $83 per month if Government quarters are not available. In Hawaii this amount is increased by $24 per month, or a total of $107, to compensate for the higher cost of living in Hawaii.

Senator CANNON. Do they get the oversea allowance that used to be allowed?

Admiral PRESSEY. Not in Hawaii. They get a housing allowance paid in lieu of berthing that is slightly higher than in Washington,

D.C., sir, and it is cheaper for us to berth our people than to pay them the allowances.

Senator CANNON. This was denied last year; is that right?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. What was the reason, just that you could defer it another year and live on the economy?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. And you will submit the list of priorities that will cover this one?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

The seventh project consists of two line items totaling $1,279,000 at the Naval Communication Station, Wahiawa, Oahu, Hawaii.

The first line item is for a communication center addition estimated to cost $775,000. The existing communication center of nearly 36,000 square feet, is not large enough to accommodate additional equipment necessary for this major station's functions for supporting Navy and Defense Communication Agency requirements. More space is required for additional communication channels, automatic routing equipment, automatic coding and decoding equipment and other recent innovations for improving the speed, reliability, and security of communication. This line item will provide 11,980 square feet of additional space with environmental control and supporting utilities to meet this requirement.

The second line item is for construction of a barracks at the estimated cost of $504,000. The station can now provide only 265 adequate barracks spaces of a required 565, including 20 chief petty officers and 20 WAVES. An additional 84 spaces exist in 3 buildings in poor structural condition, extensively damaged by dry rot and termite infestation. One of these buildings will be demolished for construction of the proposed communication center addition. This line item will provide for the construction of a standard 166-man barracks with extensions for 20 chief petty officers and 20 WAVES.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir, proceed to the next one.

VARIOUS LOCATIONS

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 100a, naval communication activities at various locations inside the United States, an extension of electrical power systems $3,111,000.

The program for modernization of electrical power systems at our communication stations had originally been approved in two packages, one for $1,503,000 at certain stations in the continental United States, and the other for $5,409,000 in certain oversea stations.

Three of the latter oversea stations are in the States of Hawaii and Alaska for the total amount of $2,011,000. When the authorization bill was drafted, the difference between "in the continental United States" and "inside the United States" was inadvertently not resolved. We propose to correct this with your permission, sir, by increasing the amount for inside and decreasing the amount for outside the United States each by $2,011,000.

Existing power systems at many of the communication activities are in need of expansion to handle the continually increasing electrical

loads imposed by newer, higher power transmitter and automatic equipment. This project will provide for the first increment of improvements to power stations inside the United States.

Work will include installing of new distribution lines, switch gear, substations, safety devices, autotransfer switches, alternate power source connections, and installations of emergency and standby generators. Specific work at each site is based on extensive study of deficiencies conducted by reputable consulting engineers of the entire Navy communications system.

Future increments will be programed totaling in the range of $6 million.

Senator CANNON. Is this projected on the basis of new equipment that may be coming in in the next few years?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. So that you won't be back for more?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. You won't be back here in 5 years saying we want to bring our electrical power systems up to date to handle the new equipment that came in since the last time we were here?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir, we have seen what the growth is. We can fairly well estimate what we are facing in the future, and we are providing for growth here.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir, the committee will stand in recess until 8:30 tomorrow morning.

(Whereupon, at 10:10 a.m., the committee recessed, to reconvene at 8:30 a.m., Saturday, May 16, 1964.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL YEAR 1965

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1964

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to recess, at 8:30 a.m., in room 212, Old Senate Office Building.

Present: Senators Stennis (presiding), and Saltonstall.

Also present: Gordon A. Nease, professional staff member, Herbert S. Atkinson, assistant chief clerk, Committee Armed Services; and Vorley M. Rexroad, professional staff member, Committee on Appropriations.

Senator STENNIS. All right, gentlemen, I believe we will have a good session this morning.

What is your starting point?

STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. GEORGE W. PRESSEY, U.S. NAVY, DIRECTOR, SHORE ACTIVITIES, DEVELOPMENT AND CONTROL DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS; ACCOMPANIED BY REAR ADM. PETER CORRADI, CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS, U.S. NAVY, CHIEF, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS; T. J. SMYTH, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO DIRECTOR, SHORE ACTIVITIES DEVELOPMENT AND CONTROL DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS; COMDR. R. T. JORTBERG, CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS, U.S. NAVY, DIRECTOR, PROGRAM MANAGEMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS; AND M. R. HANABURY, DIRECTOR, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION DIVISION, BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS—Resumed

Admiral PRESSEY. We are on page 101a, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Proceed.

SECURITY GROUP STATIONS

Admiral PRESSEY. The second category in this class is security group stations, consisting of nine unclassified line items at seven locations for a total of $3,391,000. These stations perform security functions as required by the Navy and the National Security Agency.

NAVAL SECURITY GROUP DETACHMENT, NEWPORT, R.I.

The first item this morning is Naval Security Group Detachment, Newport, R.I., a registered publications issuing office, and this is at $275,000. This is the first of four repetitive items. The other three are at Norfolk, Va., at $449,000; at San Diego, Calif., $276,000; and at San Francisco, Calif., $279,000.

(The priority listing of these line items is as follows:)

Registered publications issuing offices

Priority No.	*Est. cost (in thousands)*
1. Naval Security Group Detachment, Newport, R.I.	$275
2. Naval Security Group Detacyment, Norfolk, Va.	449
3. Naval Security Group Detachment, San Diego, Calif	276
4. Naval Security Group Detachment, San Francisco, Calif.	279

Senator STENNIS. Why do you have this sudden influx of requirements?

Admiral PRESSEY. These are not sudden, Mr. Chairman. We have more than these four which need replacement. We are distributing more and more classified materials. Our codes and ciphers, to speak of one simple category, have expanded in quantity and in bulk, and the security requirement for these things is involved.

Senator STENNIS. Admiral, excuse me a minute. I have a telephone call I must pick up.

(Short recess.)

Senator STENNIS. This is for work that you have been carrying on all the time. You are enlarging it to meet increased demands?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; just overcrowded, Mr. Chairman. These offices issue all the highly classified publications to the units of the Navy in the area. They serve the fleet and the Shore Establishment as well, and the material must be inventoried monthly. That means that the storage must permit inventory. It does not in many of these places today. The space for storing is so limited that it is very difficult.

The first project is at the Naval Security Group Department, Newport, R.I., at the estimated cost of $275,000 for a registered publications issuing office. This is the first of four similar projects included in this program to fulfill similar requirements. A registered publication issuing officer, or RPIO, receives, maintains, stores, and issues large quantities of cryptological equipment and high classification documents of broad scope directly affecting the national security. This includes codebooks, war plans covering various operational and logistic contingencies, detailed instruction manuals for maintaining and operating highly classified cryptographic equipment and the actual equipment itself. All of these equipments and registered publications must be stored under conditions which afford ready access for maintaining, updating and issuing to users but also conditions which provide maximum security protection to prevent compromise.

A standard design for an RPIO has been developed which can be site-adapted for different locations. The RPIO at Newport is crowded into the basement of a communication building in 3,445 square feet,

which is less than half the space required for its operation. Over 200 commands are served by the office and approximately 350,000 classified items are held at one time. This project will provide a standard replacement RPIO with suitable security spaces and necessary environmental control.

Senator STENNIS. All right, we will have to take these on faith rather than understanding. Proceed.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item on 102–a I have spoken of, sir.

NAVAL SECURITY GROUP, NORTHWEST, VA.

On page 103–a the Naval Security Group Department, Northwest, Va., a barracks with mess, $265,000. This is the 14th of 21 items. The existing barracks accommodates 100 men. The increased responsibilities assigned to this installation will require an increase in complement to 401, and 200 of these will require barracks and messing. This item provides an additional 100-man barracks, and an addition to the messhall.

Senator STENNIS. This is a part of your security setup?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. We will have to take that on faith, too.

Next item.

Admiral PRESSEY. At the same location, sir, a multipurpose building for $120,000.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

NAVAL SECURITY GROUP, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item on page 104, at San Diego, Calif., we have already covered, sir.

NAVAL SECURITY GROUP, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

The same applies to the next on 105–a, registered publication issuing office at San Francisco for $279,000.

Senator STENNIS. I notice that was denied by the House. Maybe you had better work on that one a little more.

Admiral PRESSEY. This issuing office on Treasure Island is in a 25-year-old temporary structure built for the World's Fair exhibit in California. It is seriously deficient in the security requirements and its configuration. It handled 715,000 classified items for about 250 commands that it serves. The project will permit proper stowage, proper security, and provide an efficient and safe——

Senator STENNIS. Admiral, all of a sudden we have a regular cluster of items of a certain type, and then we won't hear anything for several years. I don't say that critically, but this group of items here have just worked their way into the bill on some kind of a priority basis, is that right?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. The year before last these were presented to me, in the naval review, and I said we couldn't afford them this year. And this year we said well, we have got to do it sooner or later. We might as well do it this year.

Senator STENNIS. Well, that explains other items too, doesn't it?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That come in here?

Admiral PRESSEY. They just stay on the line until we can find a place for them or until we have to accomplish them.

Senator STENNIS. Why did the House deny this? Did they give a reason?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir. I believe it was the feeling that maybe we could continue for 1 more year.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Next item.

NAVAL SECURITY GROUP, SKAGGS ISLAND, CALIF.

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 106a, Naval Security Group Activity, Skaggs Island, Calif., a barracks with mess, $840,000. That is the 15th of 21 items. This is a replacement for overage quonset huts and wood-frame structures, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All of this?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Electrical distribution system also?

Admiral PRESSEY. Electrical distribution as well.

Senator STENNIS. This is still part of Naval Security, Skaggs Island. Where is that?

Admiral PRESSEY. That is not far from Vallejo, Calif., sir.

Senator STENNIS. I don't know where that is. Is it San Francisco?

Admiral PRESSEY. North of San Francisco; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And this barracks with mess is replacing something you have already, I am sure.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; and providing additional room for an expanded personnel load, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That is a rather high bill for electrical distribution system. What does that include?

Admiral CORRADI. This is intended to improve the reliability of the entire power generating and distribution system for this facility. The project includes the installation of a no-break generator to provide continuous service. We have had power outages in this area due to the addition of equipments which tax the capacity of the present distribution system.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Next item is classified, is that right?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

NAVAL SECURITY GROUP, WINTER HARBOR, MAINE

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item, sir, is on page 107a, Naval Security Group Activity, Winter Harbor, Maine, barracks for $237,000. This is the 16th of 21 repetitive barracks, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Anything special on that?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir. It is the same situation, an increase of occupancy.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Nease, you speak up on anything you want to know or anything you do know. If there is nothing more on this item, we will move on to page 108; is that correct?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH FACILITIES

NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Naval Research Laboratory at Washington, D.C., general purpose laboratory, $5,628,000.

Senator STENNIS. Give us the history of that. Did we approve that last year and the House reject it? I know we have had it up. What about this $12 million of unused authorization, Admiral, shown on page 108, $12,312,000?

Admiral CORRADI. All of that authorization, Mr. Chairman, will be used. Several contracts have been let. Some are yet to be let, but the engineering is going on. By the end of this calendar year we will have had most of the funds obligated. The reason it is not yet in inventory is that the work is going on and the projects have not been completed.

Senator STENNIS. All right. You really don't have any unused authorization lying around?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir.

Admiral CORRADI. We have one line item approved in 1963 under contract now and three line items approved in 1964 which are in the design stage and will be let for contracts later.

Admiral PRESSEY. Last year, sir, the Congress approved and funded an operations and technical service building which was part of our planned improvement of the Laboratory. That was $3,448,000, and we had to "defund" this, sir, in order to provide emergency funds for the desalination plant at Guantánamo Bay. This general purpose laboratory, sir, is approved——

Senator STENNIS. Pardon me now. I thought when you defunded a matter that meant you weren't going to ask for it again.

Admiral PRESSEY. Well, sir, I realize that that was your instruction of last year, and we have been attempting to follow that, sir. In this case, we were faced, as you know, with a grave emergency situation.

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

Admiral PRESSEY. And we had no alternative but to use whatever money we could get immediately, sir. This had not been fully engineered and consequently, the construction funds could not be used until later when the plans had been completed.

Senator STENNIS. Well, you know the committees have small chance to keep up with every item unless we have some general ground rules.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. You were notified of this.

Senator STENNIS. Yes. It seems to me it would be better to give you more emergency money anyway.

Admiral PRESSEY. We don't have any emergency money, you see.

The first project is at the Naval Research Laboratory, District of Columbia, for a general purpose laboratory estimated to cost $5,628,000. The NRL has an unequaled record of scientific achievement in accomplishing its work for the Navy and other agencies which is of key importance to the defense of the country. Recognizing the eminence of the Laboratory, the National Science Foundation with the

concurrence of the Director, Defense Research and Engineering, has authorized the establishment of the E. O. Hulbert Center of Space Research. This Center is to be an integrated part of the Atmosphere and Astrophysics Division, and will provide for university professors and scholars to work with NRL scientists.

The present condition of the Laboratory is imposing severe limitations on its program of scientific research and development. Continuation of the program under these limitations will increasingly choke off much desirable research. An activity of this importance, magnitude, and recognized leadership in scientific research, warrants a physical plant which compares reasonably with similar centers in private industry and other Government agencies.

In order to correct the conditions which have overtaken the Laboratory in recent years, an orderly long-range development plan has been prepared. This project will provide a general purpose laboratory structure to house the Atmosphere and Astrophysics Division, with the newly established Center of Space Research, and the Satellite Techniques Branch of the Laboratory. These groups are now crowded into parts of seven buildings scattered throughout the Laboratory. These structures have been converted from other functions and are poorly suited for research and development purposes. No space exists for the addition of modern equipment to keep pace with rapid advances in research techniques.

In order to maintain the outstanding record established by the Atmosphere and Astrophysics Division in the field of aerology, atmospheric electricity, rocket astromony, and rocket spectroscopy; and by the Satellite Techniques Branch in the fields of scientific space exploration, space communication and navigation, and space reconnaissance, a modern structure with adequate space, replacing outmoded, cramped facilities, is essential.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Next item.

NAVAL TRAINING DEVICE CENTER, MITCHEL FIELD, N.Y.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item, sir, is the Naval Training Device Center, Mitchel Field, $550,000, to relocate facilities. This is for relocating three of the four facilities from Port Washington, Mineola, and Mechanicsburg, to the former Air Force base, Mitchel Field, N.Y., which will now be called the Federal Center, Mitchel Field. The preparation of this property is being done by the GSA, sir, at just under $2 million, and the Congress has approved their funding this year so we will no longer be held up in this move.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Nease has a memo here stating that this was denied last year because the General Services Administration could not perform certain preliminary work required of them. You say that has been met fully?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

The last project in this class is at the new location of the Naval Training Device Center, Federal Center, Mitchel Field, N.Y., for relocation of facilities from the present sites at the estimated cost of $550,000. The Center's functions are now carried out at four locations: Garden City, Port Washington and Mineola on Long Island, and Mechanicsburg, Pa. The Naval Training Device Center will be relocated from 3 of these locations and consolidated into 16 structures in the Federal Center at the former Mitchel Air Force Base. The facility at Garden City will be retained because of its close proximity to the Federal Center. The General Services Administration, which operates the Federal Center, proposes to renovate the general purpose structures assigned to the Navy and to provide supporting facilities at a cost to GSA of $1,950,000. The Navy, by means of this project, proposes to make specialized renovations to meet our requirements and to install the research equipment moved from the present locations.

This move will result in improved efficiency of operations and will relieve current crowded conditions. Other benefits will include an estimated reduction of $405,000 in annual operation and maintenance costs; and a potential one-time return to the Government of approximately $1.3 million in the sale of the high-value property at Port Washington and Mineola.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Next item.

YARDS AND DOCKS FACILITIES

Admiral PRESSEY. The final facilities class is yards and docks facilities. The Bureau of Yards and Docks is responsible for fulfilling the Navy's requirements in the broad field of civil engineering at all naval shore activities. There are three projects in this class inside the United States consisting of four line items totaling $2,368,000; and two projects outside of the United States of one line item each, for $575,000, or a total of $2,943,000. All but one of these projects are in program VII for general support. The project at Port Hueneme is in program III in support of general purpose forces.

NAVAL PUBLIC WORKS CENTER, NORFOLK, VA.

On page 110a, sir, these are yards and docks facilities.

The first item is an electrical distribution system, $1,866,000.

Senator STENNIS. It is the first increment?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir. This project is based on an overall study of the electrical distribution system for the entire Norfolk Naval Base complex. An engineering consulting firm engaged by the Navy studied this very thoroughly.

Senator STENNIS. Does that mean all that area around Norfolk?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. In and around Norfolk?

Admiral CORRADI. The entire Sewells Point area from the Armed Forces Staff College on out to the point, the naval air station, naval station, the pier, supply center, and so forth. This project has been incremented in two increments, the first one submitted herewith, the second one to be included in the following year's program because the work that is scheduled to be done in the second increment cannot be started until this has been completed.

Senator STENNIS. How many increments are you going to have?

Admiral CORRADI. Two.

Senator STENNIS. Only two. All right, go ahead, sir.

Admiral CORRADI. This project is typical of what is happening throughout the Naval Shore Establishment, particularly where we have an industrial activity, such as the overhaul and repair shop at the air station, where the new equipments that are required and the workload that is placed on these facilities is overtaxing the electrical distribution systems that were installed 20, 30, and 40 years ago.

You will notice throughout this program we have a series of projects to improve this basic power situation, so that we can go on with our work with new and modern equipments.

This is a basic distribution system and includes a basic substation for the bringing in of commercial power from the Virginia Electric Power Co. into our Navy-owned distribution system.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Next item.

NAVY PUBLIC WORKS CENTER, PEARL HARBOR, OAHU, HAWAII

Admiral PRESSEY. Next item, sir, Navy Public Works Center, Pearl Harbor, Oahu.

Senator STENNIS. Pardon me just a minute.

As I undertsand it, gentlemen, you add these facilities and more and more load is put on your electrical distribution system until you reach the point you have to modernize and expand them, is that right? Is it that simple?

Admiral CORRADI. That is correct, sir. If we were operating a complete utility system such as, say, the Potomac Electric or Florida Power & Light, we would also have to include new generating capacity. But our technique has been to imporve our receiving facilities so that we may buy more power.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Admiral PRESSEY. To continue, sir, at page 111a, the relocation of vehicle maintenance facilities, $130,000. This is the third of four repetitive items, and it was justified in prior testimony, sir. This item was denied in 1964.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 111b, automatic control for water, $144,000.

Senator STENNIS. What does that mean?

Admiral PRESSEY. Right now the pumps that provide the water system for the naval station and installation in Pearl Harbor complex are located at Wahiawa, which is some distance outside of Pearl Harbor. The remote pumping stations are at another place 6 miles distant and at a third place, 8½ miles distant. The operator must travel to

and from Pearl Harbor to start and stop these main system pumps and to determine their operating condition.

Pump failures are not easily detected and sudden heavy demands are not known until an appreciable delay has occured.

This would provide a remote control system for determining the condition of the pumps and operating them from the central control.

Senator STENNIS. How many employees will this save? Any savings result?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir. As a minimum, it will save the services of one employee and the pickup truck and the other things that he needs to get around to these various pumps and storage facilities.

Senator STENNIS. Are you actually going to let this place be discontinued now?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I don't believe there is anybody that is overworked very much, gentlemen.

Admiral CORRADI. We estimate that we could save $14,000 a year by having this central control.

Senator STENNIS. And you are going to save it by not filling a space or transferring a man somewhere else?

Admiral CORRADI. We are going to save it by not filling this particular job; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Is he paid $14,000?

Admiral CORRADI. The $14,000 includes his fringe benefits and the services of the vehicle for getting around to these various control points.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER, PORT HUENEME, CALIF.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item on page 112a, sir, Naval Construction Battalion Center, at Port Hueneme, Calif., an elevated water storage, $228,000. The existing storage consists of two 100,000-gallon elevated wood stave tanks for domestic and industrial use, and two 420,000-gallon ground level tanks with booster pumps for fire protection. Elevated storage tanks are required with a total capacity of 700,000 gallons, for two purposes: To meet the daily domestic and industrial use and to prevent drawdown on the wood stave tanks from exceeding half the capacity to keep them from drying up. This would provide an elevated steel tank of a half million gallon capacity to eliminate these deficiencies, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have to have this tank? Is that necessary to carry on?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir. The primary objective here is to secure an adequate supply of water at the proper pressure for firefighting, if necessary. We have inadequate pressure and storage to meet the minimum fire requirements today, and this is an attempt to bring this up to standard.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

BUREAU OF SHIPS FACILITIES

AUTEC

Admiral PRESSEY. The next group of projects are at U.S. installations outside the United States. The first facilities class is Bureau of Ships facilities. The projects consist of 17 line items at 5 activities for $6,188,000, made up of 14 unclassified items at 3 stations for $5,650,000, and 3 classified items at 2 stations for $538,000.

The next item, sir, is on page—we go to outside the United States—page 113, the Atlantic Undersea Test and Evaluation Center, AUTEC.

Senator STENNIS. The rest of this book will be installations outside the United States, is that right?

ANDROS ISLAND, BAHAMA ISLANDS

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. AUTEC, Andros Island, the Bahama Islands, $4,882,000 for the total area.

The first item, line item, page 113a, telemetry, microwave, and radar facilities, $497,000. This is, as you will recall, Mr. Chairman, a progressive development of this AUTEC. We have been providing the facilities as they can be used. These are the final, or almost the final, elements of an operating system, and will permit the Center with this year's construction, to get into full operation.

Beyond 1969, we may ask for approximately $5 million more for an extension of this channel and this testing center. The item on page 113a provides for the erection of the microwave towers, telemetry towers, and construction of two radar buildings to accommodate the electronic equipment controlling the range.

On page 113b, the helicopter heliport, $314,000. It is essential to have helicopter transportation for rapid travel between the component sites bordering on the range, and we must, in this area, provide a hurricane resistant hangar and helipad for this machine. We could not fly it away to a dispersal field.

On page 113c, weapons shop, second increment for $771,000, sir. The undersea weapons which are under development and which will be tested and used at this base will be repaired, assembled, inspected, and tested prior and after their use on the range. It includes environmental control shop space to properly repair and check these sophisticated and complicated weapons. This provides an extension on the building, authorized and funded in 1963, to provide the additional space for this purpose.

On page 113d we are asking for POL storage facilities for $223,000. This includes diesel oil and gasoline to fuel the helicopters, motors and generators, automobiles, vehicles, boats, to be shipped in in bulk from the United States. This will be a steel bulk fuel storage tank with a capacity of 11,000 barrels, and associated pumps and piping.

On page 113e, a bottled gas building for $25,000. Andros Island is far from any source of supply of bottled gas which must be kept under storage in this climate.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 113f, the dispensary, $237,000. This is to provide minimum care for the 325 people at this remote base, sir. It will include a five-bed holding dispensary and one dental operating room.

Senator STENNIS. How many people are involved?

Admiral PRESSEY. 325, all military and civilian workers. There will be no dependents on this base.

Page 113g, bachelor officers' quarters, $822,000. This provides for a 75-man-bachelor-officers' quarters. It is the fourth of seven repetitive BOQ items.

Senator STENNIS. Is this all a new setup?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. This is all brand new.

Senator STENNIS. That is what I thought.

Admiral PRESSEY. The follow-on which you are receiving this year, I believe, was presented to the Congress as forthcoming last year. At present our people down there—during the buildup we have been subsisting, everyone, in the same building, an enlisted men's messhall and barracks, which will now be fully used by the enlisted personnel.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have all the treaties and agreements with local people?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir, that is completed.

Senator STENNIS. And you will need about $5 million next year to finish?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir. We may in 1969 ask for an additional $5 million to just about double the length of the underwater testing area, but that is not yet a firm part of our program, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, go on.

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 113h, commissioned officers' mess, $239,000. This line item is similar to the one just mentioned, but it is also required to accommodate the 75 permanently assigned officers, civilian scientists and technicians who will be required to operate this base complex and its ranges. They will be initially served their meals in the enlisted men's messhall, but as the baseload increases, this messhall with not be able to accommodate all hands.

On page 113i, the community facilities at $562,000. There are no community or recreation facilities at or near the site selected for AUTEC. Since these personnel will not be permitted to have their families on Andros Island, these facilities are extremely important for the maintenance of good morale. This line item will provide a complex consisting of a community center building and a fire station as well as outdoor recreational area.

The facilities will include a multipurpose auditorium which will double as a chapel, theater, and for indoor exercise, and a Navy exchange complex, a very simple one, including the retail store and related essential services.

Senator STENNIS. About how many are civilians?

Admiral PRESSEY. About 50.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 113j, utilities and ground improvements, second increment, $335,000. This provides the support for the operating personnel facilities in this year's project.

Senator STENNIS. You mean you have already spent some money there on this item?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. The committee approved initial increment for utilities to cover our initial construction.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next.

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 113k, power generation and distribution system, third increment, $875,000. In order to provide the additional electrical capacity required to support the facilities in this project, we must augment those which were granted in fiscal years 1963 and 1964. This provides, in addition to the powerplant, the installation of 1,450 kilowatts additional generating capacity to meet the Center's total requirement of 3,100 kilowatts.

It provides also for the necessary additional distribution lines and diesel fuel tanks for the generators.

Senator STENNIS. All right. I haven't asked any detailed questions on any of the items. I want to be convinced. I know nothing about this, of course.

Why do you have to have this, at this late date especially? It seems to me that if this is necessary now it would have been necessary a few years ago?

Admiral PRESSEY. Well, sir, we have had for many years torpedo testing ranges, and they have developed as our torpedos have developed.

The first one of those, the first major development and testing range was in Narragansett Bay. We had another one in Honolulu. We have at present another in the Virgin Islands. We have others which have recently come along in Keyport, Wash., and with the Canadians, an underwater range in Dabob Bay on the west coast of Canada. This facility down here is necessary to keep up with the developments of our weapons, underwater weapons which, for example, have increased two or three times in speed and a great deal in depth.

Senator STENNIS. Just what do you mean by keep up with developments, Admiral? Is this a testing of them?

Admiral PRESSEY. It is development and testing, sir. In this range we will be able to operate our subsurface weapons and systems, and track them accurately to determine exactly their performance under truly representative operating conditions. Too many times we will lose a torpedo or an underwater missile, and never recover it, and never know what has happened to it.

Senator STENNIS. What are they designed for? What kind of Navy are you preparing to defend against? What is this?

Admiral PRESSEY. We are preparing here, probably the most likely target for the weapons which would be developed, are high speed nuclear submarines, operating at depth, which are in operation in the Soviet Navy today. We must have these high performance, deep operating, accurate tracking missiles to contend with these submarines. This is a highly important element of our antisubmarine warfare program.

We are sharing, as I mentioned before, this installation with the British Navy, with whom we have always worked very closely in the development of antisubmarine warfare.

Senator STENNIS. Do they have a facility like this down there?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir, they don't. They have none at all, to my knowledge.

Senator STENNIS. They are not sharing any costs of this?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. They are indirectly sharing costs through providing the land and other facilities in the area.

Senator STENNIS. I don't know enough about these matters.

Admiral PRESSEY. In this same range we are able to test our attack and nuclear submarines, to determine their turning characteristics, their rate of dive and ascent, to track their movement in three dimensions.

Senator STENNIS. Where else is this work carried on, or similar work, if not identical?

Admiral PRESSEY. We have a much less capable range north of Bremerton, Wash., at Keyport, and another range for torpedo firing which is also much less capable, in Dabob Bay on the west coast of Canada. There is a missile range also at St. Croix, V.I.

All of these are used to full capacity, sir. This AUTEC will have much more capability than any of the others.

Senator STENNIS. Are we trying to prepare a defense that will be effective, say along the eastern seaboard, if nuclear-powered submarines should show up suddenly and start to fire bombs and bullets over here on the eastern shore cities.

Admiral PRESSEY. We certainly are, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You have detection devices, I am sure, for all sorts of things.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Is this a part of the protection of that type?

Admiral PRESSEY. It is a system which will permit us to develop protective measures, sir, defensive measures as well as offensive measures in war at sea.

Senator STENNIS. The committee has its underwater expert present now.

Senator, I have bogged down here on Andros Island in the Bahamas. It is a new setup down there.

Admiral PRESSEY. I might say, Mr. Chairman, that——

Senator STENNIS. This is about $5 million in new facilities.

Admiral PRESSEY. I might say, sir, that in any weapons exercise, the training is only as good as the analysis of the performance. It is essential if you are firing a rifle, if you are firing a heavy gun aboard ship or bombing, to not only calculate in advance, training in advance for what you are going to do, but to have very good observation of what you have done, and to analyze your materiel and personnel performance against the achieved results. This will permit this in underwater warfare.

We cannot do this now with the necessary degree of sophistication and accuracy. If we are firing a very valuable weapon, and these missiles for underwater use are valuable, we must get the most out of each shot and out of each performance.

Senator STENNIS This is a new setup, Senator, as I was going to say, and for an extension of the exercise they will perhaps ask for $5 million additional in the year fiscal 1969.

I didn't give as much attention to the individual items as to the whole concept of opening this facility and the need for it.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Admiral, is this a program that you have been working on for several years?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir, and this represents the fourth increment before this Congress, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Didn't you describe this last year to Senator Russell?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir, and last year he approved, I believe, a major amount for this activity.

Senator STENNIS. Pardon me, but last year did you get a major appropriation for this?

Admiral PRESSEY. We have a breakdown here, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I thought the major part was deferred last year.

Admiral CORRADI. No, sir. This was authorized first in 1962 for $6.4 million, in 1963 for $4.9 million, and in 1964, for $1.262 million. This is the fourth increment for the construction of this range.

Senator STENNIS. I misunderstood.

Admiral CORRADI. The work is underway right now and the construction is proceeding.

Senator STENNIS. I misunderstood it was begun. I thought you had done only a little engineering and ground work there.

Admiral CORRADI. No, sir. This is well underway.

Senator STENNIS. All right. This is which increment?

Admiral PRESSEY. The fourth.

Senator STENNIS. Is there another for 1969?

Admiral PRESSEY. No planned increment now.

Senator STENNIS. I beg your pardon?

Admiral PRESSEY. We do not have a planned further increment.

The first project is at the Atlantic Undersea Test and Evaluation Center, Andros Island, Bahama Islands. It consists of 11 line items for the total amount of $4,882,000. This project supports program VI for research and development. The functions to be performed include research, development, test and evaluation of undersea warfare weapons and weapons systems, in a constantly monitored deep water environment. It will support operational evaluations of new, active and passive sonar systems, and undersea warfare systems, weapons, and components.

The first line item is for telemetry, microwave and radar facilities at the estimated cost of $497,000. Operation of the test range will require communication, radar and multichannel data links between the main base and the down-range tracking stations located some 40 miles distant.

The need for these facilities is twofold. First, they provide a means for the transmission of technical data from the range safety and surveillance functions between the main base and the weapon launch and test areas adjacent to these tracking stations.

This line item will provide for the erection of six microwave towers, two telemetry towers, and the construction of two radar buildings to accommodate electronic equipment required to perform these functions.

The second line item is for a heliport estimated to cost $314,000. The AUTEC complex extends over water and land areas of several hundred miles, requiring boats or aircraft for transportation between the main base and isolated tracking stations. Helicopter transporta-

tion is essential for rapid travel between component sites. This item will provide a hurricane resistant hangar and helipad to support the helicopter operation.

The third line item is for the second increment of the weapons shop at the estimated cost of $771,000. New undersea weapons which are being developed and which will be tested and used at this base, must be repaired, assembled, inspected, and tested after use and prior to reuse. This work requires environmentally controlled shop space for the proper protection, repair, and checkout tests of these highly sophisticated weapons.

This line item will provide a 21,000-square-foot extension to the building authorized and funded in fiscal year 1963 to provide space for technical rooms, mechanical and electrical calibration rooms, and a torpedo shop to meet the requirements of the planned progressive development of the base complex.

The fourth line item, estimated to cost $223,000, is for POL storage facilities. There are no available sources in the area of the necessary petroleum products required to operate the center, including diesel oil and gasoline to fuel the helicopters, motors, generators, automotive vehicles, and boats. We plan on meeting the requirement for fuels by importing bulk supplies from the United States. This line item is for construction of steel bulk fuel storage tanks with a capacity of 11,000 barrels, and associated pumps and piping.

The fifth line item is for construction of a bottled gas building at the estimated cost of $25,000. Andros Island has no source of supply of bottled gas for use in the weapons shop and public works shops, including oxygen, nitrogen, helium, acetylene, and freon. A building of 600 square feet floor area is required for the storage of sufficient bottled gas products to meet the requirement between 30 days resupply periods.

The next line item is for a dispensary at the estimated cost of $237,000. The AUTEC base complex is located in an isolated area of the Bahama Islands where there are no military or civilian medical facilities. In order to provide essential medical and dental care for the approximately 325 personnel who will be attached to this remote base, it will be necessary to construct such facilities. The proposed line item will provide for the construction of a five-bed holding dispensary with one dental operating room. This is the minimal facility capable of providing routine medical and dental care to base personnel, and of providing emergency medical care to serious cases prior to their evacuation to neighboring islands or to the continental United States. Due to the time and distances involved, failure to provide this dispensary would jeopardize the lives of seriously injured personnel and would be excessively costly in terms of loss of personnel services in the case of illnesses and injuries of a less serious nature.

The seventh line item is for a 75-man bachelor officers' quarters at the estimated of $822,000. There are no suitable facilities on Andros Island for berthing officer personnel. The initial requirements of these personnel during the buildup of the base will be provided by subsisting them in the enlisted men's barracks and messhall, authorized and funded in fiscal year 1963. However, as the AUTEC base

complex builds up, quarters to accommodate 75 officers, civilian scientists, and technicians will be required.

The eighth line item is for a commissioned officers' mess at the estimated cost of $239,000. This line item is similar to the one just mentioned, as it is also required to accommodate the 75 permanently assigned officers, civilian scientists, and technicians who will ultimately be required to operate the AUTEC base complex and ranges. These personnel will initially be served their meals in the enlisted men's messhall. However, as the base load increases, this messhall will not be able to accommodate the total personnel base load. This line item will provide standard officer messing facilities to accommodate the planned base load of officers, civilian scientists, and technicians.

The ninth line item is for community facilities at the estimated cost of $562,000. There are no community or recreation facilities at or near the site selected for this AUTEC base. It will be necessary to construct such facilities to provide for the spiritual and recreational needs of the 325 operating personnel who will be stationed here on a permanent basis when the base is complete. Since these personnel will not be permitted to have their families on Andros Island, these facilities will be extremely important for the maintenance of good morale. This line item will provide a complex consisting of community center buildings and a fire station, as well as an outdoor recreational area. Community facilities will include a multipurpose auditorium for use as a chapel, theater, and for indoor exercise, and a Navy exchange complex, including a retail store and related services.

The 10th line item is for utilities and ground improvements at the estimated cost of $335,000. This second increment is necessary to support the operating and personnel facilities in this project, as a supplement to the utilities and ground improvements provided in the fiscal year 1963 program.

Specifically, this line item will include provision of a 10,000-gallon evaporator as a backup water supply, water distribution lines, facilities for sewage collection and disposal, storm drainage, and an extension of the road system.

The last item is for the third increment of the power generation and distribution system at the estimated cost of $857,000. No commercial source of suitable electrical power is available on Andros Island to meet the requirements of the AUTEC base complex. In order to provide the additional electrical capacity required to support the facilities in this project is will be necessary to augment the power generation facilities previously authorized and funded in fiscal years 1963 and 1964. This line item will provide for an addition to the powerplant and the installation of 1,450 kilowatts of additional generating capacity to meet the base's requirement for a total of 3,100 kilowatts. It will also include the installation of necessary additional distribution lines and diesel fuel tanks for the generators.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

SUBIC BAY, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

On page 114a, at the Naval Station, Subic Bay, the Republic of the Philippines, a laundry and drycleaning plant, $403,000. This is one of two. The second will be presented for the Naval Station,

Roosevelt Roads. This plant at Subic Bay serves approximately 6,000 fleet personnel and 6,500 shore personnel.

Senator STENNIS. You certainly must have a laundry even though the sailors wash their clothes themselves at times. Let's go to the next one.

YOKOSUKA, JAPAN

Admiral PRESSEY. Page 115a, "Fleet activities, Yokosuka, Japan, mooring facilities $167,000." This provides an offshore piling to replace two mooring buoys which interfere, are hazardous to destroyers moving in and out of the tender berths, sir. This was denied by the House.

Senator STENNIS. On what grounds?

Admiral PRESSEY. The grounds were that the hazard was not unduly great and that the present facility should suffice.

Senator STENNIS. Did they have someone over there who saw this?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item, "Electrical distribution system."

Admiral PRESSEY. Page 115b, $198,000.

Senator STENNIS. You wish this mooring facility restored to the bill?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Of course, when you take them up, I assume that it means you want them put back in the bill. Otherwise you would just say that you don't reclama.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right; anything special about your electrical distribution system?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The same usual reasons apply even though this is in a foreign country?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; and we believe, sir, that our continued use of Yokosuka fully justifies expenditures there, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What is your cost ratio in Japan compared to the United States?

Admiral CORRADI. It is about 0.8 as against 1 in Washington, D.C.

Senator STENNIS. That includes freight, transportation charges, and all, for items you transported over there?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir. These estimates all include our plans for buying the maximum amount of material in the United States to reduce the outflow of gold, though it does include freight and it does include the maximum of U.S.-purchased material and equipment.

Senator STENNIS. All right; next item.

NAVAL WEAPONS FACILITIES

Admiral Pressey. The second facilities class for oversea installations is "Naval weapons facilities." Included in this category are 45 unclassified line items at 11 locations for the total amount of $24,249,000. These items are included in program III for support of General Purpose Forces. This class also includes 17 classified items in 5 projects for a total of $8,661,000.

Mr. Chairman, we propose amendment of the bill which would affect this facilities class. The line items for the general development of the Naval Station, Roosevelt Road, P.R., for the total amount of $17,885,000, are included in section 202 of the bill for classified projects; 19 of the 22 items in the project can be discussed fully in open session without prejudice to security. If the chairman will agree, we shall present these 19 items in open session, at the proper point in the bill, immediately following testimony on the project at Naples, Italy. The proposed amendment would add suitable legislative language under section 201 in the amount of $13,759,000; one line item, for extension of a pier for $404,000, would be deferred for a future program; and three line items for $3,722,000, would remain classified in section 202.

NAVAL STATION, ARGENTIA, NEWFOUNDLAND, CANADA

The next item, sir, is in the naval weapons facilities class, on page 116a, Naval Station, Argentia, Newfoundland, airfield lighting, $162,000.

Senator STENNIS. Is that necessary now?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Is that a safety matter?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. This is a repetitive item, the sixth of nine, and we are, at your request, submitting a priority list on these, sir.

Senator STENNIS. We want to know now if you consider this especially for safety.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, I will stay with you on that. Commissary cold storage plant, $127,000.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. The present one is obsolete; installed over 20 years ago.

Senator STENNIS. What is your cost ratio up there, Admiral Corradi?

Admiral CORRADI. The cost factor at Newfoundland is 1.9 compared to 1 at Washington, D.C.

Admiral PRESSEY. Their wages and maintenance are such there now, sir, that this would be amortized in 3 years. We find it very difficult to operate in its present condition.

The first project is at the Naval Station, Argentia, Newfoundland, Canada. It includes two line items for $289,000. This station is an all-weather field which supports airborne early warning barrier aircraft, antisubmarine warfare aircraft, the International Ice Patrol, and Coast Guard rescue aircraft. It also is an important refueling stop for military aircraft en route to and from Europe.

The first line item is for airfield lighting at the estimated cost of $162,000. Due to severe foul weather conditions, centerline lighting on the primary instrument runway is required for all-weather operations. Frequently the four other airfields within a 350-mile radius are below weather minimum for safely landing aircraft. This item is for installation of centerline lighting, similar to that proposed at several other locations within the United States. This type of light-

ing supplements the runway edge lighting and helps the pilot transition from his instrument approach to a visual touchdown. Forty-five percent of all the landings on this instrument runway are under conditions of low ceilings, less than 1,000 feet, and visibility less than 3 miles.

The second line item is for a commissary cold storage plant at the estimated cost of $127,000. The present refrigeration system is of an obsolete type installed over 20 years ago. This system fails to meet minimum temperature requirements even though an around-the-clock watch is kept on the manually controlled system. This proposed item will provide for renovation of the existing building and the installation of an automatic refrigeration system. The savings in wages and maintenance will amortize the cost of this item in 3 years.

Senator STENNIS. All right, the next page, 117.

NAVAL AIR STATION, ATSUGI, JAPAN

Admiral PRESSEY. Page 117a, Atsugi, Japan, the naval air station, "Airfield lighting, $110,000."

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

Admiral PRESSEY. Page 117b, "Barracks, $642,000," the 17th of 21 barracks, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What kind of a base is this? Do you consider this permanent?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. This is the major naval aviation base in Japan, sir, and it is the only U.S. Navy air station for naval aircraft other than the Marine Corps Air Station, Iwakuni, which provides——

Senator STENNIS. For the foreseeable future, it is the policy of the Navy to stay there?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And not shift these operations elsewhere in Japan?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. May I ask one question?

Senator STENNIS. Certainly.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Admiral, this is the first time I have noticed four-man cubicles with metal partitions in bunk areas. In Japan there is hot weather at times. What is the explanation for metal partitions?

Admiral PRESSEY. It requires less maintenance, sir, and it doesn't extend all the way to the overhead. It provides for ventilation above and below. It just provides a separation with some measure of privacy.

Senator SALTONSTALL. They are open at the top and bottom?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Admiral CORRADI. This is an adaptation of our standard barracks design, Senator Saltonstall.

Instead of providing rooms, we provide what we call cubicles. There is no door. It is a framed-in space. The metal partitions are resorted to primarily from the standpoint of flexibility. They can be relocated, if necessary.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I just wondered if it wasn't awfully hot.

Admiral CORRADI. No, sir. These are not full-sized walls. They have air spaces below and above as Admiral Pressey described.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Admiral PRESSEY. The second project is at the Naval Air Station, Atsugi, Japan. It is for construction of two items for a total of $743,000.

The first line item is for construction of airfield lighting at the estimated cost of $101,000. This station has no approach lighting to aid pilots in locating the runway while making instrument approaches under conditions of poor visibility. It has a rapid tempo of operations generated by the assigned utility, transport, and reconnaissance squadrons and by the aircraft carrier air groups which deploy here while their ship is at Yokosuka. The surrounding area has undergone rapid industrialization. Smoke from the factories causes haze conditions at times which makes landing approaches extremely difficult. This item will provide approach lighting from the landing and of the instrument runway to the field boundary fence.

The second item is for construction of barracks at the estimated cost of $642,000. Both Navy and Marine Corps units are assigned to the station. The enlisted men of these units, and certain transient personnel, require 3,462 barracks spaces. The existing facilities consist of 2,432 adequate spaces and 212 inadequate spaces. The barracks are extremely overcrowded from the normal station loading, and will be incapable of handling the requirement resulting from the planned increase in the maintenance personnel of the Marine fighter squadrons in the near future. This increase will be necessary as a result of the delivery of the F–4 aircraft to Atsugi-based squadrons. It is an extremely complex aircraft, requiring a larger number of maintenance personnel than the earlier models. This item will provide two 166-man barracks, to reduce the 1,030 space deficiency by approximately one-third.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

MARINE CORPS AIR FACILITY, FUTEMA, OKINAWA

Admiral PRESSEY. Page 118a, sir, at Marine Corps Air Facility, Futema, Okinawa, vehicle maintenance building $169,000 deleted by the House. We do not wish to reclama.

Senator STENNIS. Pass on.

Admiral PRESSEY. Page 118b, public works shop $291,000, deleted by the House. We do not desire to reclama.

Senator STENNIS. Why?

Admiral PRESSEY. This is basically a matter of finance. We had amendments to this bill and the Marines and the Navy believe that other, authorized projects, which were denied funding approval by the Congress in the Navy program appropriated for in the act of December 21, 1963, are more important to us than these this year.

Senator STENNIS. You are not giving them up. You are giving other projects a priority?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. We had a number of funding dropouts last year, and we are trying to finance the previously authorized items before we get authority for new ones.

Senator STENNIS. What do you mean by dropouts?

Admiral PRESSEY. Well, proposed facilities that we had asked the Congress for last year which were not funded, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 118c at Futema, a storage building, $236,000. This is the third of five of these repetitive items. It is to provide storage for the helicopter squadrons at this field, sir. They were moved there from Japan a number of years ago, and two more squadrons will be deployed there in the near future, one in 1964 and another in 1966. The storage situation now is bad and will become even more critical then. Our storage must be kept under typhoon-resistant cover.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

Admiral PRESSEY. At Futema on page 118d, a dental clinic at $76,000, sir. We have now only 2 dental operating rooms to support 2,000 people.

Senator STENNIS. Why do they cost so much less out there than they do here?

Admiral PRESSEY. Well, sir, these are concrete buildings. I would like Admiral Corradi to answer more fully.

Admiral CORRADI. This is a relatively austere building. It is made up of precast concrete panels. It is a design that has been used extensively on Okinawa. The Okinawans are very familiar with it. It utilizes standard panels, with very little amenities, but provides a suitable, austere, typhoon-proof and corrosion-resistant building. We find this to be very successful in this location.

Senator STENNIS. And you are pleased with the low cost of it, aren't you?

Admiral CORRADI. We are enthused about the low cost, yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

Admiral PRESSEY. Roads and utilities at $74,000.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What is the number of chairs?

Admiral PRESSEY. The criteria would allow six, sir, but this item will provide three new dental chairs.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You want six but this will provide three.

Admiral PRESSEY. We should be allowed six according to criteria, but we are asking for three additional chairs, sir, at this location, and a surgical operating room and an X-ray dental room will be included.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So this will give you a total of how many chairs?

Admiral PRESSEY. Five, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

Admiral PRESSEY. Roads and utilities on page 118e at $74,000.

Senator STENNIS. I think you have covered that.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next project is at the Marine Corps Air Facility, Futema, Okinawa. It consists of five line items for a total of $774,000.

The first line item is for construction of a vehicle maintenance building at the estimated cost of $169,000. The facility now used is a 4,000-square-foot, Butler-type, non-typhoon-proof structure of inadequate space. Because it has only one entrance door, a constant shuffle of vehicles during the work processes is necessary. The station has over 100 assigned vehicles. Many of them need repair but remain in unusable status because the maintenance crew cannot keep up with the workload with present facilities. Since the existing shop is inadequate in space, outdoor areas are also utilized for working on vehicles. These areas are unusuable during inclement weather. This item will provide a typhoon-resistant structure of 5,358 square feet specifically designed for its intended purpose of vehicle maintenance.

The second item is for construction of a public works shop at the estimated cost of $219,000. The Marine Air Support Squadron recently assigned to this field occupies a helicopter squadron hangar during the temporary deployment of that squadron to southeast Asia. When that squadron returns as scheduled in June 1964, the air support squadron will be without facilities if the proposed item is not provided. It is planned to house the air support squadron in the present public works shop with its 9,128 square feet of floor space, in lieu of building a new structure for its maintenance work. This plan has the added advantage of permitting the new public works shop to be located at the area of the station where most of its workload is generated. This item will provide a typhoon-resistant structure of 10,900 square feet.

The third line item is for construction of storage buildings at the estimated cost of $236,000. The two helicopter squadrons now on board this field are using all available storage space, 64,000 square feet, and have the overflow of their equipment stored outside. Two more squadrons, scheduled to be deployed to Futema in the near future, one in 1964 and one in 1966, will make the storage situation even more critical. Some of the existing storage space is in Butler buildings which are in constant danger of damage by typhoon. All of the outdoor storage is subject to relatively rapid deterioration in the hot, humid climate and to damage from typhoons.

This item will provide two typhoon-resistant structures, a general warehouse and a flammable warehouse. It will add 21,200 square feet of space to adeqaute structures containing 52,000 square feet. Facilities to satisfy the remaining deficiency of 51,600 square feet of floor area will be programed in the future.

The fourth item is for construction of a dental clinic at the estimated cost of $76,000. To support a base load of approximately 2,000 personnel, this station has only two dental operating rooms of 220 square feet. For the proper dental treatment of this number of people, the station should ideally have six dental operating rooms and 6,580 square feet of space. As a result of the deficiencies only the most urgent cases can be treated. Adequate modern equipment is on hand, but cannot be utilized in the cramped quarters. This item will provide three dental operating rooms, a surgical operating room and an X-ray darkroom which, for practical purposes, satisfy the requirements.

The final item is for roads and utilities at the estimated cost of $74,000. The previously described facilities in the project at Futema will be located in an undeveloped section of the station. In order

that the new building may become usable, it will be necessary to extend the station roads and the utility mains to the newly developed area. This item will provide extension of the electrical, and water distribution lines, communication lines, sanitary sewerage, storm drainage, and roads.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, IWAKUNI, JAPAN

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. On page 119, Marine Corps Air Station, Iwakuni, Japan. Aircraft parking apron, $244,000. This is the sixth of seven such items previously covered.

Senator SALTONSTALL. My only question is how permanent is this base?

Senator STENNIS. That is exactly what I wanted to ask.

Admiral PRESSEY. The Secretary of Defense, with the services, recently reviewed all of the bases in Japan, sir, within the past 2 months, and determined that Iwakuni should be retained. We have had a number of projects which have been authorized at this base, which we had gone ahead with until this decision was made, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The same question was asked about Navy installation a minute ago. Apparently this is a permanent Marine base, so far as policy in Japan is concerned.

Admiral PRESSEY. It is as permanent as long as we have U.S. forces in Japan.

Senator STENNIS. That is what I say, so far as policy.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You have another major Marine installation there. Marine air station?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir. These two, Atsugi and Iwakuni, are the only two Navy and Marine air stations in Japan.

Senator STENNIS. We do not have any Army installations in Japan now, is that right?

Admiral PRESSEY. We have no troop installations. We do have some Army fuel depots.

Senator STENNIS. Yes, but no troops?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. We do have Marines and Marine Air?

Admiral PRESSEY. We have no Marine ground forces, sir, only Marine Air.

Senator STENNIS. I thought we had some Marines there.

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir. They are all in Okinawa.

Senator STENNIS. All right. The Air Force has how many installations there, do you know?

Admiral PRESSEY. I can't answer, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Clerk, let's get that whole picture.

Admiral PRESSEY. I believe it is in the neighborhood of 15.

Senator STENNIS. Let's get the whole Pacific picture here. I would like to get it for all of the services in Japan, Okinawa, and everything we have on Taipeh.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I know this is not a question for you, Admiral, but if I read the papers correctly, the minority party in Japan wants

to get all our people and all our installations out of Japan, do they not?

Admiral PRESSEY. They say they do, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So where we are putting in all these permanent installations, this involves $1.2 million here, we always do have this question as to permanency.

Senator STENNIS. I think we should get all this information on the Pacific and take a look at it. This looks all right. I am not objecting to this one particularly.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. While you are supplying that, give us a rounded figure of what investment we have in Japan in physical property and in these other places too.

(Information requested was furnished to the committee for inclusion in file.)

Senator STENNIS. Do you want to itemize this any further? I don't think it is necessary.

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

Admiral PRESSEY. Next item, 119b, aircraft fuel storage tanks, $339,000, is another repetitive item, sir, with similar justification.

The fourth project is at the Marine Corps Air Station, Iwakuni, Japan. It consists of four line items for a total of $1,210,000.

The first item is for construction of an aircraft parking apron at the estimated cost of $244,000. This station has 118 aircraft assigned. Parking of these aircraft utilizes all of the 337,600 square yards of apron available on the station. A 191,000-square-yard section of bituminous apron in the patrol and transport squadron area has deteriorated from the effects of fuel spillage and traffic of aircraft with high wheel loadings. There is constant danger to aircraft, engines and personnel from flying pieces of apron torn loose by propeller and jet engine blast. This item will provide 16,370 square yards of concrete strips in the areas most used by the aircraft with critical wheel loads. The remaining undamaged bituminous area will be used as taxiways.

The second line item is for construction of aircraft fuel storage tanks at the estimated cost of $339,000. This station now has storage capacity for 1,680,000 gallons of aviation gasoline and jet fuel. The replacement of piston engine aircraft by jet aircraft has increased the fuel storage requirement to almost double this capacity. The nearest bulk fuel supply point is Sasebo, Japan, nearly 250 miles distant. To keep an adequate supply of fuel on hand at Iwakuni, it is necessary to make frequent relatively small shipments from Sasebo. This is uneconomical and provides greater opportunity of fuel contamination. As more jet aircraft, with their high fuel consumption rate, are phased in, the problem will become more critical. This item will provide 3 above-ground tanks with a capacity of 840,000 gallons and will convert a 420,000-gallon avgas tank to jet fuel storage.

The third line item is for construction of airfield lighting at the estimated cost of $328,000. This field supports aircraft movements involving more than 9,000 flights each month. To allow aircraft to utilize the field during periods of low visibility, radio aids and radar

are provided which have the capacity to guide incoming aircraft down to minimum ceiling and visibility. At the point where the pilot must transition from instrument to visual flight, approach lighting and centerline lighting are an invaluable aid. The station has neither approach lighting nor centerline lighting. This item will provide 2,000 feet of approach lighting and 8,000 feet of runway centerline lighting to improve the safety of pilots and aircraft in landings during conditions of poor visibility.

The final item is for construction of an aircraft maintenance hangar at the estimated cost of $299,000. A Marine refueler and transport squadron is based at this station with 12 C–130 aircraft. The five existing hangars are too small to accommodate this large aircraft. To alleviate this deficiency, nose docks are being used as an expedient. However, they are inadequate because they cover only part of the engine and leave the remainder of the aircraft exposed to the elements. A serious problem occurs under these conditions when a "wet wing" of this aircraft requires maintenance. This type of wing utilizes the empty space within its structure as a fuel tank and any maintenance on the wings requires protection from the elements. This item will provide a nose hangar of 15,600 square feet, designed to offer cover for the engine and wing of the C–130 aircraft.

Senator STENNIS. What is your cost ratio, Admiral? Is this page 120?

NAVAL STATION, KEFLAVIK, ICELAND

Admiral PRESSEY. Excuse me, sir, I was still in Japan. I had not made the trip yet to Keflavik.

Senator STENNIS. I thought we had finished that.

Admiral CORRADI. The cost factor for Iceland is 2.8 against 1. It is a very high cost factor.

Senator STENNIS. You shouldn't spend anything more than you have to. You have a million dollar school there.

Admiral PRESSEY. That million dollar school is very badly needed. The present school is in eight separate quonset huts connected by uncovered wooden sidewalks and there is a severe climate there in the winter. The huts were erected 15 or 20 years ago as barracks and converted to school use. A quonset hut does not make a good school building. The semicircular walls and roof, ventilation, blackboards, lighting——

Senator STENNIS. What kind of heat do you have there?

Admiral PRESSEY. They have small individual stoves in these huts, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Wood stoves?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir, they are oil stoves. Half of each hut is used as the classroom and the other half as a recess room. The children have to go about a mile and a half to an enlisted men's messhall to get their lunch. This is used 8 months in the year. There are no off-base facilities where the English language is taught or spoken.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, may I ask this question?

Admiral, an ultimate school population of 702 is estimated, but the immediate requirement is an elementary school for 350 students.

Assuming that we increase our manpower in Iceland and that we authorize half of what you want for this school, what would happen? Could you build a smaller school?

Admiral PRESSEY. Well, sir, that would meet about a quarter of the requirement that will exist when the school is completed.

Senator SALTONSTALL. But you are asking for a school for an ultimate population of 702, which is just twice what you need at the present time. That is what I had in mind.

Admiral PRESSEY. Well, sir, we anticipate that additional family housing will be completed at the time the school is completed, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In other words, we are going to increase our dependents, our families up in Iceland?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Rather than to decrease them?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Is that station permanent?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. This is a NATO base, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Could you provide for the record, when we discuss this in executive session, what you would provide if we authorized $750,000 or $500,000?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; I will.

(The Navy provided the following information in response:)

There are presently 256 children of elementary school age at Naval Station, Keflavik. This station has the poorest school facilities used by Navy dependents anywhere in the world. Upon completion of the proposed construction of 100 family quarters that are requested in this bill, the elementary school population will rise to 350 students.

The school requested contains 12 classrooms, or approximately 30 students per class, and a small multipurpose room will be used for minimal student assemblies and to provide the children with a place to eat lunch. This item has received critical analysis at all stages of review to insure only the minimum space needed is requested. Any further reduction in the present size of the building or the amount requested will mean that some of the substandard quonset huts must remain in use with the end result that the overall education program at this isolated station will be deficient.

Due to the construction factor of 2.8, a $1 million construction item in Iceland is approximately equivalent to a $350,000 item in the United States.

Senator STENNIS. Another thing, what about the number of children? Is it going to decrease?

Senator SALTONSTALL. It is going to increase, Mr. Chairman. The ultimate school population is estimated to be approximately 702.

Senator STENNIS. May you have covered that.

Admiral PRESSEY. The station is not going to change its mission or increase its station complement, but we are providing family houses so that there will be more family-accompanied men. This will bring more children in, about double the number of children, sir, on the base.

Senator STENNIS. I just don't see how we are going to go on indefinitely putting in more and more facilities and operating in more and more places of the world and carrying virtually all of the load ourselves, providing for the dependents in those areas and bringing the American standard of living along, too.

Of course, that is not good enough for them, they ought to have more than that, but I don't see how we can continue.

Admiral PRESSEY. This island and our forces there are very strategically located for the defense of the United States, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I know.

Admiral PRESSEY. And for control of the Atlantic Ocean.

Senator STENNIS. They are all indispensible in the eyes of someone, Admiral. I don't know where the line is. I am sure this one is highly important. I am not advocating that we close it down. What about your structural fire and crash station. That is in connection with your airpower and the airfield lighting. Is that airfield lighting for safety?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. This is one of nine items. It is a proposed centerline light item and is required for safety.

The structural fire and crash station is now in several World War II buildings, quonsets and Butler-type buildings. They have deteriorated to the point that they are no longer worth repairing, sir. The roofs leak and they can't be heated. Much of the equipment must be kept in the open in this area, and the weather is such that equipment of this kind should not be exposed.

We would like to relocate or colocate our equipment under cover with the personnel from their present dispersed locations, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, anything else, Senator?

Senator SALTONSTALL. No.

Admiral PRESSEY. The fifth project is at the Naval Station, Keflavik, Iceland. It consists of three items for a total of $1,906,000. This station is an all-weather field which supports an Air Force fighter interceptor squadron, Navy patrol and barrier squadron detachments, and transient military air transport flights.

The first item is for construction of airfield lighting at the estimated cost of $350,000. Over 55 percent of the aircraft operations at this field are conducted under instrument conditions. Extended periods of low visibility are common at this station. The proposed centerline lighting has been proven by extensive tests to be a definite aid in making the transition from instrument flight to visual flights during the landing approach. This is the same type of lighting proposed at various other airfields in the program.

The second line item is for construction of a structural fire and crash station at the estimated cost of $556,000. The existing facilities consist of several World War II quonset huts and Butler-type buildings. These buildings are inadequate in space and have deteriorated to the point where repair is not economical. Roofs leak, heating is inadequate, and electrical wiring is a constant fire menace. Much of the equipment must be placed in the open, exposed to the severe weather conditions of this area. The rapid response to emergency calls required of the crew and equipment precludes dispersing them throughout other buildings on the station. This item will provide a masonry and steel frame building to house fire equipment and crew, and replacement of the existing deteriorated fire alarm and reporting system.

The final item is for construction of an elementary school at the estimated cost of $1 million.

The present school is housed in eight separate quonset huts connected by uncovered wooden sidewalks. The huts were erected 15 to 20 years ago as barracks and have been converted for school use. Where possible, classroom space is set up in half of each hut and the

other half is used as an indoor play area. Lighting is generally fair, ventilation in the huts is poor, and the surrounding unpaved areas are muddy in rainy weather and dusty in dry weather. The sloping walls of the huts do not permit enough space for blackboards or bulletin boards, rooms are small and not soundproof, toilet facilities are unsanitary. The children must eat hot lunch in the enlisted men's barracks located 1½ miles from the school.

The new facility is an urgent requirement in this isolated area with inclement weather during 8 months of the year and no available off-base facilities where the English language is taught or spoken. The new school will provide educational facilities more comparable to those generally available in the continental United States. A dining area with kitchen facilities would allow the children to remain inside during inclement weather, resulting in less loss of learning time due to absence of children with colds or other minor ailments. The multi-purpose assembly area is essential for physical fitness and general assembly of students.

There are 256 children attending this school with an anticipated increase to 702 by 1968. Most enlisted men spend their tours here without family, but 100 units of family housing are planned in fiscal year 1965 and additional units are planned for a future program.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

NAVAL STATION, MIDWAY ISLAND, PACIFIC

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item, sir, is at Naval Station Midway Island on page 121a, electric powerplant, first increment, $743,000.

Senator STENNIS. When it is an increment, give us the total number of increments, and the amounts.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; there will be one more increment, sir, for $965,000 next year.

Senator STENNIS. How much is that?

Admiral PRESSEY. $965,000, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You have got to have it, I suppose?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; this will replace emergency generators and a number of units which have been added from time to time. We just do not have enough power there. The commanding officer has actually gone around himself removing light bulbs from the offices and quarters to hold down the load.

Senator STENNIS. Well, the President is doing that at the White House.

Admiral PRESSEY. Perhaps that is where the captain got the idea.

Senator STENNIS. Well, that is one claim I make, that I was cutting out lights long before President Johnson was President. I don't believe in burning lights all night.

Now you have to have this, I suppose. This is far away and you have got a high cost ratio, but they are dependent on us here for everything and we have to take care of them. You don't have other facilities that you could use? I hear talk about your having a world of generators and everything of your own in storage?

Admiral PRESSEY. We have got two 600-kilowatt portable generators in there now, sir, that should not be used regularly. They are emergency equipment that should be put in only until we can provide for permanent and continuing needs.

Senator STENNIS. Doesn't the Navy have a whole lot of extra diesel motors and generators stored somewhere?

Admiral CORRADI. The requirement here can't be met with the type of emergency equipment that we do have available. This is why we would like to replace the skid-mounted 600-kilowatt units that are now there with more permanent-type equipment. This power project is required to carry the baseload of this station.

Senator STENNIS. What is your cost ratio out there?

Admiral CORRADI. Two, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, nothing further.

Proceed, gentlemen.

NAVAL AIR FACILITY, NAHA, OKINAWA

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 122a, the Naval Air Facility, Naha, Okinawa, an antisbmarine warfare training building, $93,000.

Senator STENNIS. Repeat that, will you please, sir?

Admiral PRESSEY. Page 122a, Naval Air Facility, Naha, Okinawa, an antisubmarine warfare training building, $93,000, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That is a small item. What about the equipment shop there?

Admiral PRESSEY. The survival equipment shop, sir, page 122b, $204,000. This is the third of four repetitive items of this type. We have a small shop with a parachute loft, but this is inadequate for proper parachute packing and has no humidity or dust control, sir. The Air Force has a facility at Kadena and at Naha but they are using their own fully, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Senator, do you have any questions on that one?

Senator SALTONSTALL. No.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

NAVAL AIR FACILITY, NAPLES, ITALY

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 123a, Naval Air Facility, Naples, Italy, communication facilities, $370,000. This is to provide better facilities for the air-to-ground and ground-to-air radio transmission requried with aircraft up to 30 to 40 miles from this air facility. This facility supports our deployed Mediterranean Fleet units abroad the aircraft carriers. They frequently fly into Naples for off loading, for training ashore, when the carrier may be used with other deck loads. Communication equipment is on hand and is adequate for requirements, but we cannot use it because of lack of space.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Is this needed to complete the condition of the airfield, or is it simply a safety measure to help communications?

Admiral PRESSEY. This is basically to provide local communications for control of aircraft, sir, between the planes and the ground.

Senator SALTONSTALL. But this isn't an airfield?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It is connected with the regular airfield?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right. This is a safety item and has to do with planes coming in and taking off?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item, please, sir.

Admiral PRESSEY. Page 123b.

Senator SALTONSTALL. May I ask one other question in connection with that, Admiral. This is within the city limits.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It is in Naples. Now what leasing conditions have you on this field, and if we have to give it up, do we have to leave all this equipment, or what?

Admiral PRESSEY. I will have to submit that for the record, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It seems to me important to know.

Admiral PRESSEY. I have Mr. Hanabury here.

Senator SALTONSTALL. We are putting $370,000 more into it.

Mr. HANABURY. Senator Saltonstall, Naples is actually an Italian Government or NATO field. The Italian Government is the host and we, the Navy, are the tenants. They run most of the airfield. We have small acreage there upon which we locate our facilities. Our tenure would be the duration of NATO, and if NATO expired we would then presumably negotiate a bilateral agreement with the Italian Government.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And would we give up all these facilities we are putting in?

Mr. HANABURY. No, sir; I do not think so.

Senator SALTONSTALL. We would get paid for them?

Mr. HANABURY. That would have to be ironed out in negotiations, sir.

Senator STENNIS. We will never get paid for them.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is a NATO facility?

Mr. HANSBURY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item here, 123b was denied by the House.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; barracks. It was denied by the House. We wish to reclama this, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Speak right up on it then.

Admiral PRESSEY. There are no barracks there now for most of the people who are on this station. They live ashore, in the city in rental spaces, and we believe that they would live under much better conditions, and, of course, under better military discipline if we had barracks for them. It would also be cheaper for the Navy to provide barracks.

Senator STENNIS. Do you know how much it will save?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir; I have not computed it.

Senator STENNIS. That is always very persuasive. It is not stylish here any more, but it is still persuasive.

Admiral PRESSEY. I believe that the amortization of the barracks, sir, over what would be saved from the BAQ would take a considerable number of years.

The next project is at the Naval Air Facility, Naples, Italy. It consists of two line items for the total amount of $793,000.

The first line item is for construction of communication facilities at the estimated cost of $370,000. The communication building, an-

tenna field, and connecting lines are a conglomeration of facilities set up as temporary solutions to the most pressing of the communication needs. The present range of air-to-ground and ground-to-air transmissions is limited to 30 to 40 miles.

Aircraft operate with fleet units far beyond the range of the present communication equipment. Carrier-based aircraft, which are diverted to this field for routine or emergency reasons, often arrive unannounced since no contact can be maintained with them or with their home ship.

Communication equipment, on hand, is adequate for requirements, but cannot be installed due to lack of space. This item will provide additional space by alteration and extension of present buildings, and by new construction of a receiver building. It will also provide for installation of a new antenna system suitable to the much longer range of the improved communication facilities.

The second line item is for construction of a barracks at the estimated cost of $423,000. This station has adequate barracks space for 208 men. The requirement is for 547 spaces, generated by the number of unmarried enlisted personnel permanently assigned and by transient enlisted personnel. By overcrowding, the present 208-man barracks is being used by 396 men, while the remaining personnel must be billeted in the local community. This situation is undesirable for a number of reasons, including the "flow of gold" problem resulting from the payment of BAQ allowances to the men living off station. This item will provide a 252-man barracks, and will reduce the deficit to manageable proportions.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

NAVAL STATION, ROOSEVELT ROADS, P.R.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next project is at the Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, P.R. It consists of 19 unclassified line items at the estimated cost of $13,759,000.

Mr. Chairman, it is our belief that it is your and the committee's policy to include line items of our program in the unclassified section of the bill whenever it is possible to do so without jeopardizing security. On this basis, we have reviewed the Roosevelt Roads project, now covered in section 202, with the result that a portion of the project for $13,759,000, can safely be declassified, and transferred to section 201. We consider that information on the involved 19 items, necessary to qualify them as urgent requirements, can be discussed in open session without prejudice to security. We recommend your favorable consideration of this amendment to the bill.

The U.S. Atlantic Fleet requires facilities and services in the Caribbean area to support all types of advanced fleet weapons training, including surface and air launched missiles, Marine amphibious training, and support for fleet units deployed to the Caribbean area. The Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, serves the operating forces in a manner similar to the Navy's other oversea activities for the support of patrol, carrier, and other fleet aircraft. This station also supports combined air, surface, and submarine forces in operational training with guided missiles.

Scheduled guided-missile operational training firings for Atlantic Fleet ships and aircraft will increase markedly over the next few years. Scheduled missile firings in this complex will increase from 300 in fiscal year 1962 to 2,300 in fiscal year 1966. This requirement has been intensified by the development of new, longer range missiles and the arming of an increasing number of newly constructed ships with missile batteries. Missiles are now reaching the forefront as fleet weapons.

The Navy has determined that, with minimum construction, amphibious and missile training operations and essential support for Atlantic Fleet units deployed to the eastern Caribbean area, can be effectively and economically supported at the Roosevelt Roads complex. This complex includes the naval station, adjacent guided-missile and antisubmarine warfare operating areas and supporting activities and the islands of Vieques and Culebra.

The first item, sir, on page 124a.

Senator STENNIS. Pardon me, I was looking at a note. You say you want to take up all these items in open session, or you can?

Admiral PRESSEY. Most of them, sir. There are only seven items which we have still left in the classified section.

Senator STENNIS. We have 15 minutes only, so suppose you give us the background. This is a sizable item.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Is it true, Admiral Pressey, that for the last few years you have asked to increase the facilities at Roosevelt Roads in Puerto Rico, and these have been denied in the House?

This year apparently the House is approving them, and you are going forward with this whole facility in Roosevelt Roads?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Is that correct?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is an additional base, and there is no intention of giving up Guantanamo?

Admiral PRESSEY. There is no connection, sir. You are perfectly right.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is the argument, of course.

Admiral PRESSEY. That had been given as a reason by the objectors to this in the bill, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. But all these items are to provide modern facilities or additional needed facilities in the Roosevelt Roads area; is that correct?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Let's have him give a background statement, and we can start from that.

What is your mission down there now?

Admiral PRESSEY. Our mission down there is major and advanced training for almost all the units of the Atlantic Fleet, sir, the Marines, surface, subsurface, and air.

Senator STENNIS. And this is a major project with you?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. This area, as we mentioned last year, is one in which we have very little surface and air interference. We have ideal day-to-day weather. We have good sonar water for operations.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Now you have had the matter of relocation. I think I remember Senator Saltonstall telling me something about this last year, the matter of relocating from San Juan down to Roosevelt Roads. That has all been abandoned; hasn't it?

Admiral PRESSEY. I would prefer to cover that, sir, in closed session.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Leaving that out, you are well underway with your authorization and funding for your initial stages of your expanded operations at Roosevelt Roads?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And about how much construction do you have in progress there now, and how much do you have authorized and funded in addition to what is underway? Bring us up step-by-step on this?

Admiral CORRADI. The build-up or updating program for Roosevelt Roads goes back to the 1960 authorization act, where we were authorized a communications and radar facility, which has now been completed.

In 1963 we were authorized a guided missile operations control center, and some dredging. The dredging is still going on. And some of the items in this program tie in with this dredging. In other words, we program the dredging in advance of pier construction, because the piers would not have been usable without the dredged channel and the turning basin.

This is all that is actually going on there now.

Senator STENNIS. How much authorized and funded do you have?

Admiral CORRADI. We had authorized $12,156,000 currently, and $8,076,000 funded. The difference between the two is the funding for a large land acquisition item which was not funded by the Congress.

Senator STENNIS. What about the capacity of the contractors to carry on this work? You can get more down there than you have got a capability for, isn't that right?

Admiral CORRADI. I don't believe so, sir. There is a great deal of interest and there is ample competition for all of our construction work there.

Roosevelt Roads is no longer as isolated as it once was. There is a splendid highway leading down to the base from the main city of San Juan. There is a great deal of construction activity going on in Puerto Rico itself, and there are a great many U.S. contractors who do work there, and who bid on our work.

Senator STENNIS. What is your cost ratio?

Admiral CORRADI. Our cost ratio is higher than Washington, D.C. It is 1.2.

Senator SALTONSTALL. If we authorize this, as I read these figures, you have got $12 million authorization not yet in inventory, and $22.7 million coming in in the next 4 years. So if we go forward with this, we have still $35 million ahead of us over the next 4 or 5 years.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That would mean we would ultimately have about $147 million in this base?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. That is completely long-range program for the buildup of Roosevelt Roads, sir.

Admiral CORRADI. These estimated future authorizations are based on projects which would fully implement a master plan for the station. They are more or less an ideal target to which we strive. We very seldom achieve this. It gives an area of magnitude of what could be spent there to improve the base.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And that would include your target islands. This Vieques, is that your target island?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, we have no target islands except a few small islands. Culebra is a target island.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You have two more islands off the base there?

Admiral PRESSEY. Vieques and Culebra, yes, sir, on which we conduct live firings. On the other island, Antigua, we have control facilities for drones.

Basically, if you remember from last year, sir, the complex consists of three land elements. On the eastern end of Puerto Rico, a major harbor which we refer to generally as Roosevelt Roads, and that is where we have an air station, and the control center for the Atlantic Fleet Weapons Range.

Then to the east and the south there, which provide actually the boundaries of this shallow area known as Roosevelt Roads, are the two islands, Culebra and Vieques.

Culebra is a small island on which there are very few people, about 500, who depend primarily on fishing and a little grazing.

Senator STENNIS. Excuse me, Admiral. I believe we had better get on with more essential points in our limited time, if we can cover this.

How much will you have now if you get all this authorized and all of the funded, how much will you have to spend down there, including what you have now?

It is hard to see why you need all this and need it so fast. There is no new burden put on the Navy that I know of.

Admiral PRESSEY. This is not new, but a long-standing need, sir. Authorized and funded facilities under contract but not yet in inventory total about $8.1 million and this year's program is for $17,481,000.

Senator STENNIS. How much did you ask for this year?

Admiral PRESSEY. We asked for $13.7 million unclassified and $3.7 million classified, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How much did you ask for originally?

Admiral PRESSEY. $17,481,000, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That is what you got, but how much did you ask for of the Department of Defense?

Admiral PRESSEY. I believe, sir, that the program as we submitted it for this year was $17.9 million and was generally approved.

Senator STENNIS. $17 million.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. This is the third year that we have attempted to get most of these projects.

Senator STENNIS. Yes. Where are you doing this training now?

Admiral PRESSEY. We are just beginning to do it down there, sir. It is developing.

Senator STENNIS. Where is it being transferred from?

Admiral PRESSEY. It has not been transferred. The missiles are coming into use for the fleet and the fleet aircraft. Our firings that are necessary to support the training with these new missiles will increase down there from 300 firings in 1962 to 2,300 in 1966.

That is an example of the degree to which we are moving into this air-to-surface and air-to-air missile business. There is no other place in the western Atlantic where we can do this training.

Senator STENNIS. Air-to-surface missiles, what are you defending against?

Admiral PRESSEY. Preparing against any attack, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, go ahead.

Is there anything else you want to say about it? Why do you put it so far from the United States? That is one thing that I want you to cover before you finish.

Admiral PRESSEY. Well, sir, we started training in this area 35 years ago. We have been training regularly in the Roosevelt Roads area for that number of years.

When I was an ensign, the first amphibious landing that——

Senator STENNIS. With all this modern equipment, and high prices and costs, why did you select a place so far from the United States? We are going to have to erect and build all these facilities and schools?

Admiral PRESSEY. Well, sir, we can't find a place in the United States to do this.

Senator STENNIS. Well, not any nearer.

Admiral PRESSEY. There isn't any, sir.

Senator STENNIS. No water nearer the United States that could be utilized?

Admiral PRESSEY. No water and land which goes with it, sir. We are conducting major amphibious operations, supported by actual gunfire and actual air support at this place, and there is no place on the coast where we can do this.

Senator STENNIS. Is this going to lessen your actitvities anywhere else where you can cut down the cost?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. This is all going to be added cost, an added burden for the Navy?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Expensewise?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. It will not be a substitute for any existing facilities.

Senator STENNIS. I was hoping you would say it would. I know it might give you a little political trouble if you decreased even one man somewhere in the United States, but I think you can't just keep adding on. How will this affect the Guantanamo Bay activities?

Admiral PRESSEY. It won't have any effect on Guantanamo Bay, which is basically an elementary training and individual fleet unit training base.

In Roosevelt Roads and in that area we have advanced training of fleet forces, not general individual units.

Senator STENNIS. You train them as what?

Admiral PRESSEY. As a team, sir, in the Roosevelt Roads complex.

Senator STENNIS. You have good weather. I thought that was one of the primary items.

Admiral PRESSEY. I believe, sir, I mentioned the calm waters and day-to-day ideal weather, the good visibility, and we get the most out of every hour spent.

Our ships, mostly Atlantic Fleet, go down to this area for 3 months of the year, where we get intensive training.

Senator STENNIS. I think it is ideal, but I just hate to see it so far from home, with the added expense, cost, construction, operations, and everything else.

Admiral PRESSEY. It would be to our advantage if we could develop facilities of this kind closer to home, sir, except that I may say that when we do go down to either Guantanamo or Roosevelt Roads for training, the mere fact that we have left some of the routine behind is a great help to training, to get away from the movies and other distractions.

Senator STENNIS. Yes, to concentrate.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, Senator, do you have any other questions?

Senator SALTONSTALL. No.

This berthing pier is one of your big expenses, isn't it?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir, that is $5,646,000.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Is that out at the island?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir, there are two piers in this program. One is an ammunition pier at Vieques to provide a means of loading and offloading ammunition from and to the ammunition depot there. The other, the large one, is a berthing pier on the Puerto Rican mainland at Roosevelt Roads Naval Station to go along with the dredging which is now being completed.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You spoke to us the other day about the dredging?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I haven't any more questions.

Admiral PRESSEY. The first of these 19 line items is for construction of an aircraft parking apron at the estimated cost of $621,000. There are over 150 aircraft at this station attached to weather squadrons, utility squadrons, rotational Marine fighter and attack squadrons, rotational patrol plane detachments, and various Reserve units. These aircraft require 300,352 square yards of parking apron to allow parking with adequate space for effective maintenance and for safety. There are only 176,602 square yards of apron, and, to make up the deficit, one of the runways has been closed and is used for parking aircraft. This practice deprives the field of an emergency runway when the primary runway is blocked for any reason. Also, normal operations are disrupted when a drone is landed on the primary runway and the field must be closed for periods of 30 to 60 minutes. Parking aircraft on the runway has the further disadvantage that there are no aircraft tiedowns and even mild wind conditions could cause serious damage.

This item will provide 45,000 square yards of 12-inch-thick aircraft parking apron.

The second item is for construction of a photographic building at the estimated cost of $224,000. The existing building was erected in 1948 with only 1,655 square feet of floor area. Its wood frame is extensively damaged by rot and termites. The extensive operations involving photography, such as in guided missile evaluation, hurricane hunting, and experimental work, require color processing and other processes which cannot be accommodated in the present building. Sending the film back to laboratories in the continental United States is time consuming and the delays at times negate the value of the photos.

This item will provide a hurricane-resistant building of 6,616 feet designed for installation of modern automatic film-processing equipment.

The third line item is for construction of a drone support building at the estimated cost of $366,000. One of the station's aircraft hangars is being utilized for maintenance of drones. A second building of 10,000 square feet is scheduled to be constructed this year for drone maintenance. These two facilities will not provide adequate area to keep pace with the eightfold increase in planned missile operations. New drones being introduced have increased performance characteristics and require increased maintenance and testing. To satisfy the deficiency, this item will provide for a 20,000-square-foot addition to the currently authorized drone maintenance building.

The fourth line item is for construction of a weapons handling pier on Vieques Island at the estimated cost of $1,579,000. Handling ammunition in quantity in the Ensenada Honda (Roosevelt Roads Harbor) area presents severe explosives hazards relating to quantity-distance criteria. To avoid the imposition of severely restrictive measures on general port operations and related shoreside development, and to provide adequate facilities for ammunition handling, a new weapons handling pier at Vieques Island represents the only adequate solution to the problem. Ships of the AE class carrying explosives will moor at the Vieques Island pier. Ammunition will be unloaded, inspected, classified, and stored in the rehabilitated magazines in the old NAD area on Vieques. Ammunition required at Roosevelt Roads will be moved by barge to the existing ammunition pier at the station in quantities small enough, probably in the 100-ton range, to comply with quantity-distance criteria. At the present time, ammunition is unloaded onto barges at Roosevelt Roads, transported in small craft across 8 miles of water to Vieques, and stored in the existing Vieques magazines. Construction of a pier at Vieques would not only permit a safer and more efficient operation during the loading and unloading of ammunition ships, but would also serve as a rearming pier for ships up to and including cruisers for exercises or emergencies in the Caribbean area. Vieques is also the primary storage location for all ammunition or explosives destined for delivery to other U.S. Armed Forces activities on Puerto Rico. In addition, the proposed pier will vastly improve logistic support of the Marine Corps Camp Garcia on Vieques.

The fifth line item is for construction of a berthing pier at the estimated cost of $5,646,000.

Increased fleet operations and training in the Roosevelt Roads area have imposed added requirements for alongside berthing space at Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads. Harbor conditions make boating fre-

quently hazardous. The dredging authorized in fiscal year 1963 will permit use of the proposed pier and permit ships to go alongside for minor repairs, upkeep, and limited crew recreation without losing the time required for passage to and from San Juan. Atlantic Fleet ships to be accommodated, among others, at the naval station include one aircraft carrier, two guided missile cruisers and four destroyers as well as nine amphibious type ships and two submarines, continuously employed in the Caribbean. In addition, permanent alongside berthing of approximately 1,000 feet is required for home ported ships and assigned craft. Existing station pier facilities provide a total of 2,560 feet of berthing space, whereas the total requirement to support these fleet requirements at the naval station is over 6,000 feet. This item proposes construction of a 1,155-foot deep-water berthing pier to partially meet the existing deficiency and to provide berthing space not now available for one aircraft carrier. If this facility is not provided, adequate alongside berthing space will not be available to Atlantic Fleet ships at the naval station for accomplishing essential upkeep and emergency repair of equipment, thus seriously impairing the operations and training readiness of these ships.

The next line item is for construction of a collimation tower at the estimated cost of $55,000. No collimation facility now exists in the Atlantic Fleet Weapons Range area. At present, the ships utilizing guided missiles in this area are unable to check and calibrate their guidance systems. Only with fixed shore collimation facilities can adjustments be made sufficiently accurate to insure maximum effectiveness of missiles, since shipboard equipment cannot be used to service the ship itself. This item will provide a 235-foot tower with a small equipment building at its base.

The seventh line item is for construction of an aircraft maintenance hangar at the estimated cost of $1,334,000.

Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, supports 76 aircraft on a continuing basis and an additional 78 aircraft on an occasional or transient basis. The aircraft continually supported are assigned to a weather squadron, a utility squadron, a patrol squadron detachment, a Marine squadron, and to the station itself. The majority of the "part time" aircraft are assigned to Navy and Marine carrier squadrons and to two patrol squadrons which are engaged in a 3-month amphibious training exercise (Operation Springboard) in the spring of each year.

The station has 135,337 square feet of hangar space to meet a requirement for 230,000 square feet of aircraft maintenance space. The 40-percent space deficiency results in severe overcrowding of existing facilities to the detriment of the squadrons requiring maintenance support. This has an adverse effect on safety, efficiency, and the increasingly important maintenance quality control by squadron personnel entrusted with continued operational availability of the assigned aircraft.

If the proposed item, a hangar of 48,196 square feet, is not provided, it will be necessary to operate under conditions requiring open-air maintenance and equipment storage, frequent "juggling" of administrative space with its resultant additional effort and lost man-hours, use of tents and of already overloaded facilities not designed for maintenance of the highly complex aircraft now operating from Roosevelt Roads.

The eighth line item is for construction of a tracking range torpedo shop at the estimated cost of $169,000. There are no facilities for checking, testing, and maintaining the torpedoes fired for evaluation at the underwater tracking range at St. Croix Island. The firings are scheduled to commence in early 1964. Interim facilities, scattered around the station in deteriorated structures, must be utilized until proper facilities can be furnished. This item will provide a 4,800-square-foot fireproof building specially designed for this purpose.

The ninth line item is for construction of a parachute and survival equipment shop at the estimated cost of $301,000.

This station must visually inspect every 10 days and completely inspect and repack every 60 days an inventory of 1,000 parachutes. These parachutes are used by flight personnel, for cargo drops and for recovery of target drones. In addition, 6,300 pieces of survival equipment must be maintained. The present parachute loft has only one packing table and limited space for drying. Because of these limitations the drone parachutes must be sent to Ramey Air Force Base, 90 miles distant, for drying and must then be packed on the hangar floor. This procedure requires an excessively large inventory of parachutes and contributes to the quick deterioration of the fabrics. The proposed facility will insure the essential higher quality of maintenance of personnel equipment, and increase safety, and will allow estimated savings in parachute procedures of $50,000 a year.

The 10th line item is for construction of a general warehouse at the estimated cost of $330,000. Warehouse facilities at Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, are not of sufficient capacity to support present station and fleet requirements. Many of the existing warehouse spaces are inadequate and serve only as storage slabs which provide little weather protection. The remainder of the buildings are only marginally adequate. Existing adequate facilities contain sufficient storage space for about 44 percent of the total requirement of 183,250 square feet. The item proposed will provide for only 27,000 square feet and therefore a follow-on increment must be planned to further alleviate the large existing warehouse deficiency. Modernization of fleet missile range facilities will require substantial additional space parts support immediately at hand. Operating forces support is not on an "emergency only" basis and must be expanded to insure that ships operating in this area are maintained in a high state of readiness for sustained contingency operations as well as for advanced training.

The next line item is for construction of a data reduction and computer facility at the estimated cost of $187,000. Telemetering and data tapes from missile firms are being processed in a small makeshift space within the Guided Missile Control Center at Roosevelt Roads. This space will soon be preempted by the equipment used in reducing data from the St. Croix Underwater Range and by electronic data processing equipment used by the naval station supply department.

The missile firing tapes receive their inputs from ship and shore instrumentation, from the missile and also from an air target itself. This information is of great value if it can be reduced and the lessons learned applied to the next firing. If this items is not provided, it will soon become necessary to resume the practice of sending the tapes to the continental United States for computer reduction. This would

delay many firings and would degrade the value of much information because it would no longer be timely.

The facility proposed is a 5,967-square-foot building with space for computers and for the scientific and technical personnel to process the material.

The 12th line item is for construction of bachelor officers' quarters at the estimated cost of $359,000. This station has one 120-man BOQ, four temporary but usable 5-man BOQ buildings and an inadequate 48-man BOQ building 5 miles from the messhall and other support facilities which has been pressed into use to handle the overflow of officers needing quarters. A total of 226 spaces is needed to provide for the permanent station personnel, and rotational and transient civilian contractors, and professional personnel. The planned increase in activities in the Atlantic Fleet Weapons Range will further overload facilities.

This item will provide a 40-man BOQ. Another BOQ is planned in a future program to further aid in reducing the space deficit for officers' quarters.

The next line item is for construction of a laundry and drycleaning plant at the estimated cost of $540,000. There are no facilities at Roosevelt Roads for handling the laundry and drycleaning needs of station personnel and personnel from visiting ships and aviation units. There are no commercial facilities in the local Roosevelt Roads area. As an expedient laundry and drycleaning is being sent to the Naval Station, San Juan. Facilities there are so overloaded that service takes 8 days. Some of the laundry work must be contracted out to a linen supply laundry. This item will provide a 16,000-square-foot building designed to meet the needs of 5,000 men for laundry and drycleaning service.

The 14th line item is for construction of a gymnasium and swimming pool at the estimated cost of $623,000.

There is no athletic-recreation building at Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads. Minimum indoor facilities are required to assure that the approximately 5,000 military personnel utilizing the station facilities receive adequate physical fitness training. This is particularly important at the Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, in view of the great amount of rainfall in this area a number of months of the year, which limits outdoor activities. There are no adequate offstation recreation facilities for use of personnel attached to this station. A gymnasium, volleyball courts, and other physical recreational facilities in an enclosed structure, and an open swimming pool are urgently required to provide organized athletic and recreational activities for station personnel and personnel from fleet units supported by Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads.

The 15th line item, Mr. Chairman, is for construction of a commissioned officers' mess (open) at the estimated cost of $361,000.

The present commissioned officers' mess (open) at Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads occupies a three-story, 20-year-old semipermanent building. The building is substandard and cannot support the present base loading. This deficiency will become more aggravated as additional fleet personnel from Atlantic Fleet units operating in the Roosevelt Roads area must be supported. The requirement for this facility is based on the need for 10,275 square feet to support a station base

load of approximately 600 officers. This item will provide an 8,130-square-foot building with a normal design capacity for accommodating 375 men.

The 16th line item is for construction of recreational facilities at the estimated cost of $96,000.

Present facilities are not adequate to meet the diversified needs of an organized athletic and recreation program. The proposed facilities are required to maintain the morale and physical fitness of the large number of personnel supported by the station. Aside from the facilities made available for physical recreation, there is little available outside this isolated station for the recreation of either officers or men in their off-duty hours. This item will provide minimum outdoor athletic and recreational facilities for liberty parties from fleet ships and station personnel. It includes a baseball field and courts for volleyball, tennis, badminton, handball, and basketball.

The 17th line item is for construction of utilities at the estimated cost of $511,000.

Steadily increasing fleet operations in the Roosevelt Roads area have increased support requirements of the station. Additional electrical transmission lines to the existing industrial area and Guided Missile Operational Control Center are required for greater reliability. A new water main is needed to the general warehouse facility proposed in this program, as well as a paved open storage area in the vicinity of the proposed new fleet berthing pier.

This item will provide electrical transmission lines and transformers, water distribution lines and 24,000 square yards of paved area for vehicle parking to service various sections of the station.

The 18th line item is for installation of an electrical powerline at the estimated cost of $132,000. The radio receiver site at the station receives its power through a cable which has deteriorated over the past 20 years and has been subjected to accidental damage by construction forces. In addition to its poor condition, the cable is inadequate to handle the present load. The radio receivers require dependable power and constant voltage 24 hours a day. This item will provide a new transformer and cable to the station's receiver site capable of meeting power volume and dependability requirements. It will also include a powerline to a station entrance gate, allowing removal of a temporary powerline which crosses the antenna field causing interference problems.

The final item is for relocation of road at the estimated cost of $325,000. Vehicular traffic from the administrative and industrial area to the air operations area, as well as the majority of traffic between the station and San Juan, must cross the station's main aircraft runway on a major artery of the road system. This situation is extremely dangerous to both vehicular and air traffic and creates a serious hazard and constant delay of vehicular traffic. An alternate routing of vehicular traffic around the airfield now exists but requires extra travel of approximately 8 miles, 3 miles of which are narrow road not designed for heavy or rapid traffic movement. If this facility, a 9,200-foot-long road around the end of the runway, is not provided, the hazardous traffic situation at Roosevelt Roads will continue to endanger the lives of personnel and expensive vehicles and aircraft. Vehicular traffic will frequently be delayed as much as 40 minutes, day and night.

Senator STENNIS. All right. That brings you to Rota.

NAVAL STATION, ROTA, SPAIN

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir, the next is Rota.

On page 125a, an aircraft maintenance hangar, $2,739,000, the seventh of such items. There is only one hangar at Rota now. It will accommodate only two to four aircraft at a time. We presently have a base loading in Rota of 90 aircraft.

Senator STENNIS. May I ask you a question there first. What about your base rights, your agreements and everything?

Admiral PRESSEY. The original agreement provided for two 5-year extensions, sir. The first 5-year extension was approved just a few months ago.

Senator STENNIS. You have all that straightened out now?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, I remember when the first item—Senator Saltonstall does too—the first item was authorized for Rota. The Navy told us that all they wanted was just kind of a touching place there. They wanted a harbor and one or two other items, and that was kind of an adjunct to the air operations in Spain, and that thing has already run to $76 million, according to these figures, and is projected to $103 million.

Admiral PRESSEY. It has been very fortunate that we did have it, sir. It has provided for the unforeseen POLARIS deployment. It has provided a place for us to go when we have been asked to leave Morocco. I think it serves a very valuable purpose.

Senator SALTONSTALL. We are getting out of Morocco entirely, aren't we?

Admiral PRESSEY. We have largely gotten out of Morocco, sir. We are still maintaining with their approval certain shared training facilities.

Senator STENNIS. That reminds me, I was in Morocco in 1953, I believe it was. We were building those bases there on a big scale. Some fellow called me off to one side and said, "I don't know what you are being told, but you are never going to use these bases very much. They are going to run you out of here." That was a civilian from the United States not employed by anyone over there. He outlined that thing, and it happened almost word for word and year for year what he said.

He told me too, "These people here, they are not listening to their own leader. They are listening to this new man and have his picture on the wall, this new man down here in Egypt named Nasser."

That was in 1952 or 1953. I never have had as much faith in what we are told frankly here since then, because we have been shelling out the money here by the tens of millions of dollars to construct those bases down there, and the street talk over there was that we were going to have to get out.

All right, is there anything special you want to say about this hangar? Take the big items first on Rota, Admiral.

Admiral PRESSEY. This is a very high priority item, in this repetitive list, sir. We do require a hangar in here because some of our aircraft maintenance must now be done outdoors under conditions of high winds, blowing sands, and rain which prevail.

As I said, we must maintain 90 aircraft there.

Senator SALTONSTALL. There is no question really if we are going to keep Rota and you have got a 5-year agreement as the first extension and another extension.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You have got to have these facilities there?

Admiral PRESSEY. I would say so, yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. This is not connected now in any way with your POLARIS, these items you are asking for now?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir, none of these are completely. However, one of the items, transit sheds, will be used in part to support the POLARIS.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Admiral PRESSEY. The cold storage warehouse would permit us to store our own provisions onbase. We now have to rent space in Cadiz across the bay at a cost of $35,400 a year. This provides an addition to the present cold storage warehouse and will let us cancel this commercial contract.

The station hospital is now a 25-bed, 3 dental operating rooms, and it supports over 8,000 military and U.S. civilian personnel and their dependents.

We have been able to obtain medical support from the Air Force at Madrid and from the Naval Air Facility at Port Lyautey. These are 380 miles by road and 150 air miles, respectively, from Rota.

We have investigated using other, Air Force facilities in Spain, but they are not available, sir. They are fully used, and if we are to take care of our people, we must add 26 beds and 5 dental operating rooms.

Senator STENNIS. Let me ask a few general questions on this. What is your cost ratio, Admiral Corradi?

Admiral CORRADI. It is 1, sir, the same as the United States.

Senator STENNIS. And what about your gold question now, the balance of payments, and so forth?

Admiral CORRADI. These items have all been designed to reduce the flow of gold. We are spending a little extra money to insure that we get U.S. materials, U.S. equipment, and reduce the gold flow.

Senator STENNIS. This cost ratio I though in Spain had gone up to 1.2?

Admiral CORRADI. For this type of work, 1. Building work at one time was even less costly than in the United States but it has gone up to 1 now.

Senator STENNIS. It was 0.8 when we started building those bases over there.

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I remember that.

Admiral CORRADI. That is quite right, sir. It is possible that the cost ratio would be higher for complex mechanical equipment, but for this——

Senator STENNIS. But not on this?

Admiral CORRADI. For this work it is just about even.

Senator STENNIS. All right, Senator, do you have any questions?

Senator SALTONSTALL. No, I have no questions.

In substance, you are building Rota and you have a permanent agreement, or an agreement for 5 years, and it has become more necessary because we have gotten out of Morocco.

Would that be a fair statement?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; in the main—that has had a big impact on Rota, and has required us to provide additional facilities. These are all additions, messhall, barracks, hangar, and hospital.

Senator STENNIS. How much did the Navy have in Morocco?

Admiral PRESSEY. We had a Naval Air Station, sir, and an air courier station, a MATS station, Naval communication station, fleet intelligence.

Senator STENNIS. How much Naval Air do you have compared with what you are putting in in Rota?

Admiral PRESSEY. There was a utility squadron, sir, operating out of Port Lyautey, which served the 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean and that entire squadron and the MATS terminal has moved to Rota.

Senator STENNIS. The MATS terminal?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I thought MATS is Air Force?

Admiral PRESSEY. It is under Air Force command, sir, but we had a terminal there for passengers and freight for the Mediterranean area.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Essentially Lyautey was your supply station for the whole Mediterranean, wasn't it?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir—air supply only. Other supply was by ship from Norfolk.

The next project is at the Naval Station, Rota, Spain. It consists of four unclassified items at the estimated cost of $3,457,000.

The first line item is an aircraft maintenance hangar at the estimated cost of $2,739,000. Rota has a base loading of 90 aircraft, which are attached to rotational patrol plane squadrons, occasional reserve patrol squadrons, carrier aircraft temporarily based ashore, and to an aircraft pool. In adidtion to providing support for these aircraft, certain levels of aircraft maintenance are accomplished at Rota for fleet aircraft from the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean areas. There is only one hangar at Rota to support these requirements. It will accommodate only two to four aircraft at one time. Frequently during the year, high winds, blowing sands, and rain prevent outdoor maintenance procedures. The proposed additional hangar is required for improvement of fleet readiness in this area.

The second line item is a cold storage warehouse at the estimated cost of $133,000. The local economy does not have medically acceptable meats or dairy products and has only limited quantities of vegetables and fruits. This condition requires that much of the station's food must be shipped in and stored. Besides its own needs, the station provides a limited amount of food storage support for the 6th Fleet and other naval activities in the area. In order to meet the requirements, cold storage space is now rented in Cadiz at a cost of $35,400 per year. This line item will provide for construction of an addition to the present cold storage warehouse which will enable the station to cancel the commercial contract for this type space.

The third line item is for construction of a station hospital at the estimated cost of $512,000. The 25-bed, 3-dental-operating-room

medical facility at Rota must support over 8,000 assigned military and U.S. civilian personnel and dependents. In the past it has been necessary to obtain medical support from the Air Force hospital in Madrid and the hospital at the Naval Air Facility, Port Lyautey, 380 road-miles and 150 air-miles distant, respectively. Due to the requirements for support of Air Force personnel, Navy use of their facilities has been curtailed, and the facility at Port Lyautey is inactive. This item will add 26 beds and 5 dental operating rooms to the existing facilities to fulfill the current Navy requirement.

The fourth line item is for construction of a messhall at the estimated cost of $73,000. The existing messing facility was designed to feed 1,300 men. With the increase to over 2,300 in the number of enlisted personnel to be fed at the messhall, the dining and meat preparation areas will be deficient. This line item will alleviate these deficiencies and will prevent excessive waiting in food lines. The existing 1,300-man galley and 400-seat dining area will be increased by the proposed construction, to a 2,300-man galley and 624-seating capacity dining area.

Senator STENNIS. All right, anything else you want to say?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir. I think that covers Rota.

Senator STENNIS. All right, thank you very much, gentlemen. We will be back then at 8:30 Monday morning, if that suits you.

(Whereupon, at 10 a.m., the committee recessed to reconvene at 8:30 a.m., Monday, May 18, 1964.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL YEAR 1965

MONDAY, MAY 18, 1964

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION,
OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to recess, at 8:30 a.m. in room 212, Old Senate Office Building.

Present: Senators Stennis (presiding) and Saltonstall.

Also present: Gordon A. Nease, professional staff member, and Herbert S. Atkinson, assistant chief clerk, Committee on Armed Services.

Vorley M. Rexroad, professional staff member, Committee on Appropriations.

Senator STENNIS. All right, gentlemen, I hope every one is in good shape this morning. Where do we begin?

STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. GEORGE W. PRESSEY, U.S. NAVY—Resumed

FLEET ACTIVITIES, OKINAWA, RYUKYUS ISLAND

Admiral PRESSEY. Page 126a, fleet activities, Ryukyus, Okinawa, a bowling alley, $278,000. Buckner Bay, on the east coast of Okinawa, is the principal fleet anchorage in Okinawa. It is quite far from town, at least 10 miles from the nearest acceptable recreational facility, and 15 miles from Kadena. Our fleet people recreate quite a bit right at the beach itself where there is a small enlisted men's club, two or three softball fields and a baseball field, and we would like to install bowling alleys at Buckner Bay, for the immediate use of personnel afloat, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Don't you need something more than just bowling alleys?

Admiral PRESSEY. Well, sir, we do need more, but we have a swimming pool, a small club, these outdoor fields. At present a bowling alley is all we are asking for this year, sir, and in subsequent authorization we are going to ask for a chief petty officers' club there, and that will be all.

The next project is at fleet activities, Kyukyus, Okinawa, for a bowling alley at the estimated cost of $278,000. Recreational facilities are extremely limited in the fleet landing area. The nearest bowling alley is at Kadena, 15 miles away. Because of the distances and costs involved in going to cities and other military installations with adequate facilities, ship and fleet activities personnel now congregate in the unwholesome local bars and cabarets. This area averages over 100 days per year of rainy weather accompanied by either cold, raw winds or extreme high temperatures. Because of this, and due to the large number of personnel in the area, it is estimated that this indoor facility will receive near 100 percent utilization.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

Admiral PRESSEY. Now, sir, we proceed to Marine Corps facilities overseas.

MARINE CORPS FACILITIES

CAMP S. D. BUTLER, OKINAWA

General MASTERS. Sir, page 127a, Okinawa is the home of the 3d Marine Division. The overall installation is known as Camp Smedley D. Butler. Within Camp Butler we have four camps which go by name. This is Camp Courtney which is a new camp built for housing the division headquarters battalion. This building would provide combat vehicle maintenance, facilities for the 410 vehicles they have in that battalion. The present facilities are dilapidated. This is an absolute requirement, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Which page is that?

General MASTERS. 127a, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That is $250,000.

General MASTERS. $253,000.

Senator STENNIS. How many vehicles does this serve?

General MASTERS. 410, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And that is enough for what military unit?

General MASTERS. That takes care of the division headquarters battalion vehicles, sir. It includes all types of radio vehicles and other tactical vehicles, sir, jeeps, trucks.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have that many—410 vehicles—for just a battalion?

General MASTERS. Yes, sir. Division headquarters battalion is a rather unique and a very big one. It includes the headquarters company, MP company, service company and 2 communication companies. Many of these are technical-type vehicles carrying electronic gear, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

General MASTERS. The next item is on page 127b, sir. It involves six BOQ buildings for the officers who are located in Camp Hansen, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You say it is a third increment. Is that the last one?

General MASTERS. Yes, sir, this would be the last increment. This is to provide adequate quarters for the officers who comprise the 9th Marine Regiment and other battalions which are part of that camp, such as the tank battalion, sir.

Senator STENNIS. This is all on Okinawa.

General MASTERS. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

General MASTERS. The next item is data processing building in Camp McTureous, page 127c, sir, for $60,000. This is housing for data processing installations out there, sir. They presently occupy four mobile vans, but we feel it is very inefficient for them to operate in those closed vans which are a very close and crowded space.

We will return those to the supply system. They are worth around $37,800.

Senator STENNIS. All right, I think that is enough for that item. Go to the next page, 127d.

General MASTERS. 127d sir, Camp Sukiran, a vehicle body and paint shop costing $104,000 sir. We presently have no installation out there in which we can conduct our major body repair and repainting of all vehicles for the division. This is a service element which would be using this to take care of all the major body work and painting.

This is a reclama. This was cut out by the House Armed Services, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

General MASTERS. On page 127e, sir, in Camp Sukiran, communication electronics field maintenance shop for $220,000, sir.

This building would enable the Force Service Regiment to do all fourth-echelon repair of our communication electronics gear in the division, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Let me ask you a few questions. I remember you have had these structures going up on Okinawa. We have had these different camps I believe you call them.

General MASTERS. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What is the status now of the buildup and how much further do you have to go in addition to what is in this program?

General MASTERS. Mr. Chairman, they have spent $40 million out there, sir. There is $13 million plus which has been funded, and is in the process of being constructed now. We are asking for about two and a half million dollars this year, sir.

Senator STENNIS. $40 million already spent?

General MASTERS. Yes, sir. $13 million plus appropriated, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Appropriated and in the process?

General MASTERS. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

General MASTERS. And we are asking for about $2.5 million this year, sir. The final increment will bring us to an expenditure of about $60 million. In the next 4 years we expect to ask for $3,845,000, sir, which would mean, when it is fully completed and we are all in permanent adequate type of structures to carry out our mission, we will have spent $60,739,000.

Senator STENNIS. And how many men, in round numbers, will that take care of?

General MASTERS. 19,500, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And that is a division?

General MASTERS. Yes, sir, plus some force troops.

Senator STENNIS. This is just one of the regular increments and fits into the pacakge all the way?

General MASTERS. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Are you going to have it fixed up like you want it when you get all of this?

General MASTERS. Yes, sir. It is going to be a fine installation and one of great permanence. When we first went out there we put up tents, then we put up Butler buildings and now we are getting in fine shape, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

General MASTERS. The next item on page 127f, sir, a bulk fuel equipment maintenance and storage building costing $184,000. This is to provide permanent typhoon resistant storage bulk fuel installations out there, sir. There is a reclama, sir. This was cut out by the House.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The House denied this, did they not?

General MASTERS. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. If we don't put it in this year, you will request it in next year?

General MASTERS. Yes, sir; we would ask for it again, next year, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Does that cover your package?

General MASTERS. No sir, we still have a couple more items sir. On page 127g, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Unless there are some questions, I think you have pretty well covered the whole group.

General MASTERS. All right, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Senator, do you have any questions on this item?

Senator SALTONSTALL. It seems to me from what you brought out, Mr. Chairman, there is going to be $60 million involved here altogether. It is a question of how fast we want to go ahead with it.

General MASTERS. The Marine Corps oversea program consists of nine line items totaling $2,455,000 to be located in four camps at one oversea installation. The Marine Corps' program for Okinawa is a continuation of planned construction that started in 1956. The program for fiscal year 1965 provides for permanent facilities for storage and maintenance shops at Camp Sukiran to replace deteriorated temporary structures which seriously detract from the ability of the service units on Okinawa to maintain the equipment and supplies of the 3d Marine Division in the necessary state of combat readiness. The program also has an item to complete the necessary BOQ construction at Camp Hansen, a data-processing facility for Camp McTureous, and a motor transport maintenance facility at Camp Courtney.

CAMP COURTNEY

This item will provide the required motor pool and vehicle maintenance shop for the 410 vehicles and trailers organic to the Division Headquarters Battalion, Headquarters Task Force 79, and the 1st Provisional Communications Company.

Temporary facilities are now being utilized at Camp Hauge that consist of quonset huts and open sheet-metal covered maintenance shops. The movement of the division headquarters to permanent facilities will require the construction of this combat vehicle maintenance shop in order that organizational maintenance (operator and organic mechanic's care) can be performed on all vehicles in direct support of the division headquarters.

CAMP HANSEN

Camp Hansen has 13 existing BOQ buildings with 3 additional authorized by Public Law 87-554 and under construction during fiscal year 1964 for a total of 16. Each BOQ is designed for 18 men, thus giving a billeting capacity of 16×18 or 288 officers. When the service battalion is transferred from temporary quonsets at McTureous to Hansen, the total permanent officer strength will increase to 403. This item will provide 6 additional BOQ buildings to bring the total billeting capacity to 22×18 or 396. The new BOQ's will follow the present flexible design which allows doubling up under emergency or wartime conditions.

CAMP McTUREOUS

This item is required to allow the data processing unit to move from truck vans into a permanent building. This unit does all of the accounting, comptroller, and plant account functions for the various camps on Okinawa. In performing these functions the unit uses various automatic data-processing machines such as sorters, collators, punched-card machines, and so forth. Operating from vans procured under the prototype test phase of the equipment does not permit easy access to machines, thus restricting the flow of office personnet and paperwork, especially during breakdown and repair of gear. It has been estimated that administrative productivity of the unit would increase by 30 percent if an efficient office layout were available. Such a layout is not possible without moving out of the mobile vans into an office building. Efficiency is also expected to increase as electrical accounting machines are replaced by card computers. For proper functioning, these computers will increase the need for environmental control which is difficult and costly to achieve without permanent structures. The four vans that are presently used will be returned to the supply system, thus releasing equipment valued at $37,900 for equipping Fleet Marine Force units.

CAMP SUKIRAN

This item is required by the force service regiment in pursuit of its responsibility for major body repair and repainting of all vehicles of the 3d Marine Division and attached units. There is no facility

available for this work. At present, vehicles must be paint-sprayed in the open air, which retards drying due to the high humidity, and leaves a new paint job exposed to damage from winds carrying abrasive dust and dirt. The design of the proposed building is based on the drive-through concept with body repairs at one end, rewelding repairs and paint preparation in the center, and the paint shop at the other end. Without this item the ability of the force service regiment to maintain combat and other vehicles in constant condition for "mount-out" is seriously impaired.

This item is required to allow the 3d Force Service Regiment to perform third- and fourth-echelon maintenance on all electronic and communication gear used by the 3d Marine Division. This level of maintenance is comparable to the minor overhaul and repair work done by regional commercial distributors and is the last resort prior to shipping equipment to a stateside depot. The equipment to be maintained in the proposed building includes vehicle mounted radio transmitters and receivers, mobile electronic detecting equipment, recording equipment, specialized power generators, and electronic probe and test equipment.

The 3d Force Service Regiment now uses temporary quonset and Butler-type buildings for repair to this equipment. Such buildings are prone to typhoon damage and do not provide the security desired for crypto or other classified material and cannot provide the utilities or environment for work on intricate circuiting and components.

Due to the lack of any enclosed storage area, the bulk fuel company of the 3d Force Service Regiment must now use open field storage for the components of the amphibious assault fuel system. This system consists of such things as regulator pumps, manifold assemblies, special hose and couplings, filters, et cetera. The equipment is presently stored 12 miles from Camp Sukiran. Open storage is not only detrimental to the close tolerance brass fittings, but since most of the material has application for nonmilitary domestic use, the problem of pilferage is also maximized.

The proposed building provides in one structure the storage and maintenance space needed to insure that the bulk fuel company can adequately and promptly supply vital fuel systems needed in support of operations on enemy territory.

This item is required by the 3d Force Service Regiment to provide a central maintenance point for the myriad of diverse logistic items which do not fall into special categories or for which the quantity of maintenance work does not justify separate facilities. Examples are repairs to leather items, typewriters, canvas, small tools, clothing, and other "handy-man" work. This work is now done in various temporary buildings under jury-rig conditions. The repair of textiles and leather requires temperature and humidity controls which are hard to maintain in metal frame and skin structures. The storage space provided is only for supplies incidental to the maintenance work to be accomplished in the building. This item will allow for consolidation of equipment and personnel for optimum use.

This item is required by the battalions of the 3d Force Service Regiment as a supply facility for the storage of consumable organic "housekeeping" items ranging from small handtools to toilet paper. Other facilities have been provided for facilities to support the mission and

performance of the force service regiment, but no permanent facilities have been provided for storage of "overhead" items to meet the intrinsic needs of the service regiment troops. The regiment now uses various temporary storage buildings in the Ryukyu Exchange Area, 12 miles from Sukiran, for this storage. Construction of a storage facility at Sukiran will save on transportation costs and provide better supply service and inventory control.

This building is required by the 3d Force Service Regiment to house the data processing equipment and the stock account records for all supplies within the force service regiment that are required for the support of the 3d Marine Division. Supply accounting procedures have been automated and environmental control of temperature and humidity is required for proper functioning of the automatic equipment. The high humidity of Okinawa renders stock record cards unusable unless they are stored in dehumidified space. It is not considered economical to provide this facility by modification of existing temporary buildings. The operation is presently conducted in a permanent building designed as a BOQ. Usurpation of this BOQ space has caused overcrowding to the extent that four officers are required to share space designed for two. The construction of this item will provide an orderly satisfaction of the specialized administrative requirements and allow the return of BOQ space to relieve the onerous overcrowding.

Senator STENNIS. All right, thank you very much, General.

General MASTERS. Thank you very much, sir.

Senator STENNIS. We don't have anything more from the Marine Corps?

General MASTERS. No, sir, that winds up the Marine Corps ground installations.

Senator STENNIS. I am sorry you had to come back for this last small item. We appreciate your being here. You have given good testimony as usual.

General MASTERS. Thank you very much, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, gentlemen, let's proceed with your next one.

COMMUNICATION FACILITIES

Admiral PRESSEY. The next oversea facilities class is communication facilities. It includes 10 unclassified line items in 8 projects for a total of $5,872,000, a $2,011,000 reduction from the $7,883,000 total in the program books, as I previously explained.

NAVAL RADIO STATION, FORT ALLEN, P.R.

On page 128a, Naval Radio Station at Fort Allen, P.R. The encroachment of civilian and commercial buildup on the Martin Pena Naval Radio Station in the south suburbs of the city of San Juan, has forced us to get out of there in order to put enough power on the air to communicate. In addition, in line with the Defense Communication Agency's reorganization, we have consolidated communication facilities in Puerto Rico. The Navy's long lines point-to-point transmitters are moving down to a former Army camp at Fort Allen outside of Ponce which the Navy has taken over. The tactical short-range trans-

mitter will move from Martin Pena to Isabela which is on an Air Force installation on the north coast near Ramey Air Force Base. We will then be able to get out of Martin Pena entirely. This project will provide space at Fort Allen to relocate the transmitters from Martin Pena.

The first project is at the Naval Radio Station, Fort Allen, P.R., for relocation of transmitter facilities at the estimated cost of $292,000. Civilian, commercial, and industrial interests have encroached on the existing naval communication transmitting facilities at Martin Pena, San Juan, to a point of critical mutual interference.

The Defense Communication Agency has assigned the Navy responsibility for communication service on Puerto Rico. Because of the encroachment on Martin Pena, the DCA has designated the former Army installation at Fort Allen, now under Navy control, as the Defense Communication System transmitter facility for all point-to-point communication in Puerto Rico. Tactical and fleet broadcast transmitters will be moved from Martin Pena to Isabela. This project will provide the necessary additional space for relocating equipment from Martin Pena and for communication control links between existing facilities at Ramey Air Force Base and Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads.

Senator STENNIS. You mentioned relocating there. Does this have anything to do now with the relocation matters that have been discussed?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I never can recall, Admiral, whether it is the Air Force which has a worldwide communications center there a few miles outside of San Juan.

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The Navy?

Admiral PRESSEY. That is the Navy.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And this is connected with those facilities?

Admiral PRESSEY. We are moving out of those facilities immediately, about 4 miles out of San Juan to three other places, tactical short range in the north at Isabela, the communications center, and some other classified facilities at Sabana Seca, which is 20 miles from San Juan, and the long line Navy and Air Force communications at Fort Allen in the south.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And that is the one run by the Navy?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; we run that for all services there.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Am I wrong in saying that that is about 4 or 5 miles outside of San Juan?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. Actually it is just across the bay but it is about 4 miles around the bay to get to it.

It is in the very rapidly growing industrial area, and on the east is quite an apartment buildup.

Senator STENNIS. All right, if you are through with that one, next item.

NAVAL SECURITY GROUP, FUTEMA, OKINAWA

Admiral PRESSEY. Naval Security Gorup, sir, Futema, Okinawa, page 129a, transmitter facilities, $90,000.

Senator STENNIS. Is this connected with the other?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir. This is in Okinawa. We have here a Navy "Bullseye" high frequency radio direction finder station. We are currently using channels in an Air Force facility there. When this bullseye goes into full operation, the Air Force facilities will not be adequate nor compatible, sir.

We need a small transmitter building.

Senator STENNIS. $90,000?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

NAVY SECURITY GROUP, GALETA, C.Z.

Admiral PRESSEY. Page 130a, Navy Security Group, Galeta Island, C.Z. We have here again another security group activity; 135 enlisted men from this activity are now living in a former BOQ at the Coco Solo Naval Station 6 miles from Galeta. We must return the existing BOQ to the naval station and rehabilitate existing barracks and mess for these people, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What is your cost ratio down there?

Captain ETTER. 1.2, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. You can be more certain about that than you can the political situation, can't you, Captain?

Captain ETTER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Well, do you need this? I don't favor building up down there until we know more about where we stand with them, but I don't want to deny you anything you feel you have got to have.

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir; I think this is an important project.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next project.

NAVAL RADIO STATION, ISABELA, P.R.

Admiral PRESSEY. Page 131a Naval Radio Station, Isabela, P.R., a communication control link, $106,000.

This is associated with the move that I spoke of in the project before the last. This provides a means of control of the communication traffic.

Senator STENNIS. This is tied to which item?

Admiral PRESSEY. The relocation from Martin Pena to Fort Allen, Sabana Seca and Isabela.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Are you giving up Sabana Seca entirely?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir; we are giving up Martin Pena. We will, when we are relocated, be in a position to excess this, sir. The move is not being made in order to excess it, but because it has been rendered incapable of doing its job because of the surrounding developments and electronic interference.

The fourth project is at the Naval Radio Station, Isabela, P.R., for a communication control link at the estimated cost of $106,000. As a matter of interest, Isabela is within the Ramey Air Force Base at the northwestern tip of Puerto Rico. As a result of the severe civilian encroachment on the transmitting facilities at Martin Pena, and the assignment to the Navy by DCA of responsibility for communication on Puerto Rico, transmitting facilities at Isabela will be transferred from Air Force to Navy management. Naval Radio Station, Isabela will be used for tactical and fleet broadcast transmissions while point-to-point communication and DCA functions are at Fort Allen. Communication control links are required between the communication center at Sabana Seca, approximately 30 miles easterly, and the Isabela site to control the transmitters. This project will provide the necessary link, by means of microwave equipment, and necessary emergency power to insure its reliable operation.

Senator STENNIS. Unless there is something further, next item.

NAVAL COMMUNICATIONS STATION, LONDONDERRY, N. IRELAND

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir, on page 132a, Naval Communication Station, Londonderry, Northern Ireland, transmitter facilities, $1,100,000. The station now has 28 transmitters of low and medium power. And we wish to increase this to a total of 56 transmitters. This is a major communications station for control of all of the Naval traffic in Europe and control of the communications to deployed fleet forces, surface, subsurface and air in the North Altanic, east, northeast, and west of the British Isles.

The present small installation outside of Londonderry, in the first place, cannot accommodate this equipment. Second, the civilian growth prevents us from building up our antennas to satisfactory size. Land is being made available to us at no cost by the British Government to provide for this expanded facility, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Is there any lease on it.

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir. It is a mutual agreement. They turned over negotiations to the Admiralty for dealing with the U.S. Navy, and the land is made available by the Admiralty at no cost, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Admiral, I thought we already had the finest kind of fleet communications, just up to scratch.

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Almost instantaneously.

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir, it hasn't been. It was good, but it became obsolete and Admiral Burke began to put new life into it. It became very poor and inadequate.

Senator STENNIS. You mean behind the times?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir, and about 5 or 6 years ago Admiral Burke decided we had to do something about modernizing our communications. We are now trying to get up to par again. There have been very rapid advances made in this area that we must keep up with, sir.

This station at Londonderry has been there since World War II, and its physical facilities have been expanded very little.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You are going to require 800 additional acres of land for this.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir, at no cost to the U.S. Navy.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is quite a lot of land.

Admiral PRESSEY. It is for an antenna field, sir.

Senator STENNIS. 800 acres of land in Ireland, there won't be much left, would there?

Senator SALTONSTALL. Even in Mississippi and Massachusetts that is a lot of land.

Admiral PRESSEY. The fifth project is at the Naval Communication Station, Londonderry, Northern Ireland, for replacement of fleet radio transmitting facilities at the estimated cost of $1,100,000. The station now has in line 28 transmitters of low and medium power. They are located near the station receivers and the local civilian community. Because of this nearness the transmitters cannot be operated at full power without causing considerable interference with the receivers and local radio and television broadcasting.

Fleet communication coverage of the North Atlantic Ocean area requires a total of 56 transmitters of increased power and increased message traffic handling capability. To obtain adequate coverage over this large area it will be necessary to include among the added equipment two low frequency and two 200-kilowatt high-frequency transmitters. Installation of this equipment at the present location cannot be accomplished because of the previously discussed interference and lack of space for equipment and antennas.

This project will provide for installation of the new equipment and antennas and the construction of supporting facilities including van pads, utilities, and antenna foundations to accommodate the van-mounted transportable transmitters and associated equipment. This concept, rather than permanent construction, is being used in order to reduce the foreign exchange costs of the project.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

NAVAL COMMUNICATION STATION, SABANA SECA, P.R.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; on page 133a, at the Naval Communication Station Sabana Seca, P.R., the first item a vehicle maintenance shop and fire station at $132,000. This is an isolated station, sir, about 20 miles outside of——

Senator STENNIS. What page is this?

Admiral PRESSEY. 133a, sir. There are no facilities there to take care of the few vehicles of the station. In addition, the firehouse has fallen down twice, and there is not much left of it. The roof is not strong enough for workers to get up on it to repair it. It should be replaced in order to house two firetrucks for the station, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Back to Ireland just a minute, what kind of a cost ratio do you have out there? What does it cost you to build?

Captain ETTER. 1.2, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. The same as the Canal Zone.

Captain ETTER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Admiral PRESSEY. And the second item at the same station, sir, on page 133b, extension of utilities at $63,000.

The next project consists of two line items at the Naval Communication Station, Sabana Seca, P.R., for a total of $195,000.

The first line item is for construction of a vehicle maintenance shop and fire station estimated to cost $132,000. It is planned to start construction this year of 100 units of family housing for occupancy by married personnel assigned to this station. The activity is isolated from other military activities by a narrow unpaved road which is frequently congested by pedestrians and livestock. The existing vehicle shop is a small substandard temporary structure. An adequate structure is necessary to house firefighting equipment for protection of the existing operating buildings and the new family housing, and to accommodate maintenance spaces for station vehicles. This item will provide 5,520 square feet of space to house two firetrucks, and "service station" type vehicle maintenance facilities.

The second line item is for extension of utilities at the estimated cost of $63,000. The station population is expected to increase from 400 in 1963 to approximately 700 by mid-1965. This will result from the arrival of families into the new housing and from the increased personnel baseloading to handle the stepped-up station operations. The addition of the family housing and the large increase in numbers of personnel will make it necessary to expand the capacity of the existing water treatment plant and the sewer system. This line item will provide for construction of a secondary sewage treatment plant and outfall line; an addition to the water treatment plant; and provision of earthfill and proper drainage for elimination of swamp areas on the station.

Senator STENNIS. I think you can let it speak for itself.

NAVAL COMMUNICATION STATION, SAN MIGUEL, PHILIPPINES

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. Page 134, Naval Communication Station, San Miguel, in the Philippines, a gymnasium and bowling alley, $360,000. This station is 24 miles from Subic Bay and 25 miles from the nearest civilian recreational facilities in San Miguel.

It is unsafe for these people to travel after dark to Subic Bay. We have had bandits kidnap people and quite a few shooting incidents. Therefore we would like to provide recreational facilities at San Miguel, a major transmitter station, for the people employed there.

Senator STENNIS. Admiral, what was the name of the admiral that was lost in an airplane accident out there?

Admiral PRESSEY. That was Art Springs, sir.

Senator STENNIS. He was a wonderful fellow, wasn't he?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; he was. I had the privilege of relieving him once or twice and saw him often in the Philippines. He was

doing a tremendous job as a Navy representative there in the Philippines.

Senator STENNIS. He was a good advertisement for the Navy.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, Senator, and for the United States.

Senator STENNIS. He and his wife were both lost in a small-plane accident.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Admiral, I note you are going to have $1,491,000 estimated authorization in the next 4 years for this location. What is that for?

Admiral PRESSEY. That consists of a barracks for $169,000, sir, and roads for $1.3 million.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How long has the Navy had this station?

Admiral PRESSEY. Since 1957, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And did the Navy originate it at that time.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I think you have to have facilities now, all things considered, and roads for travel. But do you think you will keep 1,500 military personnel and their dependents out there?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; I think we will. This is part of the Defense Communications Agency's plan for communications in the Philippines. It is the major transmitting station, and I don't think there is any question of the permanency of our installations in the Philippines.

Senator STENNIS. I don't doubt that, but I am talking about this installation.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; I am certain that this installation will be carried on.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And your leasing facilities are satisfactory?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The provision of a tank for your water distribution system, page 134b, that goes with it and is necessary isn't it?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

The next project, also consisting of two line items, is at the Naval Communication Station, San Miguel, Republic of the Philippines, totaling $466,000.

The first line item is for construction of a gymnasium and bowling alley estimated to cost $360,000. This station is remotely located 24 miles from Subic Bay and 25 miles from the nearest civilian recreation facilities. A limited amount of indoor recreation facilities to support the 1,575 military personnel and dependents is necessary because of the hot tropical climate and 4-month season of heavy rains. The 1-hour trip to Subic Bay is hazardous, not only because of the poor road, but because of harassment of travelers by unfriendly elements. Station personnel are warned not to travel at night beyond the station limits.

The existing facilities consist of three bowling alleys. They are installed in a structure without air conditioning which has resulted in deterioration of the alleys in the humid climate. No gymnasium facilities are available. This item will provide an all-purpose gymnasium and four air-conditioned bowling alleys for wholesome recreation for the personnel at this remote station.

The second line item is for extension of the water supply system at the estimated cost of $76,000. The capacity of the existing water storage system is 400,000 gallons. It is inadequate for general station requirements, especially during the dry season. Water pressure can be maintained only by continuous operation of distribution pumps. This project will provide a 75,000-gallon elevated storage tank to provide static pressure to allow the elimination of continuous pumping. It will also include additional pipelines and pump controls.

VARIOUS LOCATIONS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

Admiral PRESSEY. Page 135a, the naval communication activities at various locations outside the United States, sir. Our amendment, which we requested previously, has reduced this amount by $2,011,000.

Senator STENNIS. Do you know to what it is due?

Admiral PRESSEY. Moving from overseas into inside the United States, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What is it down to now?

Admiral PRESSEY. It is down to $3,398,000, sir, and this provides necessary improvements to the power systems of oversea communication stations to raise them to the standards required for reliable communications.

This work is similar to that for projects done inside the United States, and includes adjustments to provide for minimum flow of gold, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You didn't itemize them now. You had better.

Admiral PRESSEY. We have a list of these, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What page?

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 135a, sir, in box 20.

Senator STENNIS. Page 135a, isn't it?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; 135a, and in box 20 at the upper right side of the program page, you will see the list of the four places in which these improvements are to be made, sir.

NAVAL COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

The final unclassified project in this group is for the extension of electrical power systems at various locations outside of the United States. I previously testified to the requirements for a similar project for activities inside the United States and explained the reasons for decreasing the amount for this project by $2,011,000 from the $5,409,000 shown in the bill, to the revised amount of $3,398,000. This project will provide necessary improvements to the power systems of oversea communication stations to raise them to the standards required for reliable Navy and Defense Communication System communication services. This increment of work will be similar to that for the projects inside the United States. It will be done only at oversea activities which are not affected by flow of gold considerations.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Admiral Pressey, we could slice those down a little bit, couldn't we? Are you going to do them all this year? For instance, out on Guam you have a $2,438,000 job, haven't you?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. If we sliced that or another one down, it would slow it up but you could go ahead, couldn't you? Isn't this one that we could slice down a bit without hurting anything?

Captain ETTER. Senator, I don't think so. What we are talking about is incrementing a 1,000-kilowatt diesel generator set plus distribution lines. Whereas if you cut down we might be able to leave out a generator, but we still have to build the building and the powerlines because, even though we send part of the power over the lines we have got to have a system. It will cost more to come back and beef it up later than to do it right now.

Admiral PRESSEY. If there is going to be a reduction, sir, it would be better to eliminate an entire area rather than to reduce any one.

Senator STENNIS. Your testimony is that you must have these additional items?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. I feel that these are important.

Senator STENNIS. To provide modern methods.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. They are providing for reliable no-break communications. By no break, I mean alternate systems, and also to prevent failures of communication which we have had.

Senator STENNIS. What kind of communication are we talking about now?

Admiral PRESSEY. We are talking about naval communications, naval responsibilities for defense, long line communications. Generally this is worldwide network plus a network for local control of tactical operations, plus naval security group activity, plus direction finder activity, plus weather circuits; the whole gamut, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The sum of $15,450,000 estimated authorization in the next 4 years. What is that going to be?

Admiral PRESSEY. That will be three increments—in 1966, 1967, and 1968, of $5.6, $6, and $3.8 million, respectively, to provide increased power at other stations that are required today, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In other words, this is an increment of power in these four stations, and you are going to ask for increments of power in other stations amounting to $15 million.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In the next 4 years.

Admiral PRESSEY. These are the stations at which it is most urgently required, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Your increased electrical power, Admiral, is the most fundamental item really in this whole business, isn't it?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. It is not a question of judgment at all. It is a very accurate computation.

Senator SALTONSTALL. If we wanted to cut this bill even further we should not cut it on electrical power but on other things?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir. I think that is a correct statement, sir.

Senator STENNIS. When you get these new advanced methods of communications, you have to put in new equipment, and that calls for new construction, and then that calls for new construction, and then that calls for additional power.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And you always want an alternative source there, is that right.

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir. Not always. Some circuits must have an immediate alternate power source. If the power fails, we must go on immediately, instanteously. In other cases we must have an ability to shift to an alternate channel or to draw power from a different source, but the response need not be immediate.

In some situations we can just operate fewer circuits with the same amount of power. Each of our systems is designed according to the requirements that exist and the urgency of those communications.

Captain ETTER. For instance on one of these, Mr. Chairman, the total load on the substation is 12,500 kilovolt-amperes. We will put in a standby source of only 1,000 kilovolt-amperes for emergency purposes.

Senator STENNIS. What is your answer to the question that if you can get by with a thousand during an emergency, why build all this excess capacity for the regular?

Captain ETTER. It is not excess, Mr. Chairman. It is required all the time, but in order to operate a minimum of equipment we have to have at least a basic minimum of 1,000 kilovolt-amperes.

Senator STENNIS. All right, a minimum of equipment operating.

Captain ETTER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Next item please.

YARDS AND DOCKS FACILITIES

Admiral PRESSEY. The final facilities class is "Yards and docks facilities," which consists of two projects totaling $575,000.

NAVY PUBLIC WORKS CENTER, GUAM, MARIANA ISLANDS

The next item, sir, page 136a, on the yards and docks facilities, the Navy Public Works Center at Guam, Mariana Islands, water supply system at $112,000, sir. This is to dig another well and to provide a water treatment plant to increase the available water for all purposes on the station.

The first project is for extension of the water supply system, estimated to cost $112,000, at the Navy Public Works Center, Guam, Mariana Islands. The Center provides engineering, public works, and public utilities support for naval activities on Guam. Water for the naval communication station is provided by two wells, totaling 440,000-gallon-per-day capacity. The water contains a high percentage of dissolved solids, resulting in scaling and corrosion of piping and valves which, in turn makes continual repairs necessary to pumps, piping, storage, and water heating equipment. Failure of either well would reduce the supply below the minimum domestic demand. This project will provide an additional well and a water treatment plant to reduce dissolved solids to manageable levels.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

NAVAL PUBLIC WORKS CENTER, SUBIC BAY, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Admiral PRESSEY. 137a Naval Public Works Center, Subic Bay, electrical distribution system $463,000. The system generates its own power and that power is adequate, but the distribution system will not permit us to bring power to the ships berthing and repair facilities at two waterfront locations, wharves, in the bay.

Senator STENNIS. This is to supply power to the ships when they are docked there?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

Admiral PRESSEY. That completes the unclassified items, sir. We move into the next book.

Senator STENNIS. No; you have emergency construction here.

Admiral PRESSEY. That is a continuing authorization, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right; Mr. Nease says that is taken up in a separate way. That finishes up this book.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

(Whereupon at 9:04 a.m., the committee went into executive session.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL YEAR 1965

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1964

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to recess, at 8:35 a.m., in room 224, Old Senate Office Building.

Present: Senator Stennis.

Also present: Gordon A. Nease, professional staff member and Herbert S. Atkinson, assistant chief clerk, Committee on Armed Services.

Vorley M. Rexroad, professional staff member, and Fred M. Rhodes, minority counsel, Committee on Appropriations.

Senator STENNIS. The committee will come to order. We will continue our hearings this morning on the military construction authorization bill for fiscal year 1965 by taking up title III, which relates to the requirements of the Air Force.

The bill as submitted to the Congress contained a request on the part of the Air Force for about $375.8 million. Subsequent changes, however, increased the total we must consider to $394.4 million. The principal increase is due to a change in requirements for the Air Force Academy, generated by legislation passed by the Congress subsequent to the introduction of the construction bill.

Our first witness this morning will be Maj. Gen. R. H. Curtin. We are pleased to have you back with us again, General Curtin, and you may proceed at will.

TITLE III

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. R. H. CURTIN, DIRECTOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, DCS, P. & R., HEADQUARTERS, USAF; ACCOMPANIED BY COL. GAYLE L. SMITH, CHIEF, PROGRAMS DIVISION, AFOCE; COL. M. R. REILLY, CHIEF, CONSTRUCTION DIVISION, AFOCE; JOHN R. GIBBENS, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING; JOHN R. CAIN, DEPUTY CHIEF, OPERATIONS BRANCH, REAL ESTATE AGENCY, AFOCE; COL. L. F. GONYE, CHIEF, OVERSEA BASES BRANCH, BASES AND UNITS DIVISION, DIRECTORATE OF AEROSPACE PROGRAMS; COL. JACK C. CARMICHAEL, CHIEF FACILITIES DIVISION, OFFICE OF SURGEON GENERAL; LT. COL. VICTOR VILLONE, RANGES AND FACILITIES DIVISION, DIRECTORATE OF DEVELOPMENT

General CURTIN. I have a detailed statement which, with your permission, I will file for the record and limit my remarks to certain significant features of the Air Force construction authorization request for fiscal year 1965.

CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO INTRODUCTION OF THE ORIGINAL BILL

The program for the Active Forces contained in title III of the original authorization bill, S. 2467, totaled $375.8 million. The program we are presenting today totals $394.4 million, or $18.6 million more than the amount in the original bill. This change is the net result of the withdrawal of two small items totaling $390,000 from the program, and the addition or increase of several items totaling $19 million. The additions proposed are needed so that we may incorporate urgent requirements which have developed subsequent to introduction of the original bill. The committee has previously been advised of these changes by the Office, Secretary of Defense. The requested project additions consist of the following:

The first increment of facilities needed to accommodate the recently authorized cadet increase at the Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colo.; $16,099,000.

A hospital at Robins Air Force Base, Ga., to replace the existing substandard facilities; $2,300,000.

An engine runup hangar at Hill Air Force Base, Utah, needed to reduce dangerous sound levels during ground testing of jet aircraft; $430,000.

An increase from $250,000 to $446,000 in the cost of the proposed land acquisition at Valkaria Missile Tracking Annex, Fla. This increase has been caused by intensive real estate development in the area since the original Corps of Engineers appraisal; $196,000.

Total: $19,025,000.

In addition to these changes in the authorization requested for new projects, we have requested the inclusion of a new section 304 in the bill. This new section amends last year's Authorization Act, Public Law 88-174, to increase the authorization for three projects. The total amount of the requested authorization increases is $3,255,000.

The major portion of this total is $3 million for the Norad Combat Operations Center, Colo., where unforeseen factors have again made it necessary to increase the total current working estimate. This request would revise the total project cost from $29.4 to $32.4 million.

ACTIONS BY HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The authorization bill approved by the House of Representatives, H.R. 10300, includes $345.7 million in title III for Air Force construction. This amount represents deletion of projects totaling $48.5 million and addition of projects totaling $18.4 million, or a net reduction of $30.1 million from the original authorization total requested by the Air Force.

The projects added by the House consist of the $16.1 million for the Air Force Academy, and the $2.3 million for the hospital at Robins Air Force Base, which I noted earlier. These added items are valid and urgent requirements and are fully supported by the Secretary of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget.

Other changes made by the House consist of deletion of 73 line items and cost reductions on 4 items. In addition, the House deleted the specific authorization for emergency or unforeseen construction requirements and substituted provisions which, in effect, will require the Air Force to relinquish equivalent amounts of specifically authorized line items to accomplish emergency projects when their need develops.

As Mr. Morris, the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics), indicated earlier, each project in the bill has been fully and carefully evaluated—in terms of both its military necessity and our inability to accommodate the requirement with existing assets. Except for two line items which have been withdrawn, the projects deleted by the House are valid requirements to fulfill essential Air Force functions and to increase the effectiveness and economy of operations.

While the restoration of all of these items is desired, the Air Force is especially concerned about the effect of certain more significant deletions by the House. Supplemental information on these selected items, which amount to $12.7 million, has been furnished to the committee, and we are prepared to discuss them in detail during your review of the program. They consist of the following:

U.S. Air Forces, Europe, $5,717,000: All projects requested for this command were deleted, apparently due to the House committee's uncertainty as to the future tenure of the bases. Except for two items withdrawn, each of these USAFE projects has been reviewed and approved by the Air Force and the Department of Defense as a long-term requirement and as to its individual necessity. No changes in the base requirements are envisioned which will change their currently planned facility needs. These items are badly needed.

Acquisition and development of land to expand space vehicle launch capabilities at the Vandenberg-Point Arguello Pacific Missile Range complex, $7 million: This requested expansion of the Pacific Missile Range launch complex by the acquisition of the adjacent Sudden Ranch is urgently needed to accommodate the increasing requirements to improve performance and reliability of large space launch vehicles.

Restoration of the original language included in S. 2467 which provides $17.5 million emergency construction authority also is strongly urged. The Air Force considers it to be somewhat incongruous to have to give up projects already specifically authorized by the Congress to meet current valid and established needs in order to meet other but later emergency demands. The procedures of the past years appear to have been adequate and their continuation is recommended.

With this summary statement, Mr. Chairman, we are prepared to respond to general questions or move to specific consideration of individual line items.

(The prepared statement of General Curtin follows:)

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. ROBERT H. CURTIN, DIRECTOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, HEADQUARTERS, U.S. AIR FORCE

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I appreciate the opportunity to present the Air Force military construction authorization request for fiscal year 1965.

Secretary Zuckert and General LeMay discussed with the committee the current status of Air Force programs and actions being taken to insure the continued readiness of the Air Force to perform its role in support of national policy. The construction program we are presenting today directly and substantially contributes to attainment and continuance of that readiness. This important relationship will, I am sure, be manifested as you examine the projects included in title III of the bill.

BASE REQUIREMENTS

To be responsive to its assigned missions and tasks, the Air Force requires a base structure that concurrently provide for: (1) Continuous modernization of in-being forces consistent with technological advances; (2) the "bed-down" of new weapon systems as they become available for operational purposes; and, (3) flexibility to adapt to the rapid evolution of aerospace capabilities.

These broad requirement factors include more than just facilities associated directly with advancing military technology or quantities of weapons and hardware. Force effectiveness and readiness still are keenly dependent upon the individual effectiveness of our personnel. The attraction and retention of high quality personnel is certainly related to the availability and adequacy of housing and other facilities which are essential for personnel support. An integral and priority action in all of our base development considerations, therefore, must be to provide these competent and dedicated people with needed facilities at adequate standards so that a maximum return may be realized from their education, skills, and potential contributions to the national well being. This task includes both the relief of shortages and the improvement of substandard facilities.

All of these actions needed to maintain, support, and operate the forces must be accomplished under reasonable and prudent budgetary constraints.

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

The projects included in the authorization request we are presenting today have been carefully selected. They comprise a reasonable and necessary annual increment of construction which will provide our forces with effective facility support.

Our policy to make maximum use of existing facilities in the satisfaction of new requirements has been continued in the development of this fiscal year 1965 program. New construction has been requested only when it has been determined that it is impossible to meet basic needs through the utilization or adaptation of existing facilities. The application of this policy is reflected by the large number of "alteration" and "addition" type projects included in our program.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

Subsequent to initial introduction of the authorization bill, S. 2467, several changes to the Air Force program contained in title III of the bill have been approved by the Secretary of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget. Details of

these changes have been furnished to the committee. As revised, the construction authorizations requested in this bill for the Air Force consist of the following:

	Millions
Title III—Active Forces	$394.4
Title V—Family housing	88.6
Title VII—Air National Guard	12.8
Title VII—Air Force Reserve	4.6
Total, new projects	500.4
Increases in prior years' authorization (Active Forces)	3.3

In view of the separate presentations planned on the programs for family housing and the Reserve Forces, I will limit the balance of my comments to the program for the Active Forces.

TITLE III—ACTIVE FORCES

The Air Force fiscal year 1965 military construction authorization request for the Active Forces is summarized in the following table:

Summary of Air Force fiscal year 1965 military construction authorization

Inside the United States (sec. 301)	$184,057,000
Outside the United States (sec. 301)	28,513,000
Classified facilities including missile and space facilities (sec. 302)	164,347,000
Unforeseen construction (sec. 303)	17,500,000
Total	394,417,000

New construction authorization is requested for the Active Forces at 142 of our major installations worldwide. Of these 108 are in the 50 States and 34 are outside. In addition, the program provides facilities at a number of other locations and minor sites, including those of the A.C. & W. networks, communications sites, missile range stations, and sites of classified activities.

Table I, which is attached to the printed copies of my statement, summarizes the new authorization request for the bases assigned to each of the major Air Force commands. Since most of our installations are utilized by more than one command and support more than one weapon system, the requirement for the projects requested is better understood when analyzed in terms of the principal missions the projects support. Table II, also attached to this statement, summarizes the program in this manner and will be the reference for my following comments.

STRATEGIC

A major portion of the program, $114 million, or 29 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.

As the committee knows, we have completed the construction of facilities for the ATLAS and TITAN systems and these missiles are now in an operational status. The construction of facilities for the first four wings of MINUTEMAN is complete. Construction for the fifth wing is approximately 98 percent complete and well ahead of schedule. A contract for construction of the sixth MINUTEMAN wing, sited at Grand Forks Air Force Base, N. Dak., was awarded in February of this year. The Grand Forks wing will be the first of the "Improved MINUTEMAN," or MINUTEMAN II, as it has now been designated.

We have included in our request $100 million for additional facilities to support these intercontinental ballistic missile systems, primarily the MINUTEMAN. Of this amount, $64 million will provide facilities for a single MINUTEMAN II squadron to be colocated with one of the first five wings. A further $30 million included here will be used to complete the facilities for the sixth wing previously mentioned. The program also includes $1 million for technical-type support facilities at existing support bases.

The balance of $5 million in our request is to continue the TITAN II updating program. In the early stages of the operation of TITAN II facilities, certain modifications are required to improve the overall weapon system. These funds will be used to finance these modifications.

Strategic support

Facility support needs of the currently programed SAC bomber and tanker forces have been essentially satisfied by previous construction authorizations. Some additional facilities and improvements, however, are needed to sustain the capabilities and readiness of these important manned systems.

For these needed improvements, projects amounting to $14.4 million are requested in the bill. Among the major items are—

(*a*) Aircraft maintenance apron lighting projects at 20 bases at a total cost of $2.3 million, to increase the effectiveness and reduce the hazards of nighttime B–52 and KC–135 maintenance and servicing.

(*b*) Improvements to existing, and construction of new, airmen dormitories and bachelor officer quarters at SAC bases in the amount of $4.4 million.

(*c*) Alternation of an existing structure at a cost of $0.8 million to provide operating space for a major photo reconnaissance function.

CONTINENTAL AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE

Aerospace defense continues to be a vital requirement for national security. Further improvements are needed and this construction request includes $19.3 million to continue providing our aerospace defense forces a more survivable, dispersed, and flexible fighter interceptor capability and ground control environment.

Interceptor aircraft

Projects directly associated with improved capabilities for fighter interceptor aircraft are requested in the amount of $9.6 million. These projects consist almost wholly of improvements to aircraft ready shelters and alert facilities and the construction of additional operational facilities at the dispersed locations of the interceptor units.

Control and warning

A total of $5 million is requested for facility improvements at bases of our control and warning systems. The major item in this group is $1.2 million for the installation of backup control environment for SAGE. This program, called BUIC (backup interceptor control), involves a number of sites in the United States. This continues a program of construction begun last year to provide capability for continued control of the air defense system after a missile attack.

The remaining $3.8 million for control and warning includes a number of smaller projects at various A.C. & W. sites in North America which will provide sorely needed improvements in support capabilities and living conditions for personnel at these largely remote locations.

In addition to the $5 million for new projects just mentioned, a major item for the control and warning group also is included in the proposed section 304 of the bill which provides increases to certain authorizations granted last year. This latter item will provide a $3 million increase in the authorization for the Norad Combat Operations Center at Colorado Springs, Colo. A total of $29.4 million for construction of the Norad COC was authorized and financed in fiscal years 1960, 1962, and 1964. The basic excavation is complete. Construction of the interior structure is now 70 percent complete with completion scheduled for February 1965.

Cost increases have resulted from complications and delays caused by unforeseen hazardous rock conditions. In addition, the low bid received for completion of technical areas of the building and major utilities considerably exceeded the Government estimate. These factors make it necessary to increase the current authorization from $29.4 to $32.4 million. The Air Force is endeavoring to keep the job going until the increased authorization is received.

Defense support

Facilities which are not directly related to specific defense systems also are requested in the amount of $4.7 million. These projects consist generally of operational, maintenance, storage, and personnel facilities, and utilities. Of the total, $2.2 million is for bases in Alaska and $2.5 million is for bases in the other United States.

GENERAL PURPOSE FORCES

A substantial portion of our construction program, $64.2 million, is devoted to facilities for operation and direct support of our versatile and hard-hitting General Purpose Forces. These forces consist primarily of the tactical fighter

and tactical reconnaissance units, and includes our oversea forces. The projects we request are needed to give an operational capability to new units of these forces and to new types of equipment.

Tactical aircraft

Almost three-fourths of the construction requested for the General Purpose Forces, or $44.1 million, is for direct support of tactical fighter and reconnaissance aircraft units of TAC and the Pacific and European commands. A major increment of this amount is $20 million for construction of protective aircraft shelters at oversea bases. These shelters will increase the survivability and capability of tactical aircraft by providing protection for them against nonnuclear weapon attack.

Of the balance for tactical aircraft, $17.6 million provides facilities at bases of F–100, F–105, F–4C, and F–111 TAC fighter units. For RF–4C tactical reconnaissance units, $3.9 million is requested. Projects totaling $2.6 million are included for support of combat crew training for tactical units.

Tactical Air Command and oversea theater support

Other construction projects requested in the bill for the general purpose forces total $20.1 million. This group is comprised of projects in general support of base and command functions not solely related to the tactical aircraft units just discussed.

Of the total in this group, $4.8 million is for the Tactical Air Command at bases in the United States, $11.9 million is for bases in the Pacific area, and $3.4 million is for bases in the European and other areas.

Four major items make up $7 million of the $11.9 million Pacific area total. One item will provide additional facilities at a cost of $1.9 million to store munitions. Another project in the amount of $2.5 million will provide for the installation of a semiautomatic integrated air weapon control system to improve the air defense of a major Pacific military complex. Two projects, totaling $2.6 million, will construct new airmen dormitories and bachelor officer quarters at Clark Air Base in the Philippines.

AIRLIFT FORCES

We have been fortunate in that we have been able to accommodate major portions of the expanding airlift capabilities of transport aircraft with existing base facilities. Some additional facilities are still required, however, primarily to provide adequate servicing and maintenance facilities for new types of transports. This construction request includes $11.8 million for support of the airlift forces. Of this total, $7.7 million will provide necessary facilities for MATS and TAC transports at 10 bases inside the United States.

Other airlift support projects in the bill total $4.1 million. These projects support the global operations of MATS and are distributed among five bases in the United States and three bases overseas. Included are a terminal to speed cargo handling, aircraft parking aprons, and maintenance and personnel support facilities.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

We all recognize the need to stay ahead in development of military capabilities and the tremendous military and economic advantages to be derived by our research and development efforts.

Attainment of these advantages requires the timely and adequate response of supporting programs. This includes construction or alteration of facilities where necessary.

The level of research required or to be undertaken is, of course, no automatic indicator of the extent of associated facility or construction requirements. The unique and technical requirements of many approved R. & D. programs are such, however, that provision of additional or special facilities is inherent to accomplishment of the research effort.

To provide such facility support for Air Force research and development programs, we request authorization in this bill in the amount of $33.8 million.

Space systems

Authorization of $5 million is requested for currently unidentified facilities at various support stations at global locations in direct support of space systems development. Specific space system support projects which have been identified in the past year total $4.4 million and will be accomplished under authorizations

provided last year for this purpose. The $5 million requested in this bill will provide authorization for construction of urgent missile and space facilities as requirements develop during the next year. Experience has shown that projects of this type must be undertaken promptly to implement normal variations in the development of missile and space systems.

Missile ranges

The amount of $12.7 million is included to expand and improve missile and space system test capabilities at the Atlantic and Pacific Missile Ranges. Projects for the Atlantic Missile Range total $5.4 million and provide facilities at Patrick Air Force Base and Cape Kennedy, Fla., and at several downrange stations. The major item will provide $1.8 million at Patrick for a laboratory in which to test, maintain, and calibrate optics, radar, telemetry, and communications data systems used to evaluate and document missile and space vehicle launches and flights on the Atlantic Range. An additional $7.3 million is requested to provide for expansion of space vehicle launch capabilities at the Vandenberg Air Force Base-Point Arguello, Calif., complex of the Pacific Missile Range.

Research support

For construction of other facilities to support research activities, authorization of $16.1 million is requested. Technical research and development projects make up $12.5 million of this total. The remaining $3.6 million includes a number of conventional types of facilities to provide general support to R. & D. functions.

Major technical items in the research support package include: a toxic altitude propulsion research facility at Edwards Air Force Base, Calif., costing $5.8 million; and two science laboratories at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, in the total amount of $5.3 million. One of these laboratories provides a facility for conducting research and test on large optic systems. The other laboratory provides the facilities and environments necessary for development of aerospace electromagnetic warfare techniques.

GENERAL SUPPORT

Projects totaling $133.3 million are contained in the general support grouping. This portion covers general force support services and various activities and missions not included in the primary systems and programs previously discussed.

Training

New authorization amounting to $42.9 million is 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 and academic programs of the Air University and the Air Force Academy.

Of this training total, $17.1 million is for the Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs, Colo. These projects are needed to house and support the first increment of the increased cadet enrollment which was authorized earlier this year by the Congress. Projects directly associated with the cadet increase consist of additional cadet quarters and dining facilities, cadet fieldhouse, formation area, and related utilities. Also included in the Academy request is $1 million to alleviate several current support facility deficiencies.

Facilities for flying training and the increasingly important technical training programs constitute another major part of the training request. Projects supporting the technical training programs at Air Training Command bases amount to $7.2 million. The major items for these bases include technical training structures comprising $2.2 million of this total, and improvements to existing airmen dormitories and dining halls, at a cost of $2.6 million, at Amarillo Air Force Base, Tex.

Construction requested for flying training totals $16.1 million. The projects involved are primarily in the operational and training categories. A major portion of this group consists of $6.1 million for extensions to runways and associated airfield pavements and land interests at six bases to accommodate operation of the modern dual jet engine T–38 trainer aircraft.

The balance of the projects in the flying training group also will primarily provide increased capabilities for modern high-speed and high-altitude training with T–37 and T–38 jet trainers used in the undergraduate pilot training program.

Logistical support

For various logistic support activities of the Air Force Logistics Command, $19.1 million is requested. Depot maintenance facilities amount to $6.8 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.

Projects for other logistic support functions total $12.3 million. A major portion of this amount consists of $7.8 million for alteration of existing facilities at eight Air Force Logistics Command 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

Aerospace communications facilities, including major system nets, base communications and telephone facilities, and related electric power projects, total $9.1 million in this authorization request. Construction supporting four major communications systems amount to $7.4 million of the $9.1 million total. The requested construction for these systems will provide additional capabilities and increased reliability of communications throughout both North America and other widespread global areas.

Traffic control and landing

Authorization in the amount of $3.3 million is requested for navigational aids for air traffic control and landing. These projects consist of radar approach control facilities; runway, approach, and taxiway lighting; and control towers.

Medical facilities

Medical facilities in this program total $28.8 million and include composite medical facilities, dispensaries, dental clinics, and other specialized medical facilities.

New composite medical facilities are requested at six bases: Holloman and Cannon Air Force Bases, N. Mex.; Moody and Robins Air Force Bases, Ga.; Tyndall Air Force Base, Fla.; and Shaw Air Force Base, S.C. Major additions to existing composite medical facilities are requested at Scott Air Force Base, Ill.; Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Ariz.; Andrews Air Force Base, Md.; and Homestead Air Force Base, Fla.

Four dispensary projects are included in the program. The major project in this group is an occupational health and military dispensary for Norton Air Force Base, Calif.

All of the new composite medical facilities and the major new dispensary will replace existing facilities which are grossly substandard, in most cases, from both structural and medical aspects.

Classified and other support activities

The balance of the projects in the general support package total $30.1 million. Facilities supporting classified activities, largely in oversea areas, amount to $21.3 million. Other items totaling $8.8 million support various activities, primarily at bases in the United States.

The latter grouping of $8.8 million contains projects totaling $4.4 million for Bolling Air Force Base. The facilities requested represent the second increment of construction to establish a cantonment complex for support of DOD personnel and activities in the Washington, D.C., area.

Also included in this grouping are projects totaling $1.4 million for support of mapping and charting functions at Turner Air Force Base, Ga., and at the Aeronautical Chart and Information Center in St. Louis, Mo.

UNFORESEEN CONSTRUCTION

Authorization in the amount of $17.5 million, without identity to specific location or item, is requested under section 303 of the bill. This authorization is necessary to permit the Air Force to proceed with essential, but unforeseen, construction which cannot be delayed until the next normal authorization cycle. The present atmosphere of rapid change and technological advances, and the need for timely response to worldwide military contingencies, makes the availability of this authority essential.

CONSTRUCTION CATEGORIES

In the preceding discussion of the program, each of the weapon system and program objective groupings included various types of facilities. To see the total amounts requested for each of these types, a parallel summary of the total program by major construction category is provided in table III which is attached to copies of my printed statement.

The largest categories consist of operational facilities for ballistic missile and space systems, amounting to about 30 percent of the total program, and other operational and training facilities which make up about 22 percent of the total.

The housing and community category includes the various types of facilities which have an important and direct effect on our personnel retention program as I discussed earlier. We are steadily providing improvements in this area; however, the priority of this effort must be continued until all deficiencies have been eliminated.

This Air Force fiscal year 1965 construction request includes $55.4 million for projects in the personnel support category. This represents only a modest reduction of the total shortages in this area. The temporary and substandard structures which remain in use continue to deteriorate. We must, therefore, continue to include substantial amounts of these types of facilities in future construction programs.

Troop housing and dining facilities amount to $36 million of the $55 million 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 shortages. The requested authorization will construct 3,460 new airmen dormitory spaces, 704 new cadet quarters at the Air Force Academy, and 1,237 officer quarters. Improvement of 17,560 existing dormitory spaces and 504 officer quarters also is requested.

Fifteen projects for chapels and chapel annexes are included in the program at a total cost of $4.1 million. Recreational facilities within this category amount to $6.8 million.

CONCLUSION

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my presentation on the Air Force Military construction authorization request for fiscal year 1965. We shall be happy to answer any questions the committee may desire to ask and to discuss fully the projects contained in the program.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

TABLE I.—*Fiscal year 1965 military construction authorization for the Active Forces—Summary by command*

Sec. 301. Inside the United States:	
Air Defense Command	$7,416,000
Air Force Logistics Command	30,970,000
Air Force Systems Command	22,095,000
Air Training Command	28,724,000
Air University	364,000
Aeronautical Chart and Information Center	1,271,000
Alaskan Air Command	6,019,000
Headquarters Command	10,023,000
Military Air Transport Service	7,582,000
Pacific Air Forces	625,000
Strategic Air Command	23,429,000
Tactical Air Command	27,397,000
U.S. Air Force Academy	17,080,000
Aircraft control and warning system	1,062,000
Total, inside the United States	184,057,000
Sec. 301. Outside the United States:	
Air Defense Command	932,000
Military Air Transport Service	496,000
Pacific Air Forces	14,448,000
Strategic Air Command	716,000
U.S. Air Forces in Europe	5,717,000
U.S. Air Forces Southern Command	2,842,000
U.S. Air Force Security Service	3,362,000
Total, outside the United States	28,513,000
Sec. 302. Classified facilities	164,347,000
Sec. 303. Unforeseen construction	17,500,000
Total, new authorization	394,417,000

TABLE II.—*Fiscal year 1965 military construction authorization—Summary by program element*

	Amount (millions)	Percent of total
Strategic retaliatory forces	($114.5)	(29.0)
Ballistic missiles	100.1	25.4
Strategic support	14.4	3.6
Continental air and missile defense forces	(19.3)	(4.9)
Interceptor aircraft	9.6	2.4
Control and warning	5.0	1.3
Defense support	4.7	1.2
General purposes forces	(64.2)	(16.3)
Tactical aircraft	44.1	11.2
Tactical Air Command support	4.8	1.2
Overseas theater support	15.3	3.9
Airlift forces	(11.8)	(3.0)
Transport aircraft	7.7	2.0
Airlift support	4.1	1.0
Research and development	(33.8)	(8.6)
Space systems	5.0	1.3
Missile ranges	12.7	3.2
Research support	16.1	4.1
General support	(133.3)	(33.8)
Training	42.9	10.9
Logistical support	19.1	4.9
Communications	9.1	2.3
Traffic control and landing	3.3	0.8
Medical facilities	28.8	7.3
Classified activities	21.3	5.4
Other support	8.8	2.2
Unforeseen construction	(17.5)	(4.4)
Total	394.4	100.0

TABLE III.—*Fiscal year 1965 military construction authorization—Program by construction categories*

	Amount (millions)	Percent of total
Ballistic missiles and space systems	$117.3	29.7
Operational and training	86.4	21.9
Maintenance	34.4	8.7
Research, development, and test	14.3	3.6
Supply	11.1	2.8
Hospital and medical	28.8	7.3
Administrative	13.6	3.5
Housing and community	55.4	14.1
Utilities and ground improvements	14.6	3.7
Real estate	1.0	0.3
Unforeseen construction	17.5	4.4
Total	394.4	100.0

Senator STENNIS. Any matter that you would like to emphasize I think it would be timely that you do it now.

Subject to that, I think we go into the line items.

General CURTIN. One point that comes to mind, Mr. Chairman, is the House action in connection with the $17.5 million emergency authorization request. By their action they would imply that we would have to meet by emergency requirements by the deferral of other urgent items of the program. It is our view, and I believe that of the Department of Defense, that it would be much better if we could revert to the former procedures that were used in this regard. That is the only other point, and with that comment we would be prepared to go to the individual items.

Senator STENNIS. What was the House's reasoning, that you could do it how?

General CURTIN. If an urgent and emergent item arose, to provide the authorization for it that we would defer other items in the authorization bill in a like amount.

Senator STENNIS. All right; we will start now with your regular line items. I like the system of grouping repetitive items. I believe the Army started the practice of explaining these repetitive items by giving the overall information in full and then, when necessary, giving more detailed information as specific items come up. Do you have charts?

Colonel SMITH. We did not prepare any charts, sir. We have prepared a little handout for you and, in reference to this, we have identified 49 areas in which we have repetitive items. These comprise 373 line items totaling $127,317,000.

Now our total program has 592 line items, and a total of $394,417,000, so we have identified about three-fifths of the items that repeat. I will identify those as we go through, with your permission.

Senator STENNIS. All right; I was hoping this was the year that the Air Force set to have a small bill, but it must be some other year.

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

ENT AIR FORCE BASE, COLORADO SPRINGS

Colonel SMITH. The first base that we will cover is Ent Air Force Base within the Air Defense Command. We are requesting $1,035,000 for the following items.

The first item provides for an operations auxiliary facility to provide for the Norad combat operations center. It will provide the logistic support and security control for personnel, materiel, and air openings, and a transportation dispatch terminal for this location. No facilities exist at this location today for this function.

The second item will provide for a 200-man dormitory for the airmen, and this is 1 of 20 items for dormitories that will be new or replacement-type items. In each one of these instances, they provide for remedying a portion of the deficiencies that we presently have in the dormitory area. A shortage of dormitory spaces exists at Ent and many of the personnel must live off base today. This project will satisfy about one-half of the total deficiency in the dormitory. The next item is for a gymnasium, and it is one of the repetitive items that we have identified. It is the first of eight that will be included in the program. It provides physical conditioning areas, and physical facilities for the indoor sports program. The existing substandard facility at Ent is a converted bachelor officer's quarters building that is incapable of supporting major indoor sports programs for the approximately 5,000 personnel that are assigned.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Nease says, if I understand correctly, you have an additional request that came in late?

General CURTIN. There is a request, Mr. Chairman, for a $3 million increase in the prior year's authorization for the Norad COC that does arise later in this particular book, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Does that mean that this will finish it up?

General CURTIN. I would hope so, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What do you believe about it? Do you think the $3 million will complete it?

General CURTIN. As we see it right now, Mr. Chairman, but as you know, we were back last year for an increase in this. This will be the second increase. This is a very unique facility. It embodies a tremendous amount of unforeseen type of work and, until we are a little further along, I couldn't give ironclad assurance. But to the best of our knowledge right now it will do the job, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Well, you make special inquiry on that, General, and see just how firm a statement you give us.

General CURTIN. If there is any additional information, if I may, I will furnish it to the committee, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Let us have a report. If you don't find anything additional, report that you don't find anything else.

General CURTIN. I will do that, sir.

The $3 million requested is sufficient to provide for the completion of facilities based on known requirements. However, contractor claims, brought on by delays encountered in completing the B–2 intersection, if validated, could increase present estimates beyond the requested authorization. In this event, it may be necessary at some future date to request additional authorization.

Senator STENNIS. All right; next item.

HAMILTON AIR FORCE BASE, SAN RAFAEL, CALIF.

Colonel SMITH. The next items are on page 7 of the book. This is for Hamilton Air Force Base. We are requesting $174,000 for two items.

The first item is for a refueling vehicle shop for maintenance and repair of 34 refueling units. No facility exists to perform this function at the present time, and maintenance must be performed outdoors or, when available, within a Navy facility that is 25 miles away.

The other item is for a land easement of 124 acres to conclude construction and development in a runway approach zone. Since identifying this last item the estimate on the requirement appears to be low enough that we can obtain this under permanent existing authorization.

KINCHELOE AIR FORCE BASE, SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.

The next items are for Kincheloe Air Force Base, page 10, $1,470,000 for six items.

The first item is a repetitive item for heating six aircraft shelters.

Senator STENNIS. Colonel, before you begin on that one, will you gentlemen excuse me a minute.

(Short recess taken.)

Senator STENNIS. All right, on page 10, Kincheloe.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. Kincheloe, the first item is to provide heat in aircraft alert shelters and is a repetitive item, the first one of 13 that we have in the program costing $1,870,000. Because of the extreme cold in winter months, these shelters must be heated to improve the operational capability.

The next item is also repetitive.

Senator STENNIS. Just what is the aircraft shelter? Go into that a little more. This is a repetitive item?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. Under the original concept of operation, we would provide heated shelters for those aircraft that were on immediate alert. For those that were sort of a standby or backup for this, they were housed in unheated shelters, to keep the frost and snow from the aircraft. Now these are metal buildings, and during the course of the years that we have had these, it is a proven fact that the mechanical malfunctions occur without any explanation when the aircraft is experienced to this cold. By providing heat we can reduce this inadvertent malfunction and accomplish a better operational capability with these aircraft.

We have 13 of these in the program.

The next item is for a ready crew facility in support of the SAC tanker mission.

Senator STENNIS. Go back a moment. This shelter doesn't shelter the entire plane, does it? It is just the nose?

Colonel SMITH. No, sir; it is a complete enclosed shelter.

Senator STENNIS. It is?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. This says alteration. Does that mean making it larger?

Colonel SMITH. No, sir; the alteration is solely to provide heat within this structure.

Senator STENNIS. It is going to cost you that much to provide heat. What kind of heat do you use?

Colonel SMITH. It depends upon the number of shelters we are providing this for. In this instance as an example we have three different buildings that will house six aircraft, and so we will provide it in each of these three separate buildings.

Senator STENNIS. How many are you going to have?

Colonel SMITH. We have 13.

Senator STENNIS. At this spot how many planes will you have sheltered all the time?

Colonel SMITH. At this location we will have these six.

Senator STENNIS. Six at this station?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And approximately that number at the others or more?

Colonel SMITH. Some are four, some are six, and some are eight, depending upon the mission that they perform, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And they are planes that you want on the alert?

Colonel SMITH. The interceptor alert; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What is it that these planes are to intercept?

Colonel SMITH. These would be our main line of defense for any oncoming air-breathing bomber aircraft type. They are deployed at the present time along our northern borders.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have the NIKE-HERCULES to help you do that around any of these bases or any of these cities you are defending?

Colonel SMITH. All of these will be tied in and integrated so we will have the ground and also the air coverage; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I didn't make my question clear. Do you have the NIKE-HERCULES at this installation or the city near it that will help you out in this interceptor problem?

Colonel GONYE. Mr. Chairman, at this location we do not have the NIKE installation. NIKE installations are designed for a point defense, primarily something like a Strategic Air Command base or a city.

Senator STENNIS. I know. I just asked the question whether you have the NIKE at this place?

Colonel GONYE. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have it at any of these, Kincheloe, and the others? Maybe you can't answer that now.

Colonel SMITH. I think with a little research he could do this shortly, Mr. Chairman. Of the bases where alert hangar alterations are being requested, only Loring AFB has a NIKE installation adjacent to the base. Additionally, NIKE installations are located in the

vicinity of Detroit near Selfridge AFB, and in the vicinity of Kansas City near Richards-Gebaur AFB.

Senator STENNIS. Proceed, Colonel Smith.

Colonel SMITH. The next item is for a ready crew facility. This is a repetitive item, the first of three that we have in the program at a total cost of $474,000. This facility provides for the personnel to be in close proximity to the aircraft and provides space for mission planning, ground training classes, and other attendance for the standby alert crews.

Senator STENNIS. This is $208,000?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir; this specific one. The total of all three repetitive items is $474,000.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Colonel SMITH. The next project is also a repetitive item. It is the first of five that we have in the program. The total cost of all five of these is $1,785,000 and it will provide for a jet engine test cell. These facilities provide noise suppression and also the mounts for running up engines once they have been overhauled and repaired. They are normally adjacent to an engine maintenance repair shop, and then when completed on the overhaul schedule the engine will be placed in the test stand to be run up. This insures that they are OK to be placed back in the aircraft.

The next project is for a chapel and chapel annex facility. This is also a repetitive item. It is the first of 10 that we have in the program for chapels with the chapel annex. The total cost of all 10 of these is $3,444,000.

The existing facility that is on this base was constructed to support a fighter squadron mission only. The base now additionally supports the SAC bombardment and tanker squadrons. The base is 19 miles from Sault Ste. Marie, a community of approximately 19,000. There are 1,390 sets of family quarters on base with a base military and military dependent population of about 8,500.

The next project is for a service club. The existing service club is less than one-half the size required to support the presently assigned mission. This base, as I identified previously, was designed for one fighter squadron only and now has the SAC bombardment and tanker missions.

Senator STENNIS. These service clubs and chapels are used by all your men, aren't they? They are not differentiated as to fighter or SAC?

Colonel SMITH. All of these are common support-type facilities used by every individual on base; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. This is just a necessary enlargement as I understand it?

Colonel SMITH. This is true, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Colonel SMITH. The last item is for an addition to and a modification of a base theater. We have three of these in this program at a total cost of $753,000. The existing base theater at Kincheloe is too small to accommodate the personnel that have been assigned with the added missions over the past years.

Senator STENNIS. One question here about the chapel. Give a comparison of the personnel to be served by the chapel when it was built and its present demands.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. The existing chapel was designed when the base population was close to 2,000 people, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And now it is what?

Colonel SMITH. And today we have 4,300, and when you consider dependents and everything, it gives you a religious population of about 8,800 people.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

PERRIN AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Colonel SMITH. The next base is Perrin Air Force Base on page 17. We are requesting $735,000 for four projects.

The first project is to provide ammunition storage and maintenance space. Facilities are not available to provide the protection features necessary for the weapons.

The next three projects provide for temperature control in 4 administrative management areas that accommodate 130 people, 2 airmen dormitories housing 400 airmen, and 4 officers quarters that house 120 officers. The temperature during the summer reaches and exceeds 100° with humidity in the 60- to 80-percent bracket. This causes conditions where work or rest is most difficult.

Senator STENNIS. What about your storage ammunition? Do you have anything special to say about that? I notice the House denied it.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. When we were programing this, we had a mission going into the base that now is being deferred momentarily, and it appears we can get by without this for another year.

Senator STENNIS. You are not asking for that?

Colonel SMITH. No sir.

Senator STENNIS. We can pass on that mighty fast. The next item.

PORTLAND INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, OREG.

Colonel SMITH. The next one is at Portland International Airport on page 22.

This is a repetitive item, the first of four commissaries that we are requesting. Those four are estimated to cost a total amount of $622,000. This project provides a commissary to replace the one that was destroyed by fire. A heavy vehicle maintenance shop on loan from the Oregon National Guard is temporarily being used. The monthly sales approximate $135,000, and the volume of business is equivalent to a base with a military population of about 3,000 to 3,500 people.

This is because the commissary supports approximately 700 Army, Navy, Marine, and Coast Guard personnel in the area, plus others such as families that are separated from their husbands while they are serving oversea tours or widows or disabled veterans.

Senator STENNIS. Don't you have authority to rebuild an item like this destroyed by fire, especially a small setup like this which requires a small amount of money?

Colonel SMITH. Sir, we do have an emergency authority under which we can do this. When we were originally programing it along this line, we felt that we could place it in the normal program in order to get it.

Mr. GIBBENS. Mr. Chairman, in using the act of God authority as we normally call it, the authorization is there, but the money is not. We have to reprogram funds that we are able to recoup by some method such as dropping out another item that we feel is not as high priority, but anyway, the reprograming has to be approved by both of the Appropriations Committees in the Congress.

Now, on this particular project, we felt that we could wait and get the appropriations in the normal fashion, and could get the authorizations.

General CURTIN. That was only because we could improvise a solution here, Mr. Chairman, that we felt we could live with for a short time.

Senator STENNIS. The effect of it is you are using the emergency fund for some other emergency and putting this over in the category of the regular program. I don't complain about it, but when you can wait them out, you set them up on a temporary basis.

General CURTIN. That is correct. One of the criteria we use is whether or not an item can wait for the next regular construction program.

Senator STENNIS. All right; next item.

RICHARDS-GEBAUR AIR FORCE BASE, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Colonel SMITH. Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base, page 24, two items.

The first is a repetitive item for providing heat in the eight aircraft alert shelters. The second one is also a repetitive item. It is the first one of 10 to provide for warehouse, supply, and equipment space. The estimated cost of the 10 projects is $2,706,000.

This item will overcome a shortage of supply and equipment warehouse space. Additional stocks in support of the electronic assets control center adds to the need for eliminating a portion of the deficiency.

SELFRIDGE AIR FORCE BASE, MOUNT CLEMENS, MICH.

The next base is on page 27, Selfridge Air Force Base.

The first item is a repetitive item, for providing heat in the eight aircraft alert shelters, and the second item is a repetitive item. It is the first of 14 at a total cost of $2,482,000, to provide for an auto maintenance facility by converting an existing hangar.

The present facilities are inadequate and should be consolidated for a more effective maintenance program. We have available a dock that can be altered for approximately $200,000 and it will make us an adequate auto maintenance facility.

STEWART AIR FORCE BASE, NEWBURGH, N.Y.

The next base is Stewart Air Force Base, page 30.

We are requesting one item. It is the first of nine such items we have in the program for airmen's dining halls. The total cost of all nine of these is $3,587,000. This specific project will alter the existing

airmen's dining hall to upgrade the facility, provide adequate heating and ventilation, and reduce the noise levels.

The existing building was constructed in 1942, is structurally sound, but needs interior alterations to provide a suitable dining facility.

Senator STENNIS. Before we go on, go back to page 27 a minute—alteration of aircraft shelter. I have a memo here that the price may be reduced by $90,000; is that right, from $190,000 to $100,000?

Colonel SMITH. This is correct, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How could you have been so far off on that originally? That is almost a 50-percent reduction.

Colonel SMITH. This is a case where we have been able to reduce the scope from the 38,000 square feet, sir, that we show in this program, to approximately 19,000 square feet. We just about halved the requirement, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Why was that?

Colonel SMITH. With the fighter dispersal program that we have, sir, this is being taken care of under either fighter dispersal at another location or under this program with the existing forces.

Senator STENNIS. In view of that, the reduction would not apply to any other one of these items in the bill?

Colonel SMITH. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. As I understand it now, you say that you had this planned at $190,000, and then you shifted your battle plan, so to speak, and that decreased the load?

Colonel SMITH. At this location; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item, please.

SUFFOLK COUNTY AIR FORCE BASE, N.Y.

Colonel SMITH. The next item is at Suffolk County on page 32, and this is a repetitive item again to provide the heat for the six aircraft alert shelters at this location, because of the extreme cold during the winter months. This item we are able, sir, to accomplish under the dispersal program that we have going.

Senator STENNIS. You are not asking that it be restored?

Colonel SMITH. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. When you are not asking for restoration, unless there is some special reason, you might give that——

Colonel SMITH. We would intend to accomplish this under that dispersal program, sir.

Senator STENNIS. It is well to give that.

TRUAX FIELD, MADISON, WIS.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. The next item is for Truax on page 34. It is again a repetitive item for heating eight aircraft alert shelters.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE, PANAMA CITY, FLA.

Colonel SMITH. Tyndall Air Force Base, page 36. This is a repetitive item.

The first of 10 we have in the program for a composite medical facility. These 10 cost a total of $25,164,000. The one specifically at

Tyndall is to replace a professionally obsolete hospital. This was constructed in 1942. It is basically a wood-frame facility.

Senator STENNIS. Your total amount for hospitals in the bill is $25 million.

Colonel SMITH. For the composite medical facilities, sir, $25,164,000.

Senator STENNIS. What else is included? I don't know exactly that I understand what a composite medical facility is.

Colonel SMITH. Could I call on Colonel Carmichael?

Senator STENNIS. All right. Colonel, we are glad to have you explain any of the whole picture you wish to at this point.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Very well, sir. Actually the items that Colonel Smith is referring to, Mr. Chairman, includes the replacement composite medical facilities which as we have explained before include our total base medical capability. We are combining into one building both the complete outpatient departments; our ancillary facilities and the inpatient facilities which are commonly correlated to a civilian hospital.

Colonel Smith referred to a total of 10 items. Actually six of these are replacement hospitals or composite medical facilities, and the others are additions to existing hospitals. As they come up in the program we will identify them as either replacement or addition.

The type of construction in our World War II facilities is of a temporary nature, and the layout of the physical plant precludes the practice of medicine without extreme difficulty. Our functions are spread.

It is impossible to really get the maximum out of our professional personnel. It also is extremely difficult, for the patient has to be routed from various building to building. In our new designs we functionally relate our items. We are able to get the maximum use of our professional personnel.

Senator STENNIS. What is the mission of this base?

Colonel SMITH. Sir, this base supports the Air Defense Command Radar Site. It has a weapons test squadron, an intercepter weapons school, aircraft control and warning squadrons, combat crew training squadrons, and then the aircraft control school. It has a variety of functions adaptable to this gulf area.

Senator STENNIS. Let's get at this one as an illustration of the others, $2.7 million at Tyndall. I was just thinking about this today.

You don't have many patients among the men that are in the service or your officers either that stay in this hospital or anything similar to it for very long; do you?

In other words, they are not at an age where they are often sick, and if there is anything that is especially the matter with a person, you have other hospitals where they go for special care. Isn't that the general pattern?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. That is absolutely correct, Mr. Chairman. Actually we use in the Air Force a community level care philosophy. By this we mean at the base level we provide hospital level care. This means that for the military personnel on that base we are able to bring them into our own hospital and if it is a relatively routine or minor-type illness we are able to give them care and return them to duty. This has greatly reduced the time in the hospital, and it has given us the lowest noneffectiveness rate in the history of the Air Force and of all three services.

Now to follow up, Senator Stennis, on your philosophy, we do provide of course at base level less than complete specialty care.

Now in this particular facility, we would provide the ability to do surgery, but not of the real complicated type. If it were say open heart surgery, we would transfer that to a specialty center, for example, Lackland or one of the Army-Navy facilities.

But we do strive in a facility of this size to provide the capability to do routine surgery, to do complete obstetrical services and to give good complete outpatient care.

Senator STENNIS. Can you give us a rule of thumb as to the percentage of those that are in the service, enlisted men and officers in one category, and those that are dependents in another category, and the retirees as the third category.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Yes sir.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have some breakdown of the percentage that they play in keeping you busy?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Yes sir. I certainly can Mr. Chairman. As a rule it will be about 50 percent. It would be about 50 percent active duty military personnel and approximately 50 percent dependents.

Now I would like to point out sir that in our programing we deleted all retired personnel and their dependents from any projected bed requirement.

For example at Tyndall we actually are experiencing three military retired in the hospital on any given day. We are deleting this workload from our projects. For example if we were to include the retired and their dependents our bed requirements at Tyndall would be greater than the 80 we are now asking for.

But as we have explained in the past this workload has been deleted from all future projects in military hospitals.

Senator STENNIS. You just take them when space is available, is that correct?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Space and staff, yes sir. It is permissive care. We do give this care where we have the capability. We are not planning the inpatient capability in the future. We do plan for the outpatient care of retirees and their dependents.

Senator STENNIS. I beg your pardon, would you repeat that?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. We do project a facility to take care of the retired and their dependents on an outpatient basis only to the limit of our staff capability. For example, sir, at Tyndall we will include the retired and their dependents in projecting our outpatient clinic size, depending on our capability to staff it.

Senator STENNIS. All right, anything else you want to say?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. I believe not, sir. I will certainly be happy to respond to any questions you may have.

Senator STENNIS. Will all these hospitals you have in the bill meet the requirements of the Carmichael formula worked out here a few years ago, is that right?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. It has been modified by the Bureau of the Budget and approved, sir.

Senator STENNIS. It meets your plan with modifications?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Mr. Chairman, I would like to respond to the additions a little differently when they come up, with your permission.

Senator STENNIS. All right, you are a privileged character. You just open up whenever you wish.

Next item, Colonel Smith.

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND

BROOKLEY AIR FORCE BASE, MOBILE, ALA.

Colonel SMITH. Within the Air Force Logistics Command, Brookley Air Force Base, page 40.

We are requesting one item, the first of eight we have in the program to provide logistics management space for personnel, the total cost $6,678,000.

This specific one will alter a warehouse to provide adequate centralized office space for the logistics management personnel. The present logistics space is scattered in 142 separate World War II frame-type buildings, many of which have outlived their usefulness. We are attempting in all of these logistics management projects to improve the capability for personnel.

Senator STENNIS. That is all you have to say about this item at Brookley?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. In each one of these where we have this type of a repetitive item though, we are attempting to provide adequate working conditions for personnel that are assigned. You will notice that at each one of the depots we do have a high personnel load.

For instance, at this location, around 13,000 people work at the installation.

Senator STENNIS. I believe you said you had five of these in the bill?

Colonel SMITH. We have eight, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Eight?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Suppose you give us a priority list on those eight now, Colonel Smith, just in the order of priority that you rate them, and we will have that in the record here to look at.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

(The information was furnished to the committee.)

Senator STENNIS. This logistical facility depot alteration, what kind of a building is that?

Colonel SMITH. It is a warehouse that is excess to the need for warehousing and for a cost of approximately half or in some instances even less than half, we can take this and make a very fine administrative facility out of it.

Senator STENNIS. What are you going to do for the warehouse space then?

Colonel SMITH. Under the current concept of warehousing and fast movement of freight, the warehouse space will not be required for this purpose, sir. This is a change from the old concept where we had large amounts of warehousing with supplies and equipment on hand.

Senator STENNIS. Well, does that apply to these other type bases too? You have a better system?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item, please.

HILL AIR FORCE BASE, OGDEN, UTAH

Colonel SMITH. At Hill Air Force Base, we are requesting six items at a total cost of $2,662,000.

The first item is to provide for a hazardous loading area which is needed to support the MINUTEMAN missile and their components during transport from the assembly area to the launching sites. This item can be deferred.

The second item will provide engine runup hangars with sound suppression for testing of F–101 and F–4 aircraft. Currently all testing has to be performed on the existing apron, and this exposes personnel to high decibel noise levels which can contribute to the loss of hearing acuity.

The next item is for alteration of a jet engine test cell and is the second repetitive item of five that we have in the program. It again provides an engine test facility.

The next item is for alteration of a communications shop and is needed to provide environmentally controlled space to repair and calibrate the electronic components of the F–4C aircraft. No suitable space exists for maintaining this system.

The first item is another repetitive item for the logistic management facility for management personnel supporting the F–4C and the MINUTEMAN programs. The last item is a repetitive item for the gymnasium to provide for adequate physical conditioning and indoor intramural sports program.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Reporter, here are statements from Senators Bennett and Moss of Utah. Put these in the record at this point, please, regarding this installation.

(Letter from Senator Moss follows:)

APRIL 28, 1964.

HON. RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
Chairman, Armed Services Committee,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR DICK: It is my understanding that the Senate Armed Services Committee will open hearings this morning on the military construction authorizations for the fiscal year 1965. I am writing to support the request of the Department of the Air Force for $2,293,000 for Hill Air Force Base, which is located 7 miles south of Ogden, Utah. The mission of the Hill Air Force Base is support for the Headquarters, Ogden Air Materiel Area, and depot support for MINUTEMAN, and a Reserve unit, a heavy air transport squadron, and an Air Defense Command defense system evaluation squadron. The five items which the Air Force is supporting are:

1. The item for alteration to a jet engine test cell will provide a facility for testing J–79 engines which are installed in the F–4C aircraft. No existing facilities are capable of accommodating and testing this engine.

2. The item for alteration of a communication shop is needed to provide environmentally controlled space in which to repair and calibrate the electronic components of the fire control system used in the F–4C aircraft. No suitable space exists for maintaining this sophisticated system.

3. The item requested is for alterations to four existing warehouses to provide logistic depot facilities for management personnel supporting the maintenance missile and F–4C aircraft weapons systems. Present space, located in hangar and shop buildings, is needed for their original purpose.

4. The item requested is for replacement of a gymnasium to provide adequate facilities for physical conditioning and indoor intramural sports programs. The existing gym is deteriorated beyond economical repair with wooden structural members badly cracked.

5. The last item requested is for sound suppressors for the depot to control noise when jet engines are being worked on. This was a supplemental

request, sent after the original requests have been dispatched to the Congress, and the cost is estimated at $400,000.

The Air Force originally requested an additional $339,000 for 13,744 square yards of hazardous loading which the Department felt was necessary to support the U.S. Air Force airlift concept to move MINUTEMAN missiles and thier components from the assembly area to the SAC launching sites. Under questioning by members of the House Appropriations Subcommittee, General Curtin stated it was possible to defer the construction of the hazardous loading area to another year without jeopardizing the MINUTEMAN program. General Curtin says there are other facilities at Hill which can be used temporarily, and that the Air Force "could possibly get by 1 more year" without new facilities. Therefore the House cut the funds for the loading area.

I trust that you and other members will carefully question Air Force officials who come before you about this omission. I do not want to spend money before it is necessary on this program, but if there is the slightest doubt that delaying the construction of the hazardous loading area will in any way hinder full depot support of MINUTEMAN, the Senate should restore those funds. It should not be just a question of whether we "could possibly get by for one more year," but whether it is wise to try to do so.

Sincerely,

FRANK E. MOSS.

(The statement from Senator Bennett follows:)

STATEMENT BY SENATOR WALLACE F. BENNETT, OF UTAH, ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION BILL H.R. 10300 FOR FISCAL YEAR 1965

Mr. Chairman, I greatly appreciate your courtesy in permitting me to submit this statement to the Armed Services Committee in support of items in the military construction bill which are related to the State of Utah.

HILL AIR FORCE BASE

Hill Air Force Base located near Ogden, Utah, is one of the major installations operated by the Air Force Logistics Command. It has special importance to the military preparedness of our Nation because it is at this base where the MINUTEMAN missile is assembled and where overhaul and maintenance of this weapon is conducted. The Air Force has requested authorization of construction at Hill Air Force Base for fiscal year 1965 in the amount of $2,232,000. This would include renovation of several existing buildings and also construction of two new facilities.

MINUTEMAN SUPPORT FACILITIES

Air Force Plant 77, operated by Boeing Airplane Co., is located on Hill Air Force Base. This plant has the mission responsibility of assembling the various components and stages of the MINUTEMAN missile. After assembly and inspection, the missiles are then moved by air from Hill Air Force Base to one of the missile launching sites and placed in the underground silos on the ready for firing. Periodically, MINUTEMAN missiles will be returned to Hill Air Force Base to undergo a recycling inspection, maintenance, and quality testing.

HAZARDOUS LOADING FACILITY

In order to accommodate the C–133 aircraft used in airlifting these missiles, it has been necessary to construct special hazardous loading and unloading aprons with access taxiways. Consequently, the Air Force has requested authorization to proceed with construction of an addition 300-foot diameter loading apron with a 50 by 745 foot access taxiway during the next fiscal year. Its completion will insure that no delay will occur in moving MINUTEMAN missiles from the assembly line or storage igloos to the silo firing sites.

CONSTRUCTION TO SUPPORT F–4C AIRCRAFT

Hill Air Force Base has been given the support mission for maintenance and overhaul of all F–4C aircraft. The addition of this major new workload has necessitated the renovation of a number of existing facilities. Following is a

brief description of the remodeling which is being requested at Hill Air Force Base during fiscal year 1965:

Turbojet engine test cell

Authority is sought to convert test cell No. 10 located in permanent building 268 from a reciprocating engine cell to a tubojet engine cell capable of testing the J–79 engine of the F/RF–4C aircraft. No existing facilities are capable of testing these engines which have a thrust rating up to 30,000 pounds.

Communications and electronics shop

Conversion of bays A and B in building 104 is sought to provide for environmental control in accordance with clean room tolerances. Modification of this permanent, warehouse-type building will provide environmentally controlled space necessary to enable precision repair, overhaul, modification, and calibration of the fire control system of the F–4C aircraft. Approval of this project is imperative in order to insure that suitable space will be available to repair this sophisticated new weapon system.

Logistical facility depot

In order to provide logistical space to house the administrative and management personnel for the F4C aircraft mission and increased missile programs, authority is sought to convert four permanent brick warehouses to offices and support facilities. The buildings to be converted are warehouse Nos. 1222, 1223, 1224, and 1232. Each building measures 67 feet 5 inches by 201 feet 7 inches and contains 13,655 square feet. The alterations will consist of partitions, ceilings, floor coverings, restrooms, heating, lighting, ventilation, etc.

NEW BASE GYMNASIUM

Hill Air Force Base was activated shortly before World War II. With the outbreak of hostilities, many wooden barracks were constructed to house airmen. In the early 1940's a tempo-type wooden gymnasium was erected to provide for training and recreation of personnel. This antiquated gymnasium is still in use, but it is in poor condition and unsafe. Authority is sought to construct a new 16,500-square-foot gymnasium to meet the needs of airmen assigned to this installation.

CONCLUSION

Mr. Chairman, I believe all of these line items are amply supported by the justification submitted by the Air Force showing the reasons and need for this additional construction at Hill Air Force Base. I want to urge the committee to give careful consideration to these projects, and it is my sincere hope you will approve construction of these faciilties during this next fiscal year.

Thank you very much for permitting me to submit this statement concerning military construction projects in the State of Utah.

Senator STENNIS. You are not requesting this hazardous loading facility that the House denied?

Colonel SMITH. This is correct, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Do you mean the hazard has been removed or deferred? Why do you change your position?

Colonel SMITH. Sir, subsequent to the preparation of this program, looking at the number of missiles in the inventory and the phasing it will permit this facility to be deferred 1 more year at least.

Senator STENNIS. Look out, Colonel, the implication of that is that you didn't look close in the first place. I always like to believe you gentlemen have put your microscopes on all these items before you ever put them in the bill.

Colonel SMITH. Sir, I hope that you don't gain that inference really. The program itself is one of a continuing nature, and any time that we revise our force structures or deployments this will occur occasionally but not very often.

Senator STENNIS. You just changed the program to that extent at this installation; is that correct?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And you really don't need this item under that changed program?

Colonel SMITH. At the present time; that is correct, sir.

Senator STENNIS. It is for this year at least?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right. You are asking for all the other items you have listed here on page 42?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And this second item for $430,000 came in after the House acted, did it not?

Colonel SMITH. This is correct, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I think you had better cover that a little more closely.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir; at the present time they are having to operate with the F–101 aircraft on the apron outside of all the maintenance area in the inhabited areas. The noise levels from the aircraft when it is running up reach the 130 to 135 decibel level. Anything that is sustained over about 90 decibels can cause injury to the individuals in the immediate area. It is impossible to silence this equipment in that location without providing this hangar project that we have in here. The followon mission which is with the F–4-type aircraft has an equal if not greater requirements for this sound suppression, and these facilities will accommodate those aircraft.

Senator STENNIS. Why didn't you know that in the beginning? Why didn't you ask for it to start with?

Colonel SMITH. Throughout our program of sound suppression, sir, we have been doing a lot of research and development and there has been a continuing program. We are getting higher thrust and higher decibel noise levels from the engines. It has reached the stage where in these certain areas we have to provide additional sound suppression in order to safeguard personnel. This becomes equally critical with the assignment of the F–4C maintenance workload at Hill Air Force Base.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Now there is more here. This is connected in some way with MINUTEMAN?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That is put up out from Hill, isn't it, the Air Force base, which you service and carry the load?

Colonel SMITH. There will be a special repair facility for the F–4 aircraft there as well as the MINUTEMAN.

Senator STENNIS. This is called what, the Hill Range?

Colonel SMITH. The Hill Air Force Range is associated with the missile workload; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Is this one that is already completed and ready to go? Is it operational?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir; the Hill Air Force Range was authorized in about fiscal year 1962, I believe, or 1963, and is operational today.

Senator STENNIS. How much construction funds do you have in this bill for the MINUTEMAN installation at this time, just in round numbers?

Colonel SMITH. I can furnish that in closed session, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Where are those locations, up on the border?

Colonel REILLY. Sir, these funds are to initiate construction in the 1965 time period for an additional squadron of MINUTEMAN. The location of that squadron has not yet been selected. It may be co-located with one of the existing wings.

It will be a squadron similar to that we are constructing at Grand Forks at the present time. Our studies are nearing completion as to just where we will put this squadron. To answer your question precisely, we will get 50 additional MINUTEMEN in the program.

Senator STENNIS. This is such an old program it looks like you could tell the Congress now where you are going to put them before you ask for the money. You know when your program was new we just handed out everything you asked for.

But I will be asked a lot of questions about this.

Colonel REILLY. Yes, sir.

General CURTIN. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate your position.

Senator STENNIS. I know you are not waiting until after the election to decide.

General CURTIN. No, sir; could we take up the aspects of this in the closed session, Mr. Chairman?

Senator STENNIS. All right, come back to it. Put a star on that one, Mr. Clerk. I have already been getting letters about where this thing is going to be located.

General CURTIN. Right, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I am interested in what the Air Force judgment may be. All right, let's proceed.

KELLY AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir; the next items are on page 48 for Kelly Air Force Base and we are asking $1,282,000 for six items.

The first item is for replacement of a control tower to assure safety of flight. The existing tower constructed in 1940 is too small to accommodate the new electronic equipment needed to control the aircraft traffic.

The second item is the first repetitive item for maintenance docks. We have 15 of these in the program at an estimated cost of $8,502,000. These provide cover for the aircraft while they are undergoing maintenance on the various bases. This will provide two aircraft shelters to protect the interior of the aircraft from the weather during maintenance activities.

The aircraft at this location has a top-opening canopy which must be open for ingress for maintenance. These shelters will provide coverage during inclement weather and during normal maintenance procedures.

The third item is for alteration of a building for a plating shop and is required to expand the present metal plating operation used in repair of aircraft parts. The present plating shop provides slightly more than 50 percent of the space required for the production operation.

The next item is a repetitive item also. It is the first of three that we have for providing depot warehousing. This item will cost $723,000 for the three at Robins, Kelly, and Marietta. This specific item improves the lighting within the maintenance area or within the warehouse itself.

The next item is a repetitive item, the third of eight for the logistic management space at this location, and will support the comptroller functions. This project wil permit the comptroller personnel to be located in one area and will eliminate the present overcrowded condition.

The last item is also a repetitive item and will provide air conditioning for the airmen's dormitory. This is the second project of 22 that we have in the program for altering and improving the airmen dorm capability.

Senator STENNIS. I notice you have an alterations program there. Is that in the economy program you have?

Colonel SMITH. Where at all possible, and the physical structure of the facility permits it, we will alter it at a lesser cost than trying to provide new, sir.

Senator STENNIS. This maintenance now for the aircraft, $141,000, and repair shop base, is there any connection between those?

Colonel SMITH. There is.

Senator STENNIS. Is this repair for the vehicles?

Colonel SMITH. The repair shop that we are speaking of here is in reference to metal plating on aircraft engine parts and aircraft predominantly. The maintenance dock itself is specifically for aircraft use. Any metal processing that you would want or metal plating that you would want to accomplish of course could be accomplished within this repair shop.

Senator STENNIS. You asked for the restoration of this tower control item didn't you, $197,000?

Mr. GIBBENS. No, sir, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. You didn't?

Mr. GIBBENS. We would not reclama the control tower for this year.

Senator STENNIS. I thought you said you wanted it?

Colonel SMITH. It is a requirement, sir, but when we tried to fit everything in, we had to place it in a lower priority at the present time.

Senator STENNIS. All right, just so we get the record straight.

Anything else, Mr. Clerk?

Mr. NEASE. No.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

MARIETTA AIR FORCE BASE, PA.

Colonel SMITH. The next item is at Marietta, page 55, this is a repetitive item for improving the warehouse buildings at Marietta. During the winter months very low temperatures in the unheated warehouses create personnel problems and difficult working conditions.

Senator STENNIS. You mean it is too cold in these buildings to carry on the work?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. The temperatures in this locality get down to 4 degrees in the winter time, and about 300 people operate within this warehouse structure. Marietta is a warehouse depot. This is the primary purpose. This has existed for some time. We have proposed to correct this and we feel today is the appropriate time to provide heat at least in two of these warehouses.

Senator STENNIS. And it will cost $273,000 just to heat a warehouse?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What are you going to heat it with—oil, gas, coal, or what?

Colonel SMITH. One of the large items, of course, is having to provide for the boilers and the handling equipment. They are coal-fired furnaces, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

McCLELLAN AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

Colonel SMITH. McClellan Air Force Base, page 57. We are requesting six items for a total cost of $2,045,000. The first item provides for stabilization of taxiway shoulders and is required to prevent soil at the edges of the taxiways from being blown away by the jet aircraft engine blast. This loose rock and soil in unstabilized areas can also be drawn into jet engines which cause engine damage.

The second item is for alteration of the aircom relay center to provied physical security in restricted areas. This will provide us with better security control to the essential operational function.

The next item is a repetitive item for ground support equipment space. It is the first of seven that we have in the program, and is needed to provide soundproofed engine runup cubicles for testing gas turbine engines after the depot overhaul. These engines are now tested out in the open without sound suppression, and the high intensity noise levels are causing discomfort and possible injury to the operators that work in the adjoining areas.

The next item is a regional environmental health laboratory. It is one of the repetitive items. It is the first of three that we have in the program. This item provides for replacement of the existing substandard facility. The facility supports 23 Western States. It performs tests of chemical toxicants, bioassay evaluations of working environments, collection and analysis of samples associated with accidents and disasters. This laboratory function is now located in a substandard wood frame building that does not provide the conditions necessary for precision equipment and the laboratory devices.

The next item is a repetitive item, the first of two for an automatic data processing facility. The existing functions are in widely dispersed locations.

This consolidation will permit proper control over the planning and utilization of the equipment.

The last item is another repetitive item that we previously had covered. It is the fourth of eight and will provide adequate logistical management space at this location. The existing facilities are mobilization troop-type facilities, open-bay warehouse and converted warehouse facilities with inadequate lighting, ventilation, and restroom facilities. We will alter an existing permanent warehouse facility to accommodate this.

Senator STENNIS. Is that similar to Brookley Field?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Page 61, regional environmental health laboratory; that is not a hospital, is it?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. No, sir, Mr. Chairman. This is a laboratory in support of the occupational health program. This is the type sup-

port capability we need for our occupational health medical officers, our preventive medical health officers or the public health type officers, and our sanitary and industrial hygiene engineers.

These are the programs we conduct to insure that the working environment of all the military and the civilian employees is safe. As Colonel Smith pointed out, we do atmospheric sampling of any of our shop areas or maintenance areas where we are going to be using any solvents that might have a toxicity which would be dangerous to the workers.

We monitor and we actually sample body fluids, we analyze them to see what the exposure of the individual has been on his job, so it is strictly a preventive medicine or public health type activity.

Senator STENNIS. You have two of these, I believe.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir. Mr. Chairman, actually Colonel Smith referred to three types of dispensaries we have that don't really fit into the patient treatment category. The other two in the bill, one is at Edwards, which is a similar type activity in the preventive aviation medicine area, and I believe the other one is an air-conditioning project. But as far as this particular capability, sir, we have two of them in the United States, this one at McClellan and one at Kelly and they service the entire Air Force worldwide.

Senator STENNIS. Does the Army have any?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. The Army has a similar type capability in their area laboratory. Their work is concentrated in their laboratory at Edgewood Arsenal here in Maryland. They do all of their servicing of their capability at one laboratory. We do ours out of two laboratories.

I might point out, sir, that this is the type capability that is very rare. We use highly trained chemists, engineers, and medical officers, and we also use very modern equipment in the way of laboratory equipment to do our analysis.

The work loads fully substantiate the three capabilities as far as the Army-Air Force go. The Navy operates a similar type capability again doing direct support to their own activities. The workload is sufficient to justify all of the activities.

Senator STENNIS. Why didn't you put all yours in one, as they did.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. We find, sir, that geographically it is better for us to serve ours on a geographical basis from a shipping of the samples point of view, our maintenance workers are located at our main or large logistic command type operations. We have them in California and in the West, so our McClellan laboratory services the entire western part of the United States.

By concentrating one at Kelly, Tex., we are able to take care of the eastern portion of the United States. We find from a shipping point of view and from providing consultant services and from providing field services it is more economical to operate out of two locations.

Senator STENNIS. Well, I don't see why one system should be different from yours and the Army's or the Navy's. You should have a joint program.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. The type of personnel and type workloads we are dealing with you need the same people to do the same type of workload. The Army—I am really not an expert in their area but their type of operations and their occupational health hazards apparently lend themselves to that type operation better than ours.

Senator STENNIS. All right, anything else, Colonel Smith, on that?

Colonel SMITH. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. On page 62, what about some savings? What do you have on savings that might come as a result of this project.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. In reference to this, it is our best estimate that we can save up to about $114,000 a year in consolidating this facility, and this comes about by more effective use of personnel, in the planning, elemination of lost time due to split operation and effective use of the equipment.

Senator STENNIS. I don't understand a thing about your data processing program at all, but if you save as much as some estimates say, I don't know how many we would have had in the service by now if data processing hadn't come along.

Colonel SMITH. As we have gone to the use of computers and the automatic electronic means of handling large statistical loads and plans, this equipment is expensive, and if you can eliminate just one piece of this by it all being located in one area, it represents a sizable savings per year.

Senator STENNIS. All right, the next series of items.

NEWARK AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir; Newark Air Force Station on page 64. We are requesting $3,460,000 for five items. The first item is for alteration of space in the main plant building to provide environmentally controlled areas for the maintenance of inertial guidance systems and their components. The existing space is insufficient to support the added workload that has come about by the assignment of the F–4C inertial guidance aircraft systems.

The second item is a repetitive item. It is the first of three for precision measurement equipment laboratories. By alteration of the basement area in this main plant building at Newark, we will provide environmentally controlled space for the calibration and adjustment of precision instruments and tools used in the depot overhaul of the inertial guidance systems.

Senator STENNIS. How many of the inertial guidance facilities do we have?

Colonel SMITH. We have just this one, sir, at Newark. We have consolidated all of our workload into this area.

Senator STENNIS. You mean you don't have any others in the whole Air Force?

Colonel SMITH. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I thought we had a good deal of this 2 years ago.

Colonel SMITH. In the precision measurement equipment now we do have this requirement at various locations, but as specifically tailored to the inertial guidance system itself; no, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What could you do? Is that where you bring them in to have them checked out in some way?

Colonel SMITH. And any failures corrected and returned to the operational status; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. So for the whole Air Force, you have one of these facilities. You are just going to have one.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And it will be located here at Newark Airbase?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Colonel SMITH. The next item will provide for logistical management facilities and is one of the repetitive items we previously spoke of to provide personnel with adequate working space, and the fourth item provides for an addition to the existing restaurant to provide additional seating capacity in the cafeteria. The only other eating facilities are off base at a small town of Heath or in the city of Newark which is about 4 miles from the location.

The last item provides for an automobile parking lot. Insufficient parking space exists now. Commercial transportation is lacking and without this project the parking situation is becoming critical. Newark Air Force Station has been built up in accordance with the time phasing of the requirements for the repair of the inertial guidance system which is its mission, and as we have been going forward we have been getting more personnel on board to handle the workload. This is now what has caused us to be short particularly in these two support areas of restaurant facilities and parking area. We did lose the restaurant and parking facility in the House Armed Services Committee, but they are definite requirements.

Senator STENNIS. You are asking for them to be restored?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Nease says they are not on the list that you gave us.

Mr. GIBBENS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to philosophize a little bit on this if I may.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Mr. GIBBENS. The House did cut us in quite a few items here, somewhere around $12 or $13 million, I believe. The House also put some additional facilities in the program, approximately $16 million for the Air Academy alone. There were other items——

Senator STENNIS. They put in that much that wasn't requested?

Mr. GIBBENS. We were in favor of it, sir. It was not in the original bill. Let us state it in this fashion. Along with this addition and a few other items that we felt were real urgent that we wanted to get in, plus some that had come up late, we were then faced with the decision of trying to determine which ones to put in the appropriations bill.

When we selected the items for the appropriations bill, it meant that practically all of the items that the House cut out with the exception of the Sudden Ranch and the USAFE items that we mentioned before, would not be reclamaed on the basis that they would be unfunded this year. So taking the stand that the Armed Services Committees had in the past few years that any authorization which we requested should also have funds requested against it, we cannot say that we are pointing toward retaining these items in the authorization program. We cannot fund them this year under the present situation.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Mr. GIBBENS. We would like to have the authorization, sure, but we understand the feeling of the committee.

Senator STENNIS. Which do you want? Do you want them in the bill or out of the bill?

Mr. GIBBENS. We would like to have the authorization, but we cannot promise the committee that they will be funded this year.

Senator STENNIS. You didn't put them on the list. We asked you to give us a list of the things you wanted back in the bill. You didn't put these items on, did you?

Mr. GIBBENS. No, sir. The reason they were not on the list, sir, was because we could not guarantee that they would be funded.

Senator STENNIS. Your written request is that they not be included and your oral request is that they be included. That is about what it amounts to.

Mr. GIBBENS. I am working on a little different ground rule there, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I know. I am not talking to you personally. You are with the Department of Defense.

Mr. GIBBENS. No, sir, I am with the Air Force.

Senator STENNIS. Oh, my goodness, I didn't know we had a difference between the Department of Defense and the Air Force. If the Air Force can't agree with itself, why I don't believe the committee can work it out.

Mr. GIBBENS. Sir, I don't believe there is any disagreement. I was merely explaining why we were not asking for these items.

Senator STENNIS. I appreciate your explanation, but gentlemen, you have to make a decision here one way or the other. We can't decide between different philosophies. I know there is a competition between items.

Mr. GIBBENS. That is correct, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You came in with this Air Academy request. The President wouldn't let you raise the ceiling so you just tried to crowd in as much as you could. That is natural. But we don't have time or a chance to really weigh these things. You have had them for a year and you have weighed them as best you could. We have to ask you now to make a choice between items.

Mr. GIBBENS. Yes, sir. Mr. Chairman, a choice has been made. The items that we told you we would not reclama are these items, and we are not reclamaing.

Senator STENNIS. That is your position then?

Mr. GIBBENS. I was merely trying to explain our position on it.

Senator STENNIS. All right, no request by the Air Force for including this item, the restaurant and parking vehicles item.

Mr. GIBBENS. That is correct, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Let's go to the next one.

NORTON AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

Colonel SMITH. Next is Norton Air Force Base, page 70. We are requesting three items at a total cost of $2,146,000. The first item is a repetitive item, the first of five for approach lighting systems.

The total cost of all five projects is $1,614,000.

Senator STENNIS. You are on what page?

Colonel SMITH. Page 70, at Norton Air Force Base.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Colonel SMITH. This approach lighting system for the instrument runway will provide 1,800 feet of a standard lighting set complete

with strobe beacons. New lights will allow the pilots to see the runway approach better during night and inclement weather, and contribute to flight safety.

The second item is a repetitive item again. It is the second of three for the occupational health and military dispensary that Colonel Carmichael was speaking of a moment ago.

The last item is a repetitive item. It is the first of 20 to provide for officers' quarters. This item provides for construction of 56 bachelor officers' quarters and is needed to house the permanently assigned officers at this base and to alleviate the present overcrowding. The off-base accommodations are expensive and they cause a hardship on the operation.

Senator STENNIS. Is this lighting approach a safety item?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir; it is a flight safety item that permits pilots during inclement weather and hours of darkness to line up on the runway and gage their approach accordingly.

It is standard throughout the Air Force.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Colonel SMITH. And FAA.

Senator STENNIS. That second item, Colonel Carmichael, requires an explanation here I think. You have a setup there with Norton—Norton and March. Your hospitalization is over at March, isn't it?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. That is correct, Mr. Chairman. We did a survey of the entire area of the Long Beach, March and Norton area, and it was decided that the area hospital or the long-term care as you referred to earlier, Senator Stennis, would be located at Long Beach by the Navy. It was decided that at March Air Force Base we would provide a base level capability to include the inpatient care of both March and Norton Air Force Bases. At the same time it was decided that we would provide for Norton a military dispensary and also an occupational health dispensary.

This is not, sir, a laboratory as I described for McClellan. This is strictly an occupational health dispensary in which we have a two-fold capability. We do our military outpatient care. We also do all civilian employees' health physicals and followup examinations during their employment with us. We also give them emergency care as provided for under the law. So this is a very large dispensary which provides outpatient care and emergency care.

Senator STENNIS. Who are you going to take care of these and how many? Do you mean civilian employees, for one?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. We are going to take care of approximately 9,865 military and their dependents on an outpatient care basis.

We have approximately 8,500 civilian employees. These are the people that are actually working on Norton Air Force Base. We give them all a preemployment physical examination. Those that are going to be working in a hazardous area, and by hazardous we mean exposure to a toxic chemical or noise as was defined earlier, where you are above 90 to 95 decibels working environment, we do follow-up physical examinations depending on the type environment they are working in.

If it is from a toxic point of view, we would do a followup physical where we have the doctor examination and biological sampling and analysis. If it is a noise, we do followup audiogram. So we do quite

an extensive occupational and preventive health program out at this facility for both military and civilian.

Senator STENNIS. For all these people you have to take care of, examine and so on, including civilian employees, do you have your own medical staff, the Air Force medical staff, to do that?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. We employ civilian medical officers, sir, to do the civilian side except for emergency care, of course, for which we use all of our medical staff.

Senator STENNIS. I was just going to ask that question. Why would you keep doctors in the service to do all that?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. No, sir; we use civilian physicians, sir, civilian employees themselves, and they are full-time employees and operate our occupational health dispensary as civilian employees.

Senator STENNIS. You just afford the quarters where the examination is to be done; is that right?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. We do, and then by combining it with our military, we get joint use of all the ancillary facilities, the X-ray, the laboratory, and the emergency room which we use jointly of course.

Senator STENNIS. I believe you said there are 8,000 civilians and 9,000 in round numbers for the military.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. In this one facility here.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. In this one facility, yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And you can't use this space that has already been provided over at March?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Not for this type care, sir. Our time lost would be excessive in getting the people over to the medical service. It is cheaper to provide the medical service where the people are.

Senator STENNIS. I don't know what these distances are. It may be much farther to Long Beach.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Long Beach, sir, is for long-term care where you would actually evacuate the man. It is not feasible to try to get him direct care from that distance.

Senator STENNIS. Is Norton near Long Beach?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. No, sir, it is a good way from Long Beach.

Senator STENNIS. I don't know the distance. All right if there is nothing else we will pass to the next group.

OLMSTED AIR FORCE BASE, PA.

Colonel SMITH. Olmsted Air Force Base, page 74. We are requesting five items at a total cost of $2,969,000. The first item provides alteration of existing maintenance space to provide environmentally controlled area needed to maintain, overhaul, and repair the guided air rockets in the Falcon missile systems and components. No existing space is suitable for this function at the present time.

The second item is for the communications and electronics shop, and will provide, by altering an existing building, an environmentally controlled clean room facility essential to the proper repair and calibration of electronic systems and their components. The existing facilities are too small to handle the increased workload imposed by the electronic system requiring overhaul.

The next item is a repetitive item, the second of three; I beg your pardon, the last one of two that we had for the automatic data process-

ing facility, and by altering existing space within a permanent warehouse building, we can then accommodate the computers, programers, and the other supporting personnel.

The next item is the sixth of eight repetitive items for providing additional logistics management space and this will improve the lighting, heating, and ventilation within the area for the management personnel. The last item is for the second of 10 repetitive items for a small chapel.

This will replace one that was built in 1942 and is required to meet the religious needs of the Air Force personnel and their dependents at Olmsted.

Senator STENNIS. Going back to this logistical facility, is that comparable to previous items?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir; and the cost is approximately the same; by the alteration of existing brick warehousing for administrative management personnel.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

ROBINS AIR FORCE BASE, GA.

Colonel SMITH. The next items are on page 80, Robins Air Force Base. We are requesting five line items for $4,454,000. The first of these is for construction of an aircraft metal treatment facility. This is to apply acrylic nitrocellulose lacquer to the nonclad areas of aircraft under controlled environmental conditions. Without this facility proper bond of finished treatments cannot be assured.

The second item is for alteration of a depot hanger to increase the door height to permit the tail of the C–141 aircraft to enter the hangar.

The base is prime for repair of the C–141, and covered hangar space is essential to the operation.

The next item is the first repetitive item for maintenance apron lighting. We have 20 of these in the program at a total cost of $3,202,000. We had two previous increments of this in the fiscal year 1962 and fiscal year 1963 program.

We deferred 1 year of putting in additional item to be sure that this was proving successful. We in the Air Force feel it is highly successful for mission accomplishment. It enables the maintenance personnel and aircrew personnel to accomplish their work without the restrictions imposed by total darkness.

It facilitates the movement and operation of the aircraft for fueling, defueling, and also the movement of the aircraft with a higher degree of safety during the hours of darkness. This of course contributes or complements our operational alert program.

The next item is also a repetitive item. This improves the light within three warehouses at this location. The last item is also a repetitive item—providing a 60-bed hospital and associated clinic with 14 operating dental rooms. This new facility will replace an existing wood frame hospital which was constructed in 1942. The existing deteriorated buildings will be torn down upon completion of this new hospital.

Senator STENNIS. All right, Colonel Carmichael, we will ask you to give us some more on this medical facility. Is this what we used to call a hospital and it has these added features so you call it a composite?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir. Mr. Chairman, this is a very badly needed facility. The existing World War II temporary construction is in exceptionally poor condition. In addition to its obvious disadvantage of a functional layout which I described earlier, it is spread out over many, many blocks. Our problems at Robins have been difficult. Our workload has increased. We have been in a status of attempting to replace this facility. Consequently our existing facility hasn't been altered in a major way. Our workload has increased. We have a very critical need for this facility and we hope to get it replaced in the very near future.

Senator STENNIS. Is this the first year you have asked for it?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. We have attempted to program Robins before. Last year we programed it, and it was reduced to a dispensary under the philosophy then that the dependent medical care could be provided for in the civilian facilities in Macon and Warner Robins. Upon resurvey, a very recent survey, it was found that the local civilian medical facilities cannot provide this care. Therefore, we have been authorized to proceed with a complete facility, which includes dependent care.

Senator STENNIS. What is the situation here now with reference to those percentages, in round numbers, of course?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. In round numbers, sir, the 50 percent holds pretty well. Actually, we are projecting. If you would like an example, using this as an example, Mr. Chairman, we are projecting that our Air Force military will be 14. I am talking average daily patient load, and I will give you the total and then at the end I will translate it to beds required.

We estimate that we will have on an average of 14 Air Force patients in the hospital at any one day. We will have three Army. We will have 20 dependents of our Air Force personnel. We will have five Army dependents, and we will have two Navy dependents. This gives us a total average day patient load of 44.

Now, as you know, sir, we need more beds than the number of patients for dispersion purposes; where you have a contagious disease, you put it into a two-bed room, you lose that second bed.

So to give us flexibility for both types of disease, types of patient and sexes, we need a dispersion factor, and in this case a 15-bed dispersion factor thus gives us a total bed requirement of 59. As you will see, sir, it is about a 50–50 breakout. Again we have deleted the retired and their dependents from this projection. We are experiencing some workload from the retired and their dependents in the area, but they have not been included in this projection.

Senator STENNIS. This again is taking them on an available-space basis?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir; and after we build the new facility as you can tell, sir, if our estimates are accurate, we will have very little capability for providing inpatient care for our retired and their dependents.

Senator STENNIS. Did you say you are going to have an average caseload of so much that you will have to provide additional bed space to take care of the retirees. Can you give some illustration on that?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. What I was saying, sir, is that, of course, we project our bed requirements as anyone has to do. We estimate what our requirements are going to be based on our experience.

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. And the size of our population to be served. We are basing our estimate on our experience and on the military population served. What I said was that if our experience is valid for our future workloads, that on a day-to-day basis we will have very little excess capability to give permissive care.

Senator STENNIS. But you have got to build space for your probable maximum.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. No, sir; average.

Senator STENNIS. You do not expect to keep it full all the time.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. We build for our average workload, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Average?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir; and we find that on an average we will be using—we will have 44 to 45 patients in bed on any given day in this facility.

Senator STENNIS. And how many beds are you going to have in it?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. We will have 60 beds, the others being for dispersion purposes.

Senator STENNIS. What was it you said about the communicable diseases?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir. What I was referring to there, sir, is where we have say a female patient, we obviously can only put females in the room with her. This results, sometimes, where you have to waste a bed, you might say. We also have a contagious case, we can't mix a contagious case with a surgical case. Therefore we lose a bed or two there.

Senator STENNIS. That is the way I understood it. All right, you have made it clear. I don't see how you have been getting along there at all, sir.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. It hasn't been easy, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The Air Force is not trying to get in on the poverty program now. The way you describe your existing hospitals, I think perhaps you are trying to come in that door, too, Colonel.

All right, next item, gentlemen.

TINKER AIR FORCE BASE, OKLA.

Colonel SMITH. Tinker Air Force Base, page 85. We have nine line items at a total cost of $3,412,000. The first item is for construction of a thousand-foot overrun at the south end of the primary runway, and it is required to provide an emergency safety area to prevent damage to aircraft that undershoot or overshoot on landing.

The second item is a repetitive item and it is the first of three that we have to provide for blast defectors. These are needed to protect the apron shoulders, personnel, and vehicles that travel behind jet aircraft when they are running up.

The next item is the first repetitive item for hydrants that we have in the program, and there are six of these projects. This item provides aircraft hydrant refueling and defueling on the apron and is

required to provide rapid refueling for large fuel consuming jet transport aircraft operated by MATS. Without this item refueling would require excessive time and require additional refueling trucks and personnel.

The fourth item is for the replacement of a communications transmitter and is required to eliminate telephone toll charges, reduce the maintenance to a substandard building, and reduce 10 acres of land that supports only this activity.

The next item is the repetitive item for approach lighting that we referred to previously. It is the second of five, and it will provide increased accuracy and safety during landing and takeoff at the airfield.

The next item is a repetitive item, the first of three for an airfreight terminal to accommodate increased material-handling requirements that are generated by modern high-speed large cargo carrying aircraft. In each one of these locations the airfreight terminal is trying to keep pace with increased aircraft freight requirements.

The seventh item is for alteration of a maintenance depot hangar and will provide necessary electrical power required to operate equipment to overhaul and repair the fire control systems, navigational systems, and the other electronic systems to the B–52 aircraft.

Presently they are having to operate gasoline-driven generators within the facility. The eighth item is another repetitive item, the first of six that will provide for maintenance control space by altering the lean-to to an existing hangar.

A second floor will be constructed providing sufficient space to permit vacating temporary space that is now located on the hangar floor. This hangar floorspace is required for maintenance work with the new aircraft that are coming in.

The last item is another repetitive item that provides the logistical management support facility at this location where they are responsible for managing about a $2.9 million annual program. The space will accommodate 1,150 people engaged in procurement and shipping and maintenance operations at that location.

I am sorry; $2.9 billion effort.

Senator STENNIS. I have been there and it is a wonderful setup. I was there when one of the most efficient men I have ever dealt with was the commanding officer.

That was 10 years ago. All right; anything more? If not, the next one.

WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE

Colonel SMITH. We have then at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, page 95, seven line items costing $6,967,000. The first one is a repetitive item for a fuel dispensing system on the apron to permit rapid refueling and defueling of large fuel consuming aircraft. The second item is for a facility to conduct research and testing on optical systems.

The third item is to provide a facility with the environment necessary for the development of the aerospace electronics systems, and we would prefer to talk to both of those items later if we could.

The fourth item is for the conversion of existing warehouse space to provide for base accounting and dispersion center. It is logistics management space and is one of the previously identified repetitive items for providing adequate management space for personnel.

The fifth item is also a repetitive item to alter airmen's dormitories and provide adequate living accommodations for personnel.

The next item is a repetitive item for a base chapel and an annex. It is the third of 10 and it will provide additional capability for the religious worship, education, and organizational meetings for the 1,800 Air Force families that reside in the housing area. Eighty-five percent of the families in the base quarters reside in this one area.

The last item is a repetitive item for a base theater. This will accommodate some 7,000 personnel and their families. The former theater is a World War II wooden building which has now been declared unsafe and is unusable for this operation.

The House Armed Services Committee did not see favorably on the chapel and the theater. The airmen's dormitory, as we were doing engineering analysis on it, and looking at it real closely, has proven to be structurally unsound and does not really warrant expenditure on it. We are going to come in, I think next year, for a new one in this instance.

Senator STENNIS. You want to take this one out?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND

ARNOLD ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT CENTER, TENNESSEE

Colonel SMITH. The next program is for the Air Force Systems Command, Arnold Engineering Development Center, on page 105.

We are requesting three items at this location, totaling $883,000. The first item provides a facility for the preparation of large rocket motors prior to installation and testing within the test cells. The existing rocket preparations areas which are operating at full capacity, cannot accommodate the increased rocket motor workload, and are not of sufficient size to accommodate these large solid rocket motors.

The second item provides engineering laboratory space for data analysis interpretation, planning, programing, and engineering in support of increased workload in the engine test cell J–4 and J–5.

The last item is the first repetitive item for igloo storage. It is the first of four, and will provide adequate storage for large solid propellant rocket engines being developed and scheduled for testing at this location.

Senator STENNIS. You have a lot of authorized and funded items down there that you haven't built yet or haven't finished, at least $60 million worth.

Colonel SMITH. Yes. We have very large increments down there that we don't have completely closed out. They are items that were authorized, such as your propulsion wind tunnel, your gas dynamics facility, both of these in the $5 to $10 million category, a propulsion engine altitude test cell that was $11 million, an aerospace environmental chamber that is $14 million. These are all progressing very satisfactorily, however.

General CURTIN. The items are not transferred to inventory, Mr. Chairman, until they are physically and financially complete. Therefore the construction could be essentially complete, but it would have to be carried in this total as not yet in inventory.

Senator STENNIS. I understand. Well, how badly do you need this engineering laboratory? That is another half million dollars. I have been down there, and I declare, it looks to me as if you have everything there you could think of.

Colonel SMITH. This is developed as a result of our increased load in our J–4 and J–5 test stands that are now nearing completion, and the engineering backup that goes with preparing items for test within these.

There will be 142 people working within this facility. The presently are operating with about 71 square feet per person. These are technical and trained engineers. We feel it is a real valid item.

Senator STENNIS. All right, go to your next group.

BROOKS AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Colonel SMITH. Brooks Air Force Base, on page 109, we are requesting four items at a total cost of $1,771,000. The first item is the first repetitive item for a fire station that we have in the program. All of these are trying to provide a structurally adequate facility that is compatible with the new firefighting equipment.

It will permit consolidation of our firefighting equipment into one location, and will, of course, then permit dual manning of the operation and reduction to the minimum number of personnel. This item that we are requesting here is to replace the structurally unsound wooden hangar that was built in 1917, and is now being used as a fire station.

The second item that we are requesting is for adequate laboratory space for the design and development of new reliable instruments and techniques for measuring human performance and vital organ functions during various flights.

Space in the medical science building that is presently being used is only about one-third the size that is required, and it cannot be expanded, and also is needed for its medical science function.

The next item provides adequate space for 346 personnel who control and support the aerospace medical division. The functions are presently being performed in six temporary, poorly ventilated, wood-frame buildings that were constructed from 1927 to 1941, and they will be disposed of upon completion of this facility.

The last item is another repetitive item for the dining hall to provide acceptable dining conditions for the airmen personnel. The alteration will upgrade the facility to provide suitable eating capacity.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next group.

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

Colonel SMITH. Edwards Air Force Base, on page 114, we are requesting three items at $6,594,000. The first project will provide two test cells which will give the Air Force the capability to conduct exploratory development testing of high-performance solid and liquid toxic propellents, and rocket engines for operation in high altitude environments. The facilities for testing under altitude conditions of high toxic large-scale propulsion systems do not exist today.

The next item is one of the repetitive items for the prevention——

Senator STENNIS. Wait a minute. Let's not leave that big one too quickly.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Tell us something more about this. We have so many of these programs. You want to build a new $5.7 million laboratory here to do what now?

Colonel SMITH. Sir, Edwards Air Force Base and the Air Force has an assigned mission of doing propulsion research in engines, and that is where this function is performed, at Edwards.

Senator STENNIS. What kind of engines, for what?

Colonel SMITH. These are rocket engines, all propulsion systems.

Colonel VILLONE. In 1959, Mr. Chairman, the Air Force moved all of its rocket propulsion laboratory capabiilty to the Edwards Air Force Base location. We now have a centrally managed research and development of the rocket engine laboratory. The objective is to provide higher thrust, better reliability, and better performance to meet our military missions.

Senator STENNIS. Of course they are not the big rockets like Space has.

Colonel VILLONE. These are to meet military missions, sir, engines such as the TITAN III, rocket propulsion and so on. As we have progressed in developing rockets, we have found that there are chemical combinations which give us certain advantages.

Some of these chemical combinations are highly toxic. In other instances the exhaust products resulting from combustion of these combinations are toxic and dangerous to humans.

This facility, which we are discussing now, will enable us to test engines using these toxic chemicals, be able to test them under altitude conditions, and be able to contain the exhaust products which are dangerous to humans, and dispose of them in a proper manner.

Senator STENNIS. Who else is running tests like this; not the Army?

Colonel VILLONE. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Does the Navy have any program along this line?

Colonel VILLONE. Sir, the objectives we are talking about are to meet the space missions of the Department of Defense, and the Air Force is the executive agent for this space work. So we are discussing the development of engines that will be used where we would ignite the engine at altitude or use the engine to position a satellite in orbit. We are not discussing such things as a rocket engine for an HONEST JOHN missile or something like that.

Senator STENNIS. It seems to me like you would have a tremendous resource this way, than NASA would, not only in equipment and laboratories, but scientists, too.

Colonel VILLONE. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Are you getting off on a separate physical setup and everything?

Colonel VILLONE. Sir, I personally participated in the coordination of the technical facilities programs between the Department of Defense and NASA as it pertains to the 1965 program and other prior programs. NASA is not planning or programing any facilities to do exploratory development work of the type which we are discussing here. They will use the information and the results of the experi-

ments which we perform here, and apply them to their missions as they see fit. There is no duplication.

Senator STENNIS. All right; is there anything further you wish to say?

Colonel VILLONE. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Colonel, do you have anything further on that?

Colonel SMITH. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Nease?

Mr. NEASE. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Will this put you in business now? You won't have to have another one next year?

Colonel VILLONE. This will meet our requirement to do this exploratory development work using toxic chemicals in rocket propulsion, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And this is right on the Edwards Air Force Base?

Colonel VILLONE. Yes, sir; at the rocket propulsion laboratory site.

Senator STENNIS. How many new employees will this require?

Colonel VILLONE. Sir?

Senator STENNIS. How many new employees, civilian employees, will this require?

Colonel VILLONE. This will not require new civilian employees, sir. This will merely give us a capability to test our engines of the type which we have developed.

Senator STENNIS. You won't have to employ new people to put in this laboratory when you get it?

Colonel VILLONE. No, sir. This is a test stand. It may help to show you this.

Senator STENNIS. You are carrying on this testing somewhere now, aren't you? This is work you are doing now someplace?

Colonel VILLONE. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Don't you have to carry on testing for the developments you have already made?

Colonel VILLONE. Yes, sir; but we are just now developing small engines using these toxic chemicals. We propose to fabricate them in a large size to determine whether or not this is feasible in a large size, about 50,000 pounds thrust. That is what this is designed to meet, this type of testing.

We are testing an engine in a stand here. We contain the exhaust products, put them through here, through a machine which we call a scrubber, essentially a means of removing the toxic exhaust products.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have to have a separate laboratory or test center for this because of the nature of the fuels?

Colonel VILLONE. Yes, sir; that is primarily the problem to which we are addressing ourselves, to be able to contain the products so that they are not endangering the personnel, and also test it under conditions similar to that which you would encounter in actual use; in other words, at altitudes of 100,000 or 120,000 feet.

Senator STENNIS. You simulate all of this?

Colonel VILLONE. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right; thank you.

Next set of items, please.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. The second item at Edwards Air Force Base is to provide an adequate facility for preventive aviation and occupational medicine, and to be located in the industrial area of the base.

Currently non-medical-type space and scattered facilities are being utilized. The third item will provide for an adequate 8-mile, two-lane road to the base. The existing road is narrow, rough, and hazardous, and inadequate for the volume of traffic that it experiences.

Senator STENNIS. All right; next item.

EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

Colonel SMITH. Eglin Air Force Base, page 118, we are requesting 11 items at a cost of $1,726,000. Nine of these projects, totaling $1,346,000, are in support of the tactical fighter mission that is assigned to this base.

The first item is the first of five repetitive items that we have for a corrosion control facility. This is to be used for the treatment of aircraft to prevent corrosion, and act as an aircraft cleaning facility.

The next four items are for operational and training facilities in support of the TAC fighter wing. The second item is for a squadron operations facility that will be used for controlling and coordinating all squadron operational and training activities.

The third item will alter existing facilities to provide space for training aircrews and maintenance personnel in such areas as armament and communications systems, aircraft engines and ground power equipment.

The fourth item is a target intelligence facility and provides space for training combat crews in target identification, bombing and strafing procedures, et cetera.

The fifth item is an addition to the air-ground range and provides a facility that is to be used for bombing and strafing training.

The sixth item is for the alteration of the electrical system within a hangar for the proper operation of power equipment to be used for the maintenance of the tactical aircraft.

The seventh item is the first of 10 repetitive items for an aircraft weapons calibration facility. These are used to protect the electronic components on the aircraft during the calibration and testing and alinement and bore sighting of the radar on the aircraft.

The eighth item provides for the air conditioning of a shop that serves the GAM–77 missile. Portable air-conditioning units originally provided for this were based on an intermittent type of operation, but experience now shows that you need a continuous operation of conditioning, and this project will provide sort of an industrial heavy load type air-conditioning system.

The 9th and 10th projects are for maintenance facilities in support of the tactical mission. The 9th item provides adequate power and space for armament and electronics work and the 10th item provides for the alteration and air conditioning to the hangar lean-to, which houses 88 people. These people are responsible for the planning and directing of the maintenance efforts in support of the tactical fighter wing.

The last item is a repetitive item, the second of 20 which will provide officer quarters for nurses and other female officers. These personnel need to be readily available and adequate bachelor accommodations are not available in the area.

Senator STENNIS. Go back to the squadron operation, the second item.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Explain that.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. This is one of the repetitive items. We have six in the program at about $2,640,000.

The facility provides a focal point of activity for all of the pilots and operating crew personnel flying aircraft. Their duty time is spent within this facility receiving various types of training, such as mapreading, navigation, flight safety, and other matters related to their flying program. These are a common item for each squadron of aircraft that we have.

Senator STENNIS. Of all the facilities you have, buildings and everything, at Eglin, it seems to me you could find most anything you want already there. It may not be located exactly where you want it, because it is such a large place. Did you make a search here to get facilities that you might already have?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. What we have done in every instance that we possibly could, as you will note from the first couple of pages here, is alter existing facilities to accommodate this new mission, and provided only new facilities where we didn't have this capability.

Senator STENNIS. All right, the next group of items.

HOLLOMAN AIR FORCE BASE, N. MEX.

Colonel SMITH. Kirtland Air Force Base, requesting one item, a repetitive item, an automotive maintenance shop. I am sorry, Holloman on page 131. We are requesting $5,047,000 for four items at this location; $1,758,000 of these are in support of the tactical mission there.

The items, with the exception of the last one, are all repetitive items. The first one provides approach lighting systems to insure safety of aircraft operation.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Colonel SMITH. The second one provides a fire station for consolidation of equipment. The third one provides two squadron operations facilities. The next one provides additional warehouse space. The next one is a hospital for the military personnel, and replaces an old hospital which is professionally obsolete.

The sixth item provides for additional commissary store space for the sale of food and allied subsistence items to the increased number of personnel assigned to this base because of the TAC fighter wing.

There are 1,143 sets of on-base quarters and another 400 are programed. The base military population will be doubled within this time period, and with an anticipated $210,000 monthly sales requirement. The on-base family population will be equivalent to a town of 6,000 people.

The second item is a repetitive item for a dining hall, and the last project provides paving a dirt road which is the main access to the launch test track area and the range which accommodates about 200

vehicles per day. Missiles and instruments are transported over this road. They are subjected to unnecessary dust and vibration during transport.

Senator STENNIS. Colonel Carmichael, do you want to skip this hospital or do you want to make some strong testimony here?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. No, sir, Mr. Chairman; we need this hospital like all of them.

Senator STENNIS. About the same as the rest?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. About the same setup?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. This is a bit more isolated than quite a few we deal with. I was on the survey team which went out to Alamagordo. The civilian medical facilities are just inadequate to support us. We are on our own in this area, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Where is it, near Alamagordo? I don't know where that is exactly, middle New Mexico?

Colonel SMITH. It is about 90 miles north of El Paso.

Senator STENNIS. Southern?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Yes; you drop down from Tucson, on down in that area.

Colonel SMITH. In fact I have a map, sir, that would help possibly on that.

Senator STENNIS. That is all right, that is enough.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Of course everything we have said previously, sir, about the existing facility applies here also. It is the same type construction. Our problems are very similar.

Senator STENNIS. About how many are you going to serve of each group with this facility?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Well, sir, we are going to serve, the military and their dependents, about 13,500. In this facility we will also provide all the civilian occupation health for approximately 2,000 civilian employees.

Their capability will be incorporated into this design.

Senator STENNIS. Give me something more on the mission here now. This is Air Force Missile Development Center?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir; and after the Berlin situation, sir, it was necessary to assign into this location a tactical fighter wing. They presently are operating there with F–84's and will convert in the future time period to additional aircraft. It is the permanent home for this tactical fighter wing which has now more than doubled the base population during the past year.

Senator STENNIS. You are doubling the military population?

Colonel SMITH. From the previous time period; yes sir.

Senator STENNIS. Where do these people come from? Where are they transferred from? You are not increasing your manpower substantially in the Air Force, are you?

Colonel SMITH. No, sir, they are taken from within our own resources, but in forming up the tactical area or tactical operation as opposed to some other area.

Senator STENNIS. Colonel, when were the facilities built that you have there now?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. In the 1941–42 time period, sir. In relation to Colonel Smith's testimony, our workload in the hospital will show a corresponding increase, what it is today.

Senator STENNIS. Double?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Just about, yes, sir. It will go from around 30 to around 60.

KIRTLAND AIR FORCE BASE, N. MEX.

Colonel SMITH. The next space is Kirtland Air Force Base, page 140. We are requesting a repetitive item. It is the second of 14. It is for an automotive maintenance shop.

The program will permit us to replace temporary deteriorated facilities which are in violation of lateral runway clearance criteria, and which are separated from the main area.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

L. G. HANSCOM AIR FORCE BASE, MASS.

Colonel SMITH. The next item is for L. G. Hanscom Field, page 142, a repetitive item, and it will provide for 48 officer-quarter spaces.

Senator STENNIS. Is that for some new mission there?

Colonel SMITH. No, sir. Only about 50 percent of the total requirement is satisfied for today, or that is programed through the 1964 time period. Rental housing for permanent officers in this area is scarce, and civilian hotels in the area are extremely costly for them.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

PATRICK AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

Colonel SMITH. Patrick Air Force Base, we are requesting six line items at $3,300,000.

The first project is for a taxiway that will provide direct access to the north end of the instrument runway from the existing taxiways. Currently a portion of the congested apron area has to be used for the taxiway and aircraft movement is restricted.

The next project provides for air conditioning of a hanger lean-to, to provide adequate office space for personnel who control and direct maintenance activities. During the summer months, the temperature rises to about 100 degrees down there, but ventilation is restricted because they cannot get cross ventilation on this lean-to.

The third item is for an equipment testing laboratory that will be used for testing, maintaining, and calibrating the optical radar telemetry and communications systems that are used in the evaluating and documenting missile and space vehicle launches. Improvised areas are now being used.

Senator STENNIS. What is that?

Colonel SMITH. Improvised areas are now being used that do not have the adequate environmental control, and are not large enough to handle their workload.

Senator STENNIS. Does the Air Force carry on this work?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

The next project is a repetitive item for providing administrative office facilities for personnel engaged in the administration of missile contracts. Currently window units of air conditioning are being used, and this proposes to put in a central system.

The fifth project provides for an additional domitory for the enlisted personnel. The existing facilities are overcrowded and off-base quarters are not available.

The last project provides for additional water mains and water storage facilities required to provide adequate water for industrial and domestic use, and for fire protection.

Senator STENNIS. That is extension of or taking care of larger mains or extension of existing mains?

Colonel SMITH. Extension of the existing system. They do not get the sufficient pressure and volume that they need, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

CAPE KENNEDY, FLA.

Colonel SMITH. The next item is at Cape Kennedy at page 161. We are requesting four items at a total cost of $1,210,000.

The first item is for surfacing an area to be used for parking cargo aircraft while they are unloading missiles. Lack of such space requires unloading of the heavy cargo planes on the runway itself, which results in closing the runway, and of course causes delay in the air delivery of the missiles and missile components.

The second item is for a helioport to be used as a base of operation for quick recovery and transportation of personnel from the launch area to adequate facilities. The present interim helioport that we have is in the launch danger area, and needs to be relocated.

The third item is a repetitive item for ground support equipment facility, and is required to provide adequate maintenance space for equipment such as pumps, portable air conditioners, generators compressors, and welders. Interim space is only about half the space that is required, but is restricted by structural limitations from accommodating the large equipment.

The last item will provide for electrical distribution system alteration to increase the reliability and capability and quality of distribution.

The expansion of the facilities has placed a greater demand on the distribution system, and these alterations are necessary to insure adequate electrical power for the performance of the mission.

Senator STENNIS. Is that an increased demand you have here or an increased load, or is this just modernizing the system? That is a lot of money, $926,000.

Colonel SMITH. This primarily provides for overhead and underground feeders and switching arrangements, plus a generator building for backup power. It is devoted to reliability as opposed to any increased power at this point in time. But there is an ever-increasing demand for electrical power in this area.

Senator STENNIS. But this is not designed to take care of that increase.

Colonel SMITH. No. This is primarily for reliability in a closed loop.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

GRAND BAHAMA AA, BAHAMAS

Colonel SMITH. Grand Bahama, on page 156, we are requesting two items. Both of these are repetitive items, the first one for a maintenance shop and the second one for an OQ-type facility. The first replaces a shop, which is too small for the expanded mission. When the new shop is completed, the existing facility will be used for a much-needed plumbing, electrical, and carpentry shop.

The second item will provide the OQ quarter for permanently assigned personnel at this station. The existing quarters are overcrowded, and inadequate to handle the additional personnel that results from the increased activity down range.

Senator STENNIS. What is your cost ratio in the Bahamas?

Colonel SMITH. About 1.6 in this area, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You have all your treaty rights and everything on that?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What is your position here about the gold reserve, balance of payments, and so forth? What have you done about that?

Colonel SMITH. In this area we will go revised procedures under the auto maintenance shop and normal procedures with the other one.

By so doing with the revised procedures, we estimate that the total cost of this project would increase about $9,000 or the $218,000 that you see reflected here, to keep us from spending an additional $9,000 outflow of gold.

Now the other one, we could not experience this type of saving, and would go normal procedures. It would result in about $5,000 outflow.

Senator STENNIS. You are going to spend $9,000 in addition on the maintenance shop?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. This is in addition to the cost, to keep from losing $9,000 in your balance of payments?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir, and this has been our guideline or policy. If we can save a minimum of $1 for an extra dollar, we have been doing it.

Senator STENNIS. All right, then, next item.

VALKARIA, FLA.

Colonel SMITH. The next item is Valkaria land. You have been advised, as I understand it, by the Department of Defense that when we originally estimated this project, we were low, and we have requested revision to $446,000.

This item is needed to provide for acquisition of land adjacent to the missile trajectory measurement complex, and it required to preclude vehicular traffic during operations. Any type of traffic through this general area disrupts the operation and the line of sight triangulation.

Senator STENNIS. How many acres are involved here, gentlemen?

Colonel SMITH. We have 351 acres involved, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You mean you want to buy that much?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You do want to purchase it outright. It is not a matter of easement?

Colonel SMITH. This is correct. This appears to be the only way we will be able to gain control to eliminate any possible disturbance during missile tracking.

Senator STENNIS. Why were your original figures so far off, Colonel?

Mr. CAIN. I am Mr. Cain, Directorate of Civil Engineering. The original estimate on this, Senator, was made in February of 1963. As of that date, the comparative sales that we had to work against were truly limited.

Senator STENNIS. Were what?

Mr. CAIN. Were limited. Between the period of February 1963 and November 1963, there were an additional 50 sales made in this area. On comparing the land which we wish to take with that land involved in those 50 sales, we had an escalation in price of approximately $550 an acre, if I recall correctly.

This land presents a problem pricewise because 24 sections are controlled by 1 person, in corporations which this 1 person controls. The trend in this area is now toward residential development and subdivision. So this is what we are up against.

The most recent sales in the area have run as high as $2,912 an acre. That compares to a price which we anticipate paying here of $1,100 an acre, and severances which will amount to $135 an acre.

Senator STENNIS. You won't get it for any $1,100 an acre, will you?

Mr. CAIN. The estimate of the Corps of Engineers from Jacksonville implies that this is valid for a short period of time. We are therefore subject to further increases.

Senator STENNIS. All right, thank you very much. This may not be practical at all. Is there no way to change the location on this testing?

Colonel VILLONE. Mr. Chairman, our missile tracking station is presently located at this site on land which is leased, and the situation which we are facing is we need to have control so that we do not have interference with the electronic equipment. As a result of this development into a residential area, and so on, this is the feasible way to maintain this control. While the land was not developed intensely, we do not have a problem.

Senator STENNIS. And this is an essential function that you have to take care of?

Colonel VILLONE. Yes, sir, this is the location where we pick up the missile immediately after the launch. We have what is called missile tracking and ranging which determines both the heading of the missile and its distance from the launch.

Senator STENNIS. What missiles are you talking about now?

Colonel VILLONE. Missiles launched from Cape Kennedy, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And this is brought about now because of a change in the vicinity there, you say?

Colonel VILLONE. Yes, sir, this intensive residential development.

Senator STENNIS. And that causes what? How does that affect you?

Colonel VILLONE. We have very large, complicated pieces of electronic equipment located here which provide for us the exact location,

course, and speed, of a missile or booster which has been launched at Cape Kennedy. We must be able to control the immediate area which this project provides in order to prevent installation of electronic equipments which can greatly degrade our tracking station.

Senator STENNIS. It is an interference proposition.

Colonel VILLONE. Yes, sir, an interference proposition or the movement of large pieces, such things as a bulldozer, for example, or erection of a tower.

If I may, we have two legs, it is essentially a system of triangulation. This is the land which we now have, and we wish to purchase this. Our station is here, our station is here, and our station is here.

What we want to do is to maintain control over these legs. We would not erect anything in there, and we don't want anyone else to erect anything there. We now have a lease. The cost of an easement will approximate or exceed the cost of fee acquisition, so we are going for fee.

Senator STENNIS. Will you have to have that clear and free of this interference?

Colonel VILLONE. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And the last figure you had on it is $446,000?

Colonel VILLONE. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, let's start on book 2. We won't have very long to go.

AIR TRAINING COMMAND

AMARILLO AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir, on page 4, Amarillo Air Force Base, which is a part of the air training command.

Senator STENNIS. What page are you on?

Colonel SMITH. Page 4, Amarillo, a part of the air training command. We are requesting $4,354,000 for nine items. The first item provides a loading and unloading apron, and an access taxiway for handling hazardous cargo.

Operational apron that was previously used is now assigned for operational aircraft use, and no other space is available which can provide adequate safety distance criteria.

The second item is for alteration of the technical training building, and is needed to increase the quality of training, improve technical training areas, and provide adequate power, light, heat, and ventilation.

The next item is a repetitive item for this maintenance apron floodlights which supports the SAC mission.

Senator STENNIS. All right, go ahead.

Colonel SMITH. This item facilitates inspections, maintenance, fueling, defueling operations during hours of darkness.

The next item is a repetitive item for a large maintenance dock, and will alter three existing docks to provide adequate heat. The area is subject to temperatures down to 12° F., and in some instances down to zero degrees. The wind chill factor further complicates the existing situation, and improved working conditions can be obtained by provision of this heat.

Senator STENNIS. What about your dormitory and your dining halls? Do they go together?

Colonel SMITH. The dormitories and the dining halls are in the same general area and were built in the 1951 time periods and are being upgraded.

They are structurally sound facilities.

Senator STENNIS. What do you mean by alterations?

Colonel SMITH. The alterations will consist of providing individuality in the buildings. It will also replace certain siding that is on the existing facilities that have dried out during the time period since they have been constructed, and improved ventilation.

Senator STENNIS. What about your dining hall, same general proposition?

Colonel SMITH. Same general proposition, yes, sir.

And the next item is for a chapel with an annex which is a repetitive item. The next to the last item is for a recreation library and will provide space also for special technical reference books and materials to support the training mission of the base. The existing library is in the service club, and this is needed for service club activities.

The last item is for land requirement to satisfy the first item and permit construction of the hazardous cargo loading facility.

Senator STENNIS. What is a recreation library? How is it different from just a library?

Colonel SMITH. It is, sir, a library. It will have your normal light reading, but where possible we will include certain technical reference books.

Senator STENNIS. All right, that brings us to what page?

Colonel SMITH. Page 15, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Under the rules we have to stop here. I think you have made good headway. I look forward to meeting you tomorrow morning. Will it suit you to come at 8:30?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, let's start at 8:30 in the morning. It depends on when the Senate convenes when we will recess.

Thank you very much, gentlemen.

(Whereupon, at 12:05 p.m., the hearing was recessed, to reconvene at 8:30 a.m., Thursday, May 21, 1964.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL YEAR 1965

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1964

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to recess, at 8:30 a.m., in room 224, Old Senate Office Building.

Present: Senators Stennis (presiding) and Saltonstall.

Also present: Gordon A. Nease, professional staff member; Herbert S. Atkinson, assistant chief clerk, Committee on Armed Services; Vorley M. Rexroad, professional staff member; and Fred M. Rhodes, minority counsel, Committee on Appropriations.

Senator STENNIS. The subcommittee will come to order.

Let's proceed, gentlemen, what page number?

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. R. H. CURTIN—Resumed

CHANUTE AIR FORCE BASE, ILL.

Colonel SMITH. Page 15, volume 2, Chanute Air Force Base, the first item is a repetitive item for an automotive maintenance shop.

This will consolidate the operation into one central location and permit elimination of two buildings which possess structural deficiencies.

Senator STENNIS. Only $65,000?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. The second item is for 40 officer quarter positions to overcome a deficiency. Living accommodations in the local community are extremely limited and the nearest large community is about 30 miles distance. There is an overall shortage of officers' quarters at this location.

Senator STENNIS. What is the cost per man on this one in round numbers?

Colonel SMITH. The cost on this one is at $7,000 per man, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

CRAIG AIR FORCE BASE, ALA.

Colonel SMITH. Craig Air Force Base, page 18.

This is also a part of the training command. We are requesting $3,459,000 for six items. The first item is for airfield pavements and is required to support the new type trainer aircraft that is in the undergraduate pilot training program. The existing runway needs to be extended to provide safety of operation by the student pilots.

The second item is for construction of an 8,000-foot runway at an auxiliary field known as Vaiden and is required to support the undergraduate pilot training program.

Senator STENNIS. Colonel, why do you have to build so many more runways and pavements there? I thought you had enough at Craig Air Force Base to take care of it for generations.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. In this instance we are converting to the supersonic trainer in this time period. It is an advanced piece of training equipment and as a result of its being a faster aircraft than the previous ones, we require the additional length of runway in order to permit safety of operation.

We also need an auxiliary strip for the touch-and-go landings that these student pilots need during their training program. They with the T–33 and T–37, presently are using Selfield, which is too close to Craig for this new aircraft. The traffic pattern, with the speeds with which it flies, is such that it overlaps with Craig.

Senator STENNIS. How far away is that field?

Colonel SMITH. Selfield is approximately 5 miles.

Senator STENNIS. Is that a landing field?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. They use it for an auxiliary today. The runway, however, is too short and the traffic patterns with the new aircraft will overlap one another.

Senator STENNIS. These are trainers you are talking about?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir; T–38 supersonic trainers.

Senator STENNIS. That is training to fly faster intercept planes and fighter planes?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir; all types of our new and modern equipment, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right; next item.

Colonel SMITH. The third item is a repetitive item. It is the first of 13 in the program. The total cost of 13 projects is $4,090,000. This will provide an addition to the existing aircraft engine inspection and repair shop, and is needed to accommodate the increased engine field maintenance requirements resulting from the conversion of the mission from a single-engine to the dual-engine trainer-type aircraft.

The next item is also a repetitive item. It will provide for additional maintenance docks for this trainer-type aircraft. The newer aircraft possesses more refined equipment requiring complex maintenance work, and this project will overcome a deficiency in covered maintenance space.

The fifth item is for acquisition and easements related to the airfield pavements project, in this program, and will permit extension of the existing 7,000-foot runway to 8,000 feet for the jet trainer aircraft.

Senator STENNIS. How much land is involved?

Mr. GIBBENS. Mr. Chairman, we are going to buy 51 acres of fee land and 251 acres of clearance easements.

Colonel SMITH. The last item in this same program is for 472 acres of land for the Vaiden auxiliary runway project that is also in this program.

Senator STENNIS. This land acquisition and land fee purchase, one is easement and the other is fee; right?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You say you must have this extra land to provide an extension of the runways; is that right?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Next group.

JAMES CONNALLY AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Colonel SMITH. The next base is James Connally on page 25.

We are requesting three items for $1,695,000. The House did delete the second item for officers' quarters. The first item, a repetitive item for administrative wing maintenance control facilities, is the third of six in the program. It is required to insure quality maintenance, scheduling, and control of the assigned aircraft.

The second item is a repetitive item for the officers' quarters and is required to overcome a portion of the existing deficiency. Off-base housing is available but it is lacking in respect to the personnel stationed on base.

The last item requested will alter the existing base electrical distribution system to provide constant and reliable power for the base functions.

Senator STENNIS. I didn't get the last part of your explanation on James Connally. Would you go back over that again?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. There are three items. The first one is for administrative wing maintenance control facility to assure quality maintenance and scheduling control of designed aircraft.

The second provides 200-man officers' quarters and the last item will improve the base electrical distribution system.

Senator STENNIS. Is it necessary to improve the system now or is it just something you would like to do?

Colonel SMITH. Sir, this is one that is both a necessity and a financial saving to us.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Colonel SMITH. We anticipate that we can save upward——

Senator STENNIS. That is all right if you have to have it.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Concerning the land purchase there, I don't want you to bludgeon those people for it. I think if you are going to take land you ought not try to pressure them out of their own homes and buy it at coercive prices. I am more interested to see that you don't buy it at all unless you absolutely have to have it.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have to have this land?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. We definitely do, for the safety of flight operations. We need this additional airstrip, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Colonel SMITH. Keesler Air Base on page 29, the first item, for an administrative office, was denied by the House.

It is one of the repetitive items.

Senator STENNIS. The House denied one of your items at James Connally? Hadn't you better cover that specifically. Why did they deny it?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. They denied the officers' quarters project at James Connally and we have it in a low priority, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Are you asking for it to be restored?

Colonel SMITH. Not necessarily this year, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That is the $1.4 million item.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. It is one of these cases where we can't restore everything, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Well, you just decided you wanted other things more?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You certainly have some need for this BOQ or you wouldn't have it in the bill to start with, would you?

Colonel SMITH. Itis a valid requirement, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I believe it would be helpful to us to have a priority list on these bachelor officer's quarters. Give us a priority list on all of them you have in the bill.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

(This information was furnished to the committee.)

Senator STENNIS. Let's get that for the other services, too, Mr. Nease.

All right, next base, gentlemen.

KEESLER AIR FORCE BASE, MISS.

Colonel SMITH. Keesler Air Force Base, on page 29.

The first item for an administrative office was a House deletion as well. This is a repetitive item that would upgrade 12 existing buildings and provide adequate space for centralized personnel functions. The work will consist of providing improved lighting, adequate ventilation and a functional layout to better accommodate personnel, and their data processing equipment.

The second item is also a repetitive item and provides 128 officers' quarters. It is required to replace mobilization barracks that were built in 1941 and which are unsuitable for upgrading or retention in the inventory.

The last item is for alteration of existing primary electrical distribution system to meet the increased base power demand.

Senator STENNIS. That first item, $428,000, was denied by the House.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What is your position on that? Are you asking for restoration?

Colonel SMITH. We have run an engineering analysis on the project since we originally received it, sir. It started out as a project that was in about a $150,000 category. When the engineering resulted in a $428,000 identification, we went back to reinvestigate this. This occurred at that point in time when we were before the other committee. We have evaluated the engineering now and have felt a need to have this item restored and have requested OSD to permit us to have it restored, sir.

Senator STENNIS. But they haven't done it?

Colonel SMITH. The paperwork has not been finalized as yet.

Senator STENNIS. How could you be so far off on your original figures?

You started out with $150,000 and finished up with $428,000.

Colonel SMITH. It is one of these alteration-type projects, and we noted when we originally received it that the cost per square foot was

lower than what we normally experience. It was down around the $2 to $3 per square foot category. We normally have been paying anywhere from $7 to $10 per square foot. This price now more closely correlates with what our experience has been.

Senator STENNIS. According to all the construction costs I have ever noticed, you get much more for your construction dollar down there than you do in other parts of the country; isn't that right?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir; this is true. It is a cost factor of 0.95.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

LACKLAND AIR FORCE BASE, TEX

Colonel SMITH. Lackland Air Force Base, on page 33.

We are requesting $1,288,000 for two items. The first item is for installation of air conditioning in 17 academic classroom buildings, and will permit a more effective learning environment. The greatest student load occurs at this base from April to October, which coincides with the hottest months in this area. The second item is a repetitive item for a dining hall, and it will upgrade 6 existing World War II dining halls to provide adequate dining facilities for 4,500 people. They are structurally sound buildings that accommodate or adapt themselves to alteration.

Senator STENNIS. This is some of your basic training?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir; this is the location that most enlistees or recruits go to for their first assignment.

Senator STENNIS. This first item, academic classroom air conditioning, reads "denied in fiscal 1964 in the amount of $215,000." It has gone up $345,000 in 1 year; is that correct?

Colonel SMITH. It has gone up, sir, by virtue of the fact that we were going to program this in an incremental basis, and when we lost one last year, we took the second increment and combined the two.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Colonel SMITH. We have increased the requirement for the increased cost. We have actually experienced from testing programs with these recruits that during the cooler parts of the year, their academic standing is higher than it is when they experience the heat.

Senator STENNIS. You run classes here for more than one period a day?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I mean more than one shift?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. It is a continuous program all day long, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I note down at Keesler they do run three shifts sometimes in 24 hours. They are not all 8-hour shifts.

Colonel SMITH. It is very common for their training programs to run from about 5 o'clock in the morning to 2,400 or midnight.

Senator STENNIS. You certainly give some fine training at Kessler. I think our technical schools could learn a lot from you gentlemen. You in turn could learn from them, too.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, the next item.

LAREDO AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Colonel SMITH. The next item is on page 36 for Laredo Air Force Base. We have a series of items that were denied last year along with additional items that are required to support the conversion to the T–38 supersonic training program, and our need to produce pilots at eight major training bases. This base will support a full undergraduate pilot training program utilizing T–33's, T–37's, and finally, T–38 aircraft. This request provides for operations, training, maintenance, and personnel facility.

Because of the high pitch and the high noise level of T–37 aircraft, adequate soundproofing of facilities close to the aircraft operations are required to prevent loss of hearing due to the noise levels. The increased level of activity causes the need for increased capability to provide by new facilities where structurally sound facilities cannot be altered for this program.

Because of the high performance characteristics, items for operations, training, and promotion of flight safety are given emphasis. The items requested provide for a runway extension at Laredo and Hirsch Auxiliary Airfield, soundproofing and temperature control for base operations, constructing a high altitude and synthetic trainer capability, providing aircraft shop space, providing maintenance and inspection space for engines and aircraft, providing a jet engine test stand and a supply and issue shop, maintenance space for refueling vehicles, communications equipment and ground support equipment, a precision equipment laboratory, and providing a cold storage warehouse for preservation of perishable foodstuffs and constructing an aircraft maintenance management facility to accommodate 90 personnel, provide air conditioning for 6 airmen dormitories and construct a gymnasium.

All of these are required as a result of the increased pilot training rate and to cope with the hazardous noise levels and increased activity from assigning the T–38. In this program, Mr. Chairman, we have with your permission been able to accomplish some of these items, which we were denied last year, from another source of funds.

The base operations facility, you permitted us to accomplish by other means, so it can be——

Senator STENNIS. You mean by transfer of funds?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir; it was accomplished under the minor construction authority, sir, because of the urgency of the project.

Now on the flight simulator building, a $33,000 reduction was approved by your committee. The flight training basic, the item was substituted for the approach lighting project that was approved last year by your permission, and it was reduced by $275,000.

The aircraft engine and inspection shop was accomplished from another source. The maintenance docks for small aircraft were reduced by one dock at $190,000. The ground support equipment facility was accomplished from the other program, and the last item as a result of detailed engineering has been determined to cost less than $25,000, and can be accomplished out of our permanent existing authorization. The revised total on the entire package is $4,599,000.

Senator STENNIS. Where do these men come from, the undergraduate pilot training. Are these some of the cadets from the Air Force Academy?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir; the sources are from ROTC commissions that the officers go into the training, plus the ones that you mentioned from the Air Force Academy. And then from the OTS group.

Senator STENNIS. What is that?

Colonel SMITH. Officer Training School where we train the officer, and then he goes into pilot training.

Senator STENNIS. Is this your main pilot training center of this type?

Colonel SMITH. We have eight of these, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I thought you had a master one?

Colonel SMITH. No; they all carry just about the same load under the present program.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have graduate schools? This is undergraduate. Do you have what you call a graduate school?

Colonel SMITH. Once they have completed their pilot training and are awarded their wings, then they go to a combat crew training or sort of graduate training for flying bombers or interceptors or the other aircraft. But we have within the training command eight major bases that basically train the same number of personnel. There will be slight variations depending upon the weather conditions existing and the amount of traffic they can handle.

Senator STENNIS. Some of this is carried out with contract schools?

Colonel SMITH. The initial part which we call primary training was carried on by contract schools, yes sir.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have any of those now?

Colonel SMITH. There are none in existence but there is a study underway to possibly reactivate portions of this.

Senator STENNIS. What do you mean by that, a study underway? Does that mean for next year, 2 years from now or what?

Colonel PETTY. With the increase in the pilot training rate which was approved last October, we plan to conduct a 30-hour primary phase of training which will be on a light aircraft that can be procured commercially: an existing type of light aircraft. This will be 30 hours of flight indoctrination which we plan to give to the students by contract operation near the present training bases. The trainees will live at the present pilot training bases, go to the contract operated field, and get their first 30 hours of flying time. This is a means that we plan to use to increase our pilot production without increasing the cost. It will begin in fiscal year 1966.

Senator STENNIS. You are going to have a private concern give them this training?

Colonel PETTY. Yes, sir. That is the plan now.

Senator STENNIS. Near your installation?

Colonel PETTY. Right.

Senator STENNIS. How much is your pilot training program being stepped up? You say the plan was approved last October.

Colonel PETTY. In 1964 our production is 1,500. In fiscal year 1965 it will be 1,700. In fiscal year 1966, 2,000, and in fiscal year 1967, 2,760.

Senator STENNIS. And in 1964 it is 1,500?

Colonel PETTY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. It will almost double?

Colonel PETTY. It will go up to almost double the present rate, yes sir.

Senator STENNIS. What is this training going to be for primarily? Not the bombers. You are phasing out the bombers?

Colonel SMITH. In the projection, sir, the pilot graduate will be going into the tactical aircraft, into the Military Air Transport Service, and I think SAC is about the third in total numbers. TAC is the predominant one, Tactical Air Command.

Senator STENNIS. Did you say SAC would get a third?

Colonel SMITH. They are about in the third step of total numbers that would be going into their inventory.

Senator STENNIS. You mean you are going to have to have more in SAC?

Colonel SMITH. No. It will be replacements, sir. I guess they are all about like I am, getting toward the end of our flying career time and we need the younger ones coming along.

Senator STENNIS. I mean this stepup. You are almost doubling the number of pilots you are training. I wouldn't think that SAC would be getting any more of them than they are getting now.

Colonel GONYE. Colonel Gonye from aerospace programs. Three years ago the Department of Defense increased our tactical wings from 16 to 21. This past year we had a further increase of tactical wings from 21 to 24, so there has been quite a considerable increase in tactical forces.

Of those tactical forces a number of the aircraft will be the F–4C aircraft, which carries two pilots as compared to most fighters which use one.

Additionally, the tactical forces, the troop carrier part of the tactical forces have increased by several squadrons to give the United States a greater lift capability. All of this requires more pilots.

Senator STENNIS. But my question was about SAC. I don't see why SAC comes in for more pilots.

Colonel GONYE. Yes, sir. The strategic forces have leveled off with the B–52 program. We will maintain 42 squadrons at the current level throughout the program. It is true that the B–47, the medium bomber, will gradually phase down, but we will have reclamas for it for the next 2 to 3 years.

Senator STENNIS. My question is, why SAC needs more pilots. I understood you to say you are increasing the number of pilots that you have to have in SAC, and a higher number coming in every year than heretofore. If that is correct, I can't understand why it is when you are going out of the bombers.

Colonel PETTY. The total number of pilots required, sir, in fiscal year 1964 is 41,808; in 1965, 40,262; in 1966, 37,900; in 1967, 38,500. That is a slight reduction each year except for 1967. The active pilot inventory will go down more each year. In fiscal year 1964, we have 41,600. In 1967 we expect to have only about 33,000 on board.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you very much, gentlemen. We won't spend any more time on that now.

Let me ask you this, Colonel Smith: How much extra construction money are you asking for because of this increase in pilot training? That is the most pertinent question here now? If you can't answer that right now, and I would assume you couldn't, give us a statement

on that. I think it would be well for you gentlemen that are versed in it to work out a complete statement for the record about this pilot training and put it in the record at this place.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir; we will do that.

(The information referred to follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE PROJECTS IN FISCAL YEAR 1965 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION BILL REQUIRED DUE TO APPROVED INCREASE IN UNDERGRADUATE PILOT TRAINING

The following construction projects are those directly related to the approved increase in undergraduate pilot training. The rest of the projects at these and other undergraduate pilot training bases are required to improve safety of operations, to eliminate existing deficiencies, to provide badly needed personnel support facilities, to replace World War II buildings which have deteriorated beyond economical repair, and to provide for conversion to the T–38 training aircraft.

Laredo Air Force Base, Tex.:	
Academic classroom (deficiency/replacement)	$451,000
Maintenance docks, small aircraft	602,000
Test stand	55,000
Laboratory, precision measurement equipment	67,000
Cold storage, food	118,000
Administrative wing maintenance control	247,000
Subtotal	1,540,000
Laughlin Air Force Base, Tex.:	
Academic facility (alteration)	175,000
Flight training, basic (addition)	328,000
Test stand	55,000
Officers quarters, men (alteration)	284,000
Subtotal	842,000
Total	2,382,000

Senator STENNIS. It is very interesting to hear you relate it here, and I think it will be better to give you a chance to work it out together.

Colonel SMITH. Thank you.

Senator STENNIS. Also it seems to me you are not going to have much extra construction cost because of this increased number of pilots you are training.

Colonel SMITH. This is true across the board with the exception of just the training command where they can accommodate this faster and more sophisticated trainer.

Senator STENNIS. Back to the undergraduate pilot training, what other places are you asking for besides Laredo?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. We have in this program Craig, Laredo, and Laughlin.

Senator STENIS. Where is Laughlin?

Colonel SMITH. Laughlin is at Del Rio, Tex.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next set of items, please.

LAUGHLIN AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Colonel SMITH. The next series is at Laughlin Air Force Base on page 59. This base supports the similar mission that Laredo does. The first item provides for a runway extension and associated airfield pavement, stabilized overruns, and lighting. It is required to support the T–38 jet trainer.

The second item is a repetitive item and provides for altering a fire station to provide soundproofing treatment, provide air conditioning, and interior alteration and exterior repair. This building is located adjacent to the existing aircraft parking apron, and is subjected to continuous high frequency noise levels which is detrimental to the personnels' hearing.

The third item involves alteration of the existing base operations building to provide soundproofing for it for the same reason.

The fourth item is for altering and constructing a one-story addition to the existing academic facility. The increased workload imposed by the full-scale undergraduate pilot training program necessitates accomplishment of this program.

The fifth item for addition and alteration work to five existing buildings will provide for the basic flight training space needed to satisfy the undergraduate pilot training base.

The sixth item is for a two-position test stand and is required to accommodate jet engine testing requirements brought on by the increase from the single engine T–33 to the dual engine T–38.

The last item requested is for alteration of two structurally sound buildings to provide 40 officer quarter spaces for the assigned personnel.

Senator STENNIS. When you get these officer quarters, is it going to be adequate, durable, and lasting?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. I was down there not more than 2 months ago, and the facilities they are going to alter are structurally adequate.

Senator STENNIS. Good. All right, next series.

LOWRY AIR FORCE BASE, COLO.

Colonel SMITH. Lowry Air Force Base on page 67, we are requesting one item, and this will alter and upgrade and replace the substandard facility that we have today for aircraft weapons training. The existing structures lack heat, ventilation, light, and sanitary facilities, and they are constructed as sheds where .30- and .50-caliber guns could be fired but they are inadequate for the technical training program. The experience high level noise from the weapons that are fired in the location, experiencing up to 138 decibel levels here. This will permit soundproofing and deadening of this noise.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

MATHER AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

Colonel SMITH. At Mather we have a repetitive item for illuminating the aircraft maintenance apron. This permits the maintenance personnel to work around the clock and particularly during the hours of darkness which facilitates movement of the aircraft during fueling and defueling operations. It is one of the repetitive items we spoke of previously.

MOODY AIR FORCE BASE, GA.

Moody Air Force Base on page 72, we are requesting $3,763,000 for five items. The first item will provide a runway overrun needed to minimize damage to aircraft or possible injury to crews because of takeoff or landing difficulties on the present runway.

Senator STENNIS. Excuse me Colonel. I thought you said you had only three of these bases for this undergraduate pilot training that you wanted these extra facilities for. You didn't mention this one a minute ago.

Colonel SMITH. Sir, I am sorry. When I marked my book here, I have Craig, Laredo, Laughlin, Moody, and Vance and Webb in the program, sir, on the next page. I am sorry.

Senator STENNIS. That is all right. I just wanted to be sure. This is the same program that we have been talking about?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Now go back over Moody. Where is it located?

Colonel SMITH. Moody is near Valdosta in Georgia. The first item provides for a runway overrun where the student pilots can operate with a higher degree of safety. The second item provides for aircraft general purpose shop space, and is needed to provide adequate space for welding, machine, sheet metal, paint, instrument, and battery shops in support of the T–38. The third item is a repetitive item for a composite medical facility and six dental operating rooms required to support military and authorized dependent personnel. The existing frame building was constructed in 1942 and is not functionally adaptable to the practice of modern medicine.

The fourth item is a repetitive item as is the last one, the fourth one being for airman dormitory project to upgrade the existing facility, and the last one to provide a gymnasium to replace an existing substandard building that is scheduled for removal.

Senator STENNIS. All right, what kind of a medical facility is this? Is this a regular hospital? Go ahead with your explanation, Colonel.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Our problem primarily at Moody, Mr. Chairman, is similar to all of our flying bases, the need for direct medical support to these flying operations. We currently operate a hospital at Moody, but as Colonel Smith noted, it is in a very deteriorated World War II type facility. We have a stepped-up flying activity at the base, and we feel very keenly about our need for around-the-clock medical support for this operation. We would propose to put in a complete hospital in addition to our clinics as we discussed previously.

Senator STENNIS. Do I understand you already have a hospital at Moody?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir; we are operating one now in a World War II temporary type configuration.

Senator STENNIS. This would replace that hospital?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir, this would be a replacement.

Senator STENNIS. And is the emphasis, one of the main reasons you want to replace it because you want something to better support your flying operation?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. The medical support, yes, sir. We are badly in need in most of these temporary hospitals of adequate surgeries, adequate medical facilities.

Senator STENNIS. Where are the fellows going to go who have just ordinary stomach aches and so forth?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. We will take care of those too, sir. I was really getting to the more exotic type care rather than the routine but certainly you are right, the routine is our main business.

Senator STENNIS. I imagine you could do a whole lot of things in the field of medicine with reference to flight, but I thought that came at another level, and that you didn't carry on that kind down at the undergraduate pilot training level. You are not training them for long flights or supersonic flying. You are training them to fly?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Sir, I wasn't referring to any type of a medical research program. I was referring actually to a support to the flight line, in the event of a crash or in the event of any type of a disaster.

I thoroughly agree with you, we are not training the pilot medically in any way. We are merely giving them support in the event of any accident, and they do a great deal of around-the-clock flying. When I was down at Moody, I talked to the base commander, and they have a great number of night flights, in this type operation, we do need to cover with medical support or backup.

Senator STENNIS. What do you mean? What more does the hospital do for them when they are night flying than if they fly in the daytime?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Very similar to the fire department, sir. The hospital is there, it is manned, and in the event of an accident, we can give immediate medical aid. This is what I meant by support to the flight line.

Senator STENNIS. Well, your new building won't help you in that way, will it?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. It certainly will, sir. It will give us a far better and more adequate surgery. It will give us more adequate ancillary facilities as we discussed with the other facilities. We are dealing with an antiquated plant here, and certainly in an emergency you use anything available. A new facility will greatly enhance our capability for better care.

Senator STENNIS. You don't have secondary or inferior type medical facilities there and operating facilities. Don't you have modern instruments and modern techniques?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Actually, Mr. Chairman, in the temporary building we are operating now the functional layout is far from modern and far from adequate.

We certainly attempt to keep the operating conditions safe, but it is very difficult in these temporary buildings.

Senator STENNIS. All right. You weren't asking for a hospital at Laredo though?

Colonel SMITH. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Nease says here about the only decent building you do have at Laredo is the hospital.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. We only ask for so many a year, sir, and all of them are important.

Senator STENNIS. I know you will be back next year with a long list. All right, Colonel, next items.

RANDOLPH AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Colonel SMITH. The next item, Randolph Field, page 77. We are requesting $1,898,000 for seven items. The first item provides for a runway extension of 1,350 feet, and a stabilized overrun.

This item was denied by the House Armed Services Committee.

The second item is for an addition to the existing base communications building and is needed for the planned 600-line telephone expansion, the electronic data processing, and the crypto equipment.

Senator STENNIS. Are you asking for restoration of the runway extension?

Colonel SMITH. Not at this time, sir. The third item is for a fire station; one of the repetitive items. This will permit us to have a 12-stall crash and structural fire station in a central location, and permit consolidation of personnel and equipment. The next item is a repetitive item for an armament and an electronics shop, and is required to provide proper environmental control of installed electronic equipment. These systems are currently being serviced in an open hangar which is subject to dust and extreme temperatures.

The next item is for alteration of the base electrical distribution system and will materially relieve the overcrowded distribution system and increase the capacity.

The sixth item for construction of a 500,000-gallon water storage tank is needed to meet base deficiencies, and to insure a firefighting capacity. The last item is for 41 acres of land that is associated with the first item which was the runway extension project, and this, of course, would be in the same position as that runway.

It would not be required at this point in time.

Senator STENNIS. I notice that a great many of these items you are asking for now were denied last year. Do you find you need less because it was postponed a year or do you need more? Has the price gone down, has it gone up, or what is your situation generally.

Colonel SMITH. Predominantly they are all in the same position as they were last year. There are a few exceptions where we are attempting this incremental approach in last year and this year. But these items are the same as they were submitted last year.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

SHEPPARD AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Colonel SMITH. The next item, sir, is on page 85, Sheppard Air Force Base.

We are requesting $2,386,000 for 10 items. The first item is for an addition to the existing operational mission training building and provides SAC with the needed additional space to house navigation or ultrasonic trainers and special weapons trainer devices.

The next four items provide for upgrading technical training areas to provide, adequate heat, ventilation, light, conditioning, and acoustics.

The first is for aircraft mechanics and technicians, the second for missile systems, the third for electricians and refrigeration specialists, wire and antenna specialists, and the last one is for communications, missiles, and utilities.

The next item is one of the repetitive items for the maintenance apron lighting which permits us around the clock operations.

The next one is a repetitive item for additional engine inspection and repair shops. The next one is the first of a repetitive item of four that will provide for bulk liquid fuel storage tanks.

It is required for storage and dispensing fuel essential to the base operations. In the interim emergency supplies are being maintained in rail cars with minimum essential operating levels maintained in servicing vehicles. The next item is a repetitive item for administrative office space and it will upgrade an existing facility and construct a second floor mezzanine for some additional space that is required because they are today cramped in some areas down to about 44 square feet per person.

The last item is to alter an existing primary distribution line and provide increased electrical power distribution capacity of the base to satisfy the expanding electrical power demand.

The House deleted the aircraft weapons training item, the $901,000 item, and although it is a valid requirement, we have not taken a reclama on it.

On the next page, the shop aircraft engine inspection and repair shop was denied by the House Armed Services Committee, and it is in the same category.

Senator STENNIS. That is page 86?

Colonel SMITH. 86; yes, sir. I am sorry.

Senator STENNIS. What about these items not in inventory, funded, $8,627,000. Were they training items?

Colonel SMITH. Some of them are training items. The big one, however, is a medical facility for this location and did not get in inventory. It should be well underway now. It was in a prior year program.

Senator STENNIS What about that, Colonel Carmichael. Have you got your hospital operating there?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir. Actually it is a technicality, I think, Mr. Chairman. We are actually in the hospital and operating it. It is a matter of clearing the books, turning it over and picking up in the inventory. We are actually operating in the new hospital.

Senator STENNIS. Give us a list of those hospitals that we appropriated funds for last year, Colonel, when you can get around to it.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. I have got it right here, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I want you to give a report of the status of them.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Very well, sir.

Senator STENNIS. For 2 years ago and 1 year ago, and let us know how you are getting along with them. I imagine you get them to spend the money, but some of the things we appropriate money for we find out a year or two later that you haven't spent the money or decided you didn't need it, and want to use it for something else.

Let's just see how those hospitals are coming along.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Very well, sir.

(The requested information follows:)

Status of hospitals (composite medical facilities) for which funds have been appropriated over the past 2 years

Year and base	Under design	Under construction	Complete
Fiscal year 1963:			
Langley Air Force Base		X	December 1965.
March Air Force Base		X	March 1965.
Nellis Air Force Base		X	December 1964.
Offutt Air Force Base		X	Do.
Patrick Air Force Base		X	August 1965.
Fiscal year 1964:			
Eglin Air Force Base	X		
Vandenberg Air Force Base	X		

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, before you go to the next item, excuse me a minute.

(Short recess taken.)

Senator STENNIS. All right, gentlemen, we will continue now. We were on page 97.

VANCE AIR FORCE BASE, OKLA.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir; Vance Air Force Base. A training command base we are requesting $475,000 for two items.

The first one is a repetitive item for additional space for engine inspection and repair shop. The increased workload results from change from a single to a dual engine jet aircraft. The last item is for 391 acres of land for the runway and the overrun for Kegelman Auxiliary Airfield that was approved in last year's program.

I think through oversight——

Senator STENNIS. It was denied last year.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. I think through oversight this was omitted from last year's program. The runway itself was approved but the land item was not.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

WEBB AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Colonel SMITH. The next base is Webb Air Force Base on page 100. We are requesting two items, the first one is a 600-foot extension to the existing runway at Colorado City Auxiliary Airfield to support the supersonic T–38 type aircraft.

The extension will provide an additional margin of safety. The next item is one of the repetitive items for a gymnasium and is needed to provide a physical fitness training facility for the 300 plus student pilots who will be at this base.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

AIR UNIVERSITY

GUNTER AIR FORCE BASE, ALA.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. The next item is for the Air University and is on page 105.

Senator STENNIS. Before you start on that, it seems that your additional pilot training program did not involve any real big money after all.

Colonel SMITH. No, sir. It is primarily alteration and upgrading, minor additions to existing facilities.

Senator STENNIS. I commend you for what you are trying to do on that. You have the need and supply that need.

Colonel SMITH. Gunter Air Force Base, page 105.

This is a repetitive item for a dining hall. It provides additional space for feeding the assigned personnel and contributes to the student workload that we have there.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

MAXWELL AIR FORCE BASE, ALA.

Colonel SMITH. The next item is Maxwell Air Force Base, a repetitive item for a gymnasium. The old gymnasium was demolished when the roof collapsed on it.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

AERONAUTICAL CHART AND INFORMATION SERVICE, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Colonel SMITH. The Aeronautical Chart and Information Service on page 111. We are requesting two items at this location. The first item will provide adequate lighting in a warehouse to accomplish receiving, shipping, packaging, and storing of navigational and air target material charts. The second item will alter two warehouses to support the mission and personnel increase at this location. They in the past have been building up the capability of this organization to keep pace with the existing need of producing charts and target materials, and this will facilitate their operation for production.

Senator STENNIS. This item for south St. Louis storage annex. What really brings that about? What is the mission here? You talk about 100 million copies of navigation charts.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. The mission of this entire center, sir, is to provide the Air Force with aeronautical charts, graphic air target materials, flight information publications and documents, terrain models, maps, evaluated intelligence on air facilities and related cartographic surfaces, and then to operate and maintain all of the library functions associated with this.

We have been increasing the personnel at this location along with the equipment over the past couple of years for them to handle the increased workload that results from modern methods.

Senator STENNIS. You state that present operating personnel are forced to use flashlights to identify shipping documents and so forth. I want you to have modern equipment but let's see what we are going to save when we get this. Will this reduce the number of employees you have to have?

Colonel SMITH. It will not necessarily reduce the number. We have experienced an increased workload of material that turns over here, and for about 78 cents a square foot for this project we can improve the working conditions, and we feel eliminate not all errors but a lot of the errors that may occur.

Senator STENNIS. And it will make them more efficient?

Colonel SMITH. To handle the increased workload, yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Isn't this a new project out here? When did we build this outfit?

Colonel SMITH. This installation was activated in 1952. It is an old Army arsenal camp, and they have altered existing facilities. Two years ago we did put in an addition to the facility for the technical equipment that they would be getting.

General CURTIN. The warehouses we proposed to alter were constructed in World War II. The headquarters facility, Mr. Chairman, dates back prior to World War I.

Senator STENNIS. All right, the next item, gentlemen.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

ALASKAN AIR COMMAND

EIELSON AIR FORCE BASE, ALASKA

The next item is for the Alaskan Air Command, Eielson Air Force Base, page 116. We are requesting $1,389,000 for five items.

The first one will provide stabilization in a triangular plot in the POL area. The existing paved area is not large enough to accommodate the present assigned aircraft.

Senator STENNIS. Pardon me just a minute. Let me ask a few general questions. You are asking for $6 million in round figures, for Alaska bases?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All in Alaska. Are any of these figures related to the earthquake?

Colonel SMITH. None of them, sir.

Senator STENNIS. So this is for anticipated needs before the earthquake?

Colonel SMITH. This is correct, and there is still a continuing need for them.

Senator STENNIS. What additional needs do you have as a result of the earthquake? Are you prepared to answer that now or is there any thing in the bill?

General CURTIN. There is nothing presently in the bill, Mr. Chairman, but we do have a request pending in the Department of Defense for approximately $5 million of construction. Now whether this all will be approved by the Department of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget I can't say at the present time. In adidtion to that, there will be about $6 to $7 million of O. & M. money, operation and maintenance funds, used for repair of facilities.

Senator STENNIS. Well, there is a big bill in too, you know, for Alaska as a whole for the earthquake repairs. I asked Senator Bartlett, but I am not sure of the amount but I know it is a lot of money. Take the first one for Eielson, I have been there, but I don't remember what your mission is there.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. We have a weather squadron there, heavy air refueling squadron on rotation, a fighter-interceptor mission, and then also stage strategic operations out of there. The base is one of the four in Alaska that has a runway airfield type capability for operations that we are using. The first project will provide paving for an area to eliminate lose soil around the area, the aircraft taxiway, and eliminate the possibility of drawing rock or dirt into the jet engines.

The big item here is hardstand dispersal.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Fuel, $1 million.

Colonel SMITH. Right. The existing pavement on this was designed for light and smaller aircraft, and continuous traffic has caused the asphalt areas to deteriorate. With the heavier aircraft this pavement will have to be fixed up to accommodate——

Senator STENNIS. When was it built, Colonel?

Colonel SMITH. This was constructed in 1956, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And worn out in 1964, is that right?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir, because of the assignment of the heavier loaded aircraft there that we are confronted with this problem.

Senator STENNIS. These refueling squadrons I believe is one. Is this to serve them?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item, next series of items.

ELMENDORF AIR FORCE BASE, ALASKA

Colonel SMITH. The next series of items are Elmendorf, page 122, we are requesting $1,355,000 for six items.

The first item is required to increase flying safety by providing an adequate runway lighting system. The existing system is in poor condition, obsolete and costly to maintain.

The second item is required to provide an adequate and safe central starting system for the alert aircraft. Presently one compressor and one motor generator set have to be housed in each alert cell with the aircraft. The central system will be in a separate equipment room away from the aircraft, and eliminate the hazards of carbon monoxide or possible gasoline fires.

The third item provides for alteration of a field maintenance hangar door so that the door can be tightly closed around the C–130 aircraft. This is one item that we have identified an early need for, and would request or desire that you have no prejudice on our accomplishing this item from another program within our own capability because of the early movement.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Colonel SMITH. The fourth project provides for additional aircraft engine inspection and repair space. This is one of the repetitive items.

The fifth project is for the extension of the steam heat main from the central heating plant to 12 buildings now being heated by old individual heating systems that have exceeded their normal life expectancy. This project will result in about a $48,000 annual saving in heating cost and avoid a one-time expenditure of about $75,000 for replacement of the individual units.

The last project will provide a secure access road from the weapons storage to the aircraft alert hangar. The present route is heavily traveled by base personnel and the public, and it causes delivery and traffic control problems.

Senator STENNIS. All right, I think you have covered that.

GALENA AIR FORCE STATION, ALASKA

Colonel SMITH. In Galena Airport, another one of our flying bases, we are requesting two items.

This is on page 129.

The first item, in fact both of the items are repetitive items. The first one is for an automotive maintenance shop space to provide adequate maintenance facility. This project will eliminate an inadequate existing facility.

The second item is the first of three repetitive items for a multipurpose recreation facility in this isolated location. It provides an adequate facility for indoor physical conditioning programs.

Senator STENNIS. What is your multipurpose? What does that include?

Colonel SMITH. The multipurpose facility will permit something in the neighborhood of basketball, handball, calisthenics of all types. It gives them an open area that they can participate more in sort of a field-type sport. These are in isolated locations and the personnel are assigned there for 12 or 13 months. The cold and wind that they experience in the area prevents them from doing this exercising outside.

KING SALMON AIRPORT, ALASKA

The next base is King Salmon Airport on page 132. We are requesting one item to alter an existing alert hangar to accommodate the aircraft. One-half is already adequate and this project by modification of the second half will protect four additional interceptors in this area that experiences severe weather conditions.

Senator STENNIS. Do you happen to know the name of the commanding officer there?

Colonel SMITH. No, sir, I don't believe we have any one here today who is familiar with him. We could surely furnish it.

Senator STENNIS. That is all right.

A little more on this alert hangar.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. This project will modify the front doors to allow the aircraft to be parked facing the taxiway, and it will have pocket separators so that the aircraft may be armed within the facility and not create a hazard to the one right next to it. Then a standard power outlet will be provided in each one of these pockets. It will permit us to place under cover four additional aircraft at this location.

Senator STENNIS. I went by there last year, and I believe it is the best run outfit I ever saw, a fine spirit, unity and cooperation down to the smallest detail. It is an isolated place, as you know. I kept looking at these units, they were so fine and operated so well and had such unity and cooperation, clean as a pin. I was briefed by one person after another, but the most inconspicuous person out there

is the commanding officer. As I remember, when I finally saw him, he was clean all right, but he had on work clothes. He was out there working on something himself.

It was the most remarkable illustration of leadership that you can imagine. He had everybody on their toes and just made a terrific impression on me. There he was, a quiet, humble kind of a fellow. I would pick him out to be the man looking after the oil burners or something like that, but he had a lot on the ball. Someone told me a little about his background in college and all, that he was that way then. I have his name in my files. I think I wrote a letter, when I got back, to the Air Force about how well impressed I was with him.

They certainly do a lot with what they have at this place.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And they do without, and when they don't have what they need, they make it, improvise. They are a very resourceful group.

All right, next item.

ANIAK AIRPORT, ALASKA

Colonel SMITH. Aniak, page 134, we are requesting two items. The first is for an automotive maintenance shop, one of the repetitive items. They are presently having to use an old contractors mobilization shed. The shelter has no permanent foundation, door framing is of wooden logs, and it cannot be properly heated.

The second item is for a water storage tank to provide adequate fire protection capability that does not exist today.

Senator STENNIS. In what part of Alaska is this station?

Colonel SMITH. We have a map of Alaska. It will sort of give you a perspective. This is Aniak.

Senator STENNIS. That does help.

Colonel SMITH. Elmendorf and Anchorage are down in here.

Senator STENNIS. Point out King Salmon.

All right, I would like to look at that a little further later on.

Next item please.

BEAR CREEK RADIO RELAY SITE, ALASKA

Colonel SMITH. The next item is at Bear Creek, on page 137. This item will provide water storage tank that will also provide for fire protection capability at this location.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

BOSWELL BAY RADIO RELAY SITE, ALASKA

Colonel SMITH. Boswell Bay, page 139. We are requesting two items, the first for additional prime power generating capacity in the electrical distribution system to insure reliable power.

This site is an important link in the rearward location concerning the BMEWS operation. The second is a water storage tank to provide fire protection again. In these isolated locations the firefighting capability depends in large amount on the available storage they can have. We have not been able to provide it in the past.

Senator STENNIS. All right, the next item.

CAPE NEWENHAM, ALASKA

Colonel SMITH. Cape Newenham, we are requesting one item.

It is a repetitive item, the first of four that are in the program. It provides for an auto storage facility for protection of vehicles that must be available during normal and emergency situations. Each of these are in locations where you get down to minus 50° temperatures and the storage will keep these vehicles in operation.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

FORT YUKON, ALASKA

Colonel SMITH. Fort Yukon, page 144—we are requesting two items. Both are repetitive items. The first one is the recreation multipurpose facility and the second one is the first of four that we have in the program for covered walkways. These covered walkways provide protection for the movement of personnel and their test equipment during maintenance of the site. They experience high winds, ice, and snow and this will permit them to get from the maintenance area to the tower and other locations without having to be exposed to these hazards.

INDIAN MOUNTAIN AIR FORCE BASE, ALASKA

Indian Mountain, page 147—we are requesting one item, a recreation bowling alley. This will provide for a two-lane bowling alley in this location.

Senator STENNIS. Pardon me; go back there to page 144. That is multipurpose. That includes all different types as your others do.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir; and this will also include a two-lane bowling alley in the recreation multipurpose facility.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Colonel SMITH. The personnel are assigned to these isolated locations for a period of approximately 12 months. There is no other activity they can do and this is why we provide this type facility.

The Indian Mountain item was just the bowling alley that we would build because they do have other recreation facilities, and a thousand-square-foot multipurpose building that they can use for exercising.

Senator STENNIS. You are neglecting your men and your duty, too. if you don't get those recreation facilities lined up in those places. I got a look at King Salmon, too, and realized the need for it, and that is not one of your most remote locations.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

KALAKAKET CREEK RADIO RELAY SITE, ALASKA

Colonel SMITH. Page 149, Kalakaket, we are requesting one item, a water storage tank to provide adequate facility for normal water consumption and fire protection.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

KOTZEBUE AIR FORCE STATION, ALASKA

Colonel SMITH. Kotzebue, page 151. One of the items I mentioned previously.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

MURPHY DOME AIR FORCE STATION, ALASKA

Colonel SMITH. Murphy Dome, page 153, another repetitive item for walkway facility.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

NORTH RIVER RADIO RELAY SITE, ALASKA

Colonel SMITH. North River, page 155, a repetitive item for the automotive maintenance shop for the assigned vehicles.

Senator STENNIS. Denied by the House?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir; this was denied. And we did not choose to place this in a high priority for reclama at that time.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

NORTHEAST CAPE, ALASKA

Colonel SMITH. Northeast Cape, repetitive item. The first item is for an additional warehouse storage space.

The next item is a recreation bowling alley needed at this location for indoor sports.

Senator STENNIS. Isolated?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

PEDRO DOME RADIO RELAY SITE, ALASKA

Colonel SMITH. Pedro Dome, page 160, we are requesting one item, a water tank. The existing system is not sufficient to supply oprational needs at this isolated site during the winter months. This project will provide for normal personnel use and fire protection.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

PILLAR MOUNTAIN RADIO RELAY SITE, ALASKA

Colonel SMITH. Pillar Mountain, page 162, a repetitive item for the automotive maintenance shop, a temporary wood frame building abandoned by a construction contractor is now being used.

They are in an isolated location and must maintain 2½ miles of road. They have a grader, a tractor, and a couple of trucks that they will keep in this facility.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

SHEMYA AIR FORCE STATION, ALASKA

Colonel SMITH. Shemya—we are requesting one item, a fire detection system, that will incorporate 93 on-base buildings for early detection of fires so they can respond to the call.

There is no fire protection or detection system in 43 of these buildings and in 50 of them the system needs to be altered and upgraded to a central system. This will permit early identification of the fire.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

SOLDOTNA RADIO RELAY SITE, ALASKA

Colonel SMITH. Soldotna, page 166. We are requesting one repetitive item, the automotive maintenance shop for the assigned vehicles. It is similar to the previous one where they have just an old construction contractor's shack that was left over that they have been attempting to utilize.

Senator STENNIS. All right; I think you can go to page 168. Those are the same type.

SPARREVOHN AIR FORCE STATION, ALASKA

Colonel SMITH. Sparrevohn, the same page 168, repetitive item for the auto storage facility and also for the warehouse space.

Senator STENNIS. What about your item on page 71?

TATALINA AIR FORCE STATION, ALASKA

Colonel SMITH. At Tatalina, this again is one of the isolated locations that we are requesting a recreation multipurpose facility for. It will also include a two-lane bowling alley within the structure.

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE, MARYLAND

Headquarters Command, on page 175, Andrews Air Force Base here in the Washington, D.C., area. We are requesting 10 items at a total cost of $5,597,000. The first item provides for shoulder stabilization along the existing taxiways to facilitate jet aircraft operation. This will prevent debris from being drawn into the engines. The second item is for construction of a vehicle fueling station.

The third item is an addition to the existing aircom relay center and is required to provide space for the recently expanded communication activities that cover the Washington, D.C., area and its connection with Europe, Middle East, and North Atlantic areas.

The fourth item will provide additional space for the high-altitude training facility for both seat ejection work and pressure chamber functions with the pilots. At the present time personnel are required to travel to Shaw Air Force Base to obtain this training.

The next three items are repetitive items. The first one is an addition to the composite medical facility, the second is upgrading and altering some WAF dormitories, and the third upgrading and altering 168 officers' quarters spaces. All of these are structurally sound buildings that adapt themselves to either the addition or the alteration-type work. The eighth item is to provide an additional transformer and tie breaker which is required to eliminate overloading with the electrical stations in the substation area on the west side.

The ninth item, for an addition to the central heating plant and installation of a larger boiler capacity and related piping is required to provide needed steam capacity.

The last item requested is for the installation of fire detection systems in 39 airmen dormitories, and is recommended by the National Fire Code. These fire detection devices and service in the troop area housing are essential to the protection of the airmen.

Senator STENNIS. I didn't know you had any room out there for any more buildings. I notice some of these are alterations.

Colonel SMITH. We do have an on-base population there, sir, of about 12,000 people.

Senator STENNIS. I was going to ask for something on your personnel there. Colonel Carmichael wants to explain his outfit I know.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Colonel, you have got a fine hospital out there already. What is your trouble? Do you need more space?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. We certainly do have a fine hospital, Mr. Chairman. Our problem is that it is too small. All of the hospitals that were programed in the early fifties were actually based on medical criteria of the late forties. In those days the Department of Defense had what they called a standard plan, which meant it was literally a drawing, and each time we programed a hospital in those days based on the number of beds, we were required to use this standard drawing.

We programed quite a few, Scott, Keesler, Andrews, of this general size. The impetus in those days, when the criteria was developed for these hospitals, was on the inpatient care. This was true both in the military and in civilian practice of medicine. The main problems in those days were the inpatient.

The patient was brought in, put to bed and treated. Subsequent to the design of those hospitals, the practice of medicine has made quite a swing, and now we put our main impetus to the outpatient care. We find that we can treat a greater number on an outpatient basis and keep them on duty. We can reduce our inpatient load and we can actually give better care. Unfortunately our buildings were not designed to accommodate this philosophy. So we are finding our fine permanent hospitals are woefully inadequate in the clinic area.

This addition, Mr. Chairman, primarily is in the clinic area. It does include 100 beds, primarily to replace some temporary wards we are having to use now due to an increase in the overall workload since the hospital was built.

Senator STENNIS. We need a breakdown here, too. You have a breakdown on the number of inpatients and outpatients, and so on.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir. This hospital, Mr. Chairman, is primarily for military. We find Air Force military—I am going to give the average daily patient load which is easier to identify. Then I will give the dispersion of beds and translate to bed requirements.

We find on the average of the Air Force military, we have 148 patients; Army patients, 5; this is military; Navy patients, 18; Air Force dependents, 56; Army dependents, 3; and Navy dependents, 9.

Other category one. For this inpatient load, we need a dispersion factor of 60. This gives us a total bed requirement, inpatient bed requirement, of about—I am sorry, I don't have that translated. I would have to add that up, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. That is all right. You can supply that.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. In addition to this, we have what we call light bed construction for the patients that don't need the heavy nursing care. We will need 20 for the physical examination types and 30 for air medical evacuation. This gives a total of bed requirement of 350. This is our inpatient capability.

As I mentioned earlier, our main requirement in this particular project is in the clinic area. We will be extending our clinics to give our doctors a place to hang their hats, so to speak. At the present time we do not have an office for our doctors. They are having to double up. This definitely reduces their efficiency.

Senator STENNIS. Yes. You say most of this space will be used for those purposes?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir. I would say around 60 percent of our scope in dollars will be devoted to our outpatient facilities.

Senator STENNIS. You mean this new addition?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir, of the new construction, primarily it is going to be in clinics. We are going to have to put a few more X-ray machines in, and that type of thing, but primarily in the clinic area, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I am not sure that I understand just what you mean by clinic area. Is that different groups that specialize in some field?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir. This will be very similar to your medical arts building in civilian life, where you have your various specialties get together and rent a building or build a building, and in this way a patient can come into one building and have available to them, the various specialties. In other words, the internal medicine, surgery, orthopedics, whatever the type speciality they require.

This is what we call our outpatient, or our Air Force clinics. Really we bring together our various medical specialties into one area, and when an outpatient comes in the front door, we are able to, within one area, refer them to the proper specialty.

Senator STENNIS. And some of the people going through those clinics are outpatients and some are inpatients, right?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir, very definitely. We orient our clinics in such a way that the inpatient comes down and uses the same facilities that the outpatient uses, but, of course, as I mentioned earlier, our main desire is to keep them on the outpatient basis, keep them on duty, in other words, rather than putting them in the hospital, in bed.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have any medical training going on at Andrews?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir. That is what we call a teaching hospital. We have interns, and we will have a residency training program, also. So this is what we call a teaching hospital, in addition to a normal station hospital. We also receive referrals into this hospital from the air evac system.

Senator STENNIS. What is that system?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. The aeromedical evacuation system, where we bring our patients in primarily from overseas. This is one of the places, the aeromedical evacuation plane lands. We have 30 beds in this proposal to keep the patients overnight, for later transfer to the hospitals in the area.

Senator STENNIS. Getting back to this hospital, it is strategically located and all, and you are building that hospital up. You want to make it one of your better hospitals; don't you?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Absolutely, sir. Actually it is that way today, sir. We are really trying to replace some temporary facilities we are using, and give more clinic space. That is what we are attempting to do. It is one of our finer facilities. This is quite true, sir.

Senator STENNIS. It was built in 1958.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir. That is when it was completed. It was programed back in fiscal year 1952, so the criteria, I was merely bringing that up to show the age of the criteria that went into the existing hospital.

Senator STENNIS. Did you build any part of this for the transfer program from Bolling?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. No, sir. It was built before that. We have received this workload without any additional capability. This is one of the reasons we are having to use temporary buildings in addition to the permanent. We indeed are taking care of the Navy personnel and their families in the area in this hospital.

Senator STENNIS. What about your hospital at Bolling? Are you still running it?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. No, sir. We do not operate a hospital at Bolling. That has been closed. We operate a dental clinic there, and we will operate merely a small outpatient-type service of a general practice nature, without specialties our specialty out patient care and inpatient care will be at Andrews.

Senator STENNIS. All right, anything else, gentlemen?

Thank you, Colonel.

BOLLING AIR FORCE BASE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Colonel SMITH. The next base, Bolling Air Force Base on page 187. Bolling Air Force Base is located within the District of Columbia, and as a result of the request of the Senate Armed Services Committee, the Deparment of Defense conducted a study to determine the most economical basis for housing bachelor officer and enlisted personnel in the Washington area.

Bolling Air Force Base was selected as one of two cantonment areas. It will ultimately provide housing for about 3,100 single enlisted personnel and approximately 500 bachelor officers. The other cantonment area has been selected at Fort Myer.

This program that we are presenting today supports this cantonment study, and provides a squadron headquarters building, a dining hall for the airmen, and OQ quarter for the officers. It has a replacement for a service club. It will alter an open mess for the NCO and provide utilities.

We also have one project unrelated to this cantonment study, and that is a minor project for alterations to major command headquarters at Bolling. It is in a permanent building, and will remain there under cantonment plan.

Senator STENNIS. What is a cantonment plan? Go over that. I don't know just what you mean when you use those terms.

Colonel SMITH. In the Washington, D.C., area, the Army, Navy, and Air Force, all the military personnel that are located work in

certain areas, and in accordance with this plan, one cantonment in the Bolling area will accommodate the personnel reasonably close to this area, and at Fort Myer the Army post will accommodate all of the other personnel in this other location. By consolidating the personnel in this way, we can take care of the entire area in basically two locations.

Senator STENNIS. How much of the land down at Bolling have you surrendered? I know there is some plan to give up part of it. Did you do that?

General CURTIN. The land has not actually been declared excess, Mr. Chairman. There is presently a little over 900 acres under the jurisdiction of both the Department of the Navy and the Department of the Air Force.

The present thinking is that the military would retain something of the order of 325 acres of that and possibly declare the balance excess.

However, this is being reanalyzed again, and what the final decision on it will be I cannot be sure.

Senator STENNIS. General Curtin, that has been discussed here for years. I was on the subcommittee when the decision was made to stop flying at Bolling and Anacostia, and you are going to move out to Andrews.

I think there has to be some decision made there. I am not saying what it should be, there should be some decision made about that land. You have got a city here. You don't need it at all. I think the military will agree with that.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; this has been agreed.

Senator STENNIS. The city can't expand its boundaries. It needs to be used for something else.

General CURTIN. I don't think there is any disagreement, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. For some reason you don't get a decision on it. Those of us that have some responsibility in connection with it don't care to go on postponing it and postponing it. I know you gentlemen here can't decide it, but I don't know who to talk to, frankly.

I used tourge it when I was chairman of the regular subcommittee on military construction. Do you know of any time plan when there will be a decision?

General CURTIN. I do know that the planning for the ultimate use of areas that may be declared excess is going along. For example, just recently we had a request from the urban renewal or redevelopment people here in the District for access to the areas for planning purposes, and this is being granted to them. I believe they just received their authority and funds to go ahead with their planning, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Last year I believe you got about $4 million here for Bolling. What have you done about that?

General CURTIN. Last year we actually requested, as you may recall, $6.9 million, and $4 million was authorized and appropriated, and the Air Force allocated this to the construction of one 1,500-man dormitory and related utilities.

The design for that facility is in process, and we are in the throes right now of coordinating that with the Fine Arts Commission and the National Capital Planning Committee.

Senator STENNIS. Was there anything in the bill for Anacostia at the time, do you remember? I wasn't here when we went through it.

Is there anything else you want to say about this, gentlemen?

Colonel SMITH. No, sir, I don't believe so.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE

CHARLESTON AIR FORCE BASE, S.C.

Colonel SMITH. Next is for the military air transport service, page 197, Charleston Air Force Base.

We are requesting two items for $159,000. Both of these are repetitive items.

The first one is to provide additional maintenance docks capacity. The floor on the existing docks is unlevel, and this will provide leveling a concrete keel so that the main landing gears can be properly situated during maintenance. It will increase the safety of operations during maintenance.

The second item is for a chapel annex to meet the religious needs of the assigned personnel, the dependents and transient personnel at this port of aerial embarkation. The nearest facility is 14 miles distant.

The next items are at Dover on page 200. We are requesting seven items for $2,392,000. The first item will provide for construction of a 20-foot——

Senator STENNIS. Wait just a minute. What page did you call?

Colonel SMITH. The first one was on page 197 at Charleston, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Would you repeat what you said about that?

Colonel SMITH. The first item if for alteration work to four large aircraft maintenance docks, and will provide a level concrete floor under the main landing gears and nose gear.

The existing nose docks were built on a sloping apron, and thus the tugs cannot safely control the precise position of the aircraft and the plane cannot be safely jacked up for landing gear maintenance. This will level out the floor and permit better safety of operation.

The second item provides for a chapel annex to meet the religious needs of the assigned personnel, their dependents and also the large transient personnel that pass therough this port of aerial embarkation.

Senator STENNIS. There is one item which you list at Bolling, if you will return for a minute, $900,000 on page 194, for your new utilities project. That is a lot of money.

That is nearly $1 million for utilities in an area that you really have moved out of, except for this new facility that you got last year and what you may get this year. Isn't that unduly high?

Colonel SMITH. Well, this will support the master plan that is being developed for the cantonment study, in order that any ground can be properly utilized.

This item provides for the steam distribution system that will support the new plan, heating lines, electrical, water, sanitary sewer, storm drainage, and roads in conjunction with that plan.

General CURTIN. Under this plan, Mr. Chairman, we will be providing permanent long-range housing for some 500 bachelor officers and about 3,000 airmen. The quarters in the ultimate plan will be

assigned Air Force, Army, and Navy. This is essentially a new troop housing area we are developing. These utilities, therefore, are tied into this entire development.

Senator STENNIS. I never did know where the line is here. This is in the District, isn't it, in the District of Columbia?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

DOVER AIR FORCE BASE, DELAWARE

Colonel SMITH. Dover Air Force Base on page 200, we are requesting seven items for $2,392,000.

The first item provides a 25-foot blast pad along the shoulders for protection of the taxiway and runway shoulders to prevent erosion and damage to jet engines.

The second item is a repetitive item to provide for a hydrant fueling system, to provide servicing for C–133 and C–141 aircraft. The existing hydrants were designed and installed to service small gasoline-operated C–54 aircraft, and these hydrants are located too close to the air freight terminal. Thus the aircraft cannot be loaded and serviced concurrently. This causes increased turnaround time.

The third item is for construction of an aircraft maintenance shop to provide adequate maintenance, administrative, and supply space for the maintenance of transient and based aircraft. The existing facilities are a small prefab temporary metal building that is inadequate in size, and will be utilized for covered storage.

The fourth item is a repetitive item for an aircraft corrosion control facility to provide an enclosed facility over an existing wash rack to completely enclose the C–133 or C–141 aircraft. This will permit protection during inclement weather and gusty wind conditions, and will permit continuous corrosion control treatment.

The fifth item is for construction of a large aircraft maintenance dock to provide a fuel systems maintenance facility. The safety standard is required for this function. No existing facilities are available at this location.

The sixth item is for construction of a test cell, one of the repetitive items to provide a permanent jet engine test cell facility for testing turbofan engines. These large engines must be tested in the same position as they are hung from the aircraft, and we have no existing facilities.

The last item is another repetitive item for a base chapel with an annex, and is required to meet the religious needs of the assigned personnel and their dependents.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

McGUIRE AIR FORCE BASE, NEW JERSEY

Colonel SMITH. The next base is McGuire Air Force Base, page 208. We are requesting four items for a total of $1,463,000.

The first one, construction of dispersed hard stand to provide safe isolated parking for aircraft that are loaded with explosives. The present area had to be abandoned because of its close proximity to the active runway.

The second item is for altering and adding to the base operation facility and it is also a repetitive item. This will provide necessary space required for base operations to accomplish its mission.

The third item, a repetitive item, is for construction of a covered aircraft corrosion control facility similar to the one at Dover, and for the same reason.

The last item is for construction of a 300-seat base chapel with an annex, for the same reason that we had at Charleston, to handle the base assigned personnel, plus the port of aerial embarkation personnel that transient this location.

Senator STENNIS. How are those corrosion control setups operating? Are they proving to be satisfactory?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. We have built these in many of the northern bases, and they are working real fine. It provides a year-round program for corrosion prevention that you cannot get when you have severe winters, without such a facility.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

Colonel SMITH. Scott Air Force Base, page 213.

Senator STENNIS. Pardon me just a minute. About this corrosion control, $776,000, how many aircraft will that serve?

Colonel SMITH. This will handle only one aircraft at a time, but will take care of the entire assigned fleet at any location.

Senator STENNIS. Services whatever you have there?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir, they have the C–135's.

Senator STENNIS. You call it corrosion control, but it is for removing the accumulated residues.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir, any aircraft transiting the atmosphere picks up the accumulation of residues and salt laden air over the oceans, and this facility permits us then to attack it in the early stages, and eliminate and prevent excessive corrosion.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have accumulation of insects like automobiles have?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. All landings and takeoffs primarily create this situation.

Senator STENNIS. Birds, too?

Colonel SMITH. Well, we hope we don't hit too many birds, but we do get the insects.

Senator STENNIS. The bird is a hazard. I read something about their being a hazard to your jets.

Colonel SMITH. This is true, and in many of the airports now they have had to devise certain gimmicks to try to get rid of particularly a starling population where there are enlarged flocks.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next series.

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE, ILL.

Colonel SMITH. Scott Air Force Base on page 213. We are requesting three items. All of these are repetitive items.

The first one provides for an approach lighting system to provide adequate runway approach lights for the primary instrument runway.

The second item is for altering and adding to the composite medical facility to provide a base level medical support to personnel and their dependents.

Senator STENNIS. All right, Colonel. Let Colonel Carmichael explain that one, too. Is it any different from the rest?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Mr. Chairman, this is very similar to the Andrews addition that we just discussed. It is again one of our regional specialty centers. It has a teaching program. The only unique feature——

Senator STENNIS. It has a what?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. A teaching program, sir. It is a teaching hospital. The only difference, the main difference between the two is that this one is a contagious center. We transfer the vast majority of our TB patients and other contagious-type patients into the Scott Hospital. Therefore we have a unique problem of isolation requirements in this particular facility, and this will be included in the design.

Otherwise it is very similar to the other ones we have discussed, even to including the aeromedical evacuation holding capability. This again is one of our stopovers, the aeromedical evacuation holding facilities will be incorporated.

Senator STENNIS. These are the two that you have selected for this? Is that Andrews and Scott?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Travis on the west coast is also one, sir, and we have one down at Lackland, also.

In each case we have quite a good medical capability, in addition to their providing the air medical evacuation holding capability. But again our design is similar to Andrews.

In fact, both are of the same architect standard plans. They are both 250-bed hospitals, and both were authorized in the fiscal year 1952 time period and they were both completed in 1958. So Scott and Andrews and Keesler and the others are all of the same vintage. Everything that we have discussed on Andrews is also applicable to Scott regarding the need to expand the clinics primarily.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have any questions, Mr. Nease?

Mr. NEASE. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Does this dormitory for airmen at Scott have any connection with your hospital?

Colonel SMITH. No, sir. It is a separate item. It will provide adequate living quarters for 200 airmen by replacing 6 substandard wood-frame World War II mobilization-type buildings.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

TRAVIS AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

Colonel SMITH. Travis Air Force Base on page 217, we are requesting three items. All three of these are repetitive.

The first one will illuminate the aircraft maintenance apron for operation during the hours of darkness for the SAC fueling, refueling, and maintenance operation.

The second item is for aircraft maintenance docks and will be an alteration project to provide heat in these docks, and extend the compressed air lines over the wing areas in the 16 docks.

The last item is a repetitive item for a dental clinic, and will provide a permanent single-story, 10-dental-chair capability to support the approximately 16,000 personnel.

Senator STENNIS. There is one further question, Colonel Carmichael. What was the cost of your original hospital, the one you built in 1958 at Scott? Do you have that available?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. The cost of that, sir, was $5,950,000, completed in 1958.

Senator STENNIS. How much was that?

Colonel SMITH. $5,950,000.

Senator STENNIS. Have you had any expenditures on it since then?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. No, sir; Mr. Chairman. We are using temporary facilities to augment our permanent capability at Scott. This is the first permanent addition we have requested.

Colonel SMITH. Sir, Colonel Carmichael has a little different figure from what I have. Could we revalidate these two figures that we have, to be sure?

Senator STENNIS. That is all right. That is approximately correct?

Colonel SMITH. I may be high on this, from this figure that he has.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. I can doublecheck it real quick.

Senator STENNIS. You can check that in a moment. We are going to take a short recess in a minute anyway. The point I want to make here is that now, after just building a new hospital for $5.9 million 6 years ago, you are requesting a $2.5 million addition.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. This is correct, sir, and actually we are finding that with new methods and new equipment needed in the practice of medicine, that our facilities are indeed becoming obsolete, and they are needing these additions.

The additions are extensive. We fully recognize that, sir. You have to alter to accommodate the type equipment we require today and it is more expensive than we were using 10 years ago. Again in the addition, the size is correlated to the workload. It is very carefully reviewed, and each square foot is well documented, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You in the Air Force change hospitals more often than you do your bombers or your weapons. I know you want the best and the ultimate always. That is natural, but this runs into big money fast.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Well, sir, we actually are not going beyond the civilian practice of medicine. We are really trying to keep current.

The addition, for instance, in our X-ray departments, we find the workload is greater than our capability. We are requesting in this addition, two or three additional X-ray rooms and machines to meet the workload. These are the type of items that make the cost high.

And, of course, we are including the cost of the installed equipment in this estimate. This standard design, sir, I should have emphasized, was applicable to all three services back in the early 1950's, and all three services are finding pretty much the same problems with the existing facilities.

As I mentioned earlier, it is primarily in the outpatient department we are woefully lacking. We do not have doctors' offices. We do not have sufficient X-ray rooms. We do not have adequate treatment rooms. These are the type items that are causing us our greatest problem.

Senator STENNIS. I know you have a great influx of more people to deal with, more dependents. Give us the figures on the percentages in this hospital as you did before. You can put that in the record.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Very well, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have it there now? You may give it now if you have it.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. I have it right here, sir. Actually remember, sir, on Scott it is a referral hospital.

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. And a great deal of our workload is in the contagious-type case or the TB, so we have a great deal of our patients as referrals. We have Air Force military—again I will give the average daily patient load, this time I will be able to translate—we have Air Force military, 167; Army military, 12; Navy military, 3; Air Force dependents, 62; Army dependents, 10; Navy dependents, 3; TDR also, temporary disability requirement list, 2.

This gives us a total ADPL of 261 with dispersion beds of 65, gives us a 326-bed requirement general medical and surgical.

In addition, we have the 50 RON-type beds, the light care construction which gives us a total bed requirement of 376, or 375 as this proposal would bring us up to. This is our average daily patient load, and the type case we care for. They are primarily military personnel that are transferred in for the TB-type treatment and other specialty care.

Senator STENNIS. I was surprised that you selected a place up in Illinois for the treatment of tuberculosis. I thought you wanted wide open spaces with sunshine and a long growing season, warmer weather and particularly sunshiny days, isn't that right? They used to.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. I am not qualified to comment on that, sir.

Senator STENNIS. They used to take people to Colorado and those places, and then to south Mississippi. We had a lot of people brought into that area.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. With the therapy and the type treatment available today in a closed ward which is an important requirement—in other words, the capability of isolation for treatment—we actually control the environment while they are in the hospital. Regardless of where they are, we need the controlled environment.

Senator STENNIS. It is just changing methods of treatment. The next item, Colonel.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. If you have no further question on the ones at Travis, the next items are on Hickam.

Senator STENNIS. That dental clinic on page 220 is at Travis.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir; this is at Travis.

Senator STENNIS. That is a new building.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You have been expanding these dental clinics, why couldn't you just do that for this one?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. In this particular case, Mr. Chairman, the actual site of the existing dental clinic precludes an addition. So what we propose to do here is to site this building in the area of the existing hospital. We will actually build a new separate dental clinic in the area of the hospital.

Colonel SMITH. The existing dental clinic is closely surrounded by other buildings. They are about 100 to 150 feet away. It fronts right on a road where the space around the building can't be developed to support the traffic load associated with this type function.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Next item, please.

PACIFIC AIR FORCE

HICKAM AIR FORCE BASE, HAWAII

Colonel SMITH. Hickam Air Force Base, page 223. We are requesting two items. Both of these are repetitive.

These will provide 300 dormitory spaces—200 for men and 100 for women. These will replace existing substandard termite infested and dry rot buildings that are beyond economical repair. These facilities were wood frame built in 1942, during the period of emergency. They were originally constructed for male and female civilian war-workers in the area.

Senator STENNIS. All right; that finishes this book.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Let's take a recess of 10 minutes, gentlemen. Then we will resume.

(At this point a short recess was taken.)

Senator STENNIS. All right, gentlemen, we had better utilize the time. The next item is Altus.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

ALTUS AIR FORCE BASE, OKLA.

Colonel SMITH. Altus, Okla. We are now within the Strategic Air Command. We are requesting one item for a water supply treatment facility to permit softening of the water to not more than 100 parts per million of hardness. They presently experience something like 700 parts. This will increase the capacity of the water softening treatment plant.

BARKSDALE AIR FORCE BASE, LA.

Barksdale, on page 7, we are requesting three items. All of these are repetitive items.

The first illuminates the maintenance apron to facilitate night operation. The second one provides alteration to 10 dormitories for 1,953 airmen, and the last item provides a 200-man dormitory to replace an existing substandard mobilization-type structure that was built in 1942.

Senator STENNIS. Are you going to get that air conditioning done for $60,000 per dormitory?

Colonel SMITH. This is correct.

Senator STENNIS. $60,000?

Colonel SMITH. $60,000 a dormitory, sir.

BERGSTROM, TEX.

The next base is Bergstrom, page. 11. We are requesting two items, both repetitive.

The first one is to illuminate the maintenance apron and the second one to air condition 2 dormitories for 400 men to provide adequate living conditions for the occupants.

BIGGS AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Biggs Air Force Base, on page 14, we are requesting one item, again a repetitive item, to illuminate the aircraft maintenance apron to facilitate movement and operation of aircraft, fueling, defueling, and maintenance, and to permit a higher degree of safety.

Senator STENNIS. Just a minute, I want to look at this. This is a small item, but you are decreasing the number of personnel at Biggs, are you not?

Colonel SMITH. This is correct, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Also your planes are being phased down, aren't they? Isn't that right?

Colonel SMITH. We continue to have a sizable mission there, sir, but there is one activity that will inactivate there, yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Are you still going to need to improve your facilities, your aircraft maintenance apron lighting, in view of this? This would be a low priority item, wouldn't it?

Colonel SMITH. This would be correct, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Do you want to leave it out or not?

Colonel SMITH. It is a valid requirement, and was authorized by the House.

Senator STENNIS. You would give it a low priority?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Relatively speaking.

Colonel SMITH. In reference to the bases that we have this similar item on, yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right; next item.

BLYTHEVILLE AIR FORCE BASE, ARK.

Colonel SMITH. At Blytheville, on page 16, we are requesting three items. All of these are repetitive items.

The first one is for the maintenance apron lighting. The second one will provide 52 officer-quarters spaces, provide improved living conditions by altering the existing facilities, and the last item provides for an addition to the present commissary.

This commisary was constructed to support a base strength of about 1,900 personnel, and a sales volume of only $35,000, compared to the present military strength of 3,100, and a sales volume of over triple the original amount.

This supports over 2,100 military family units with 830 of them living on base. The base is equivalent to a town of almost 4,000 people that would only have 1 shopping store.

CARSWELL AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

The next items are for Carswell on page 20. Both of these are repetitive, one for the maintenance apron lighting, to improve the operation and safety during the hours of darkness, and the second is an automotive maintenance shop.

The existing facilities being used consist of several scattered buildings, are overcrowded and inadequate. This will convert a World War II hangar for an automotive maintenance shop.

Senator STENNIS. This is another base where activities are being cut down. It is true your personnel strength is going down, isn't it, the number of planes is going down, the same as it is at Biggs?

Colonel SMITH. This is correct. We are moving an activity from here that has been announced, to Little Rock. But we will now retain at this location, however, the B–52's and their tanker support.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

COLUMBUS AIR FORCE BASE, MISS.

Colonel SMITH. Columbus on page 23, we are requesting four items. All of these are repetitive.

The first is for the maintenance apron lighting. The second one will provide for construction of 5,000 square feet of additional office space for the warehouse supply personnel and electronic equipment. Currently this activity is occupying 5,800 square feet of an open bay warehouse. This addition will provide necessary space required for personnel and equipment.

The third item is a repetitive item for altering three 200-man dormitories, and the last item will replace an existing temporary-type gym that was constructed in 1942. This gym was condemned due to the structural condition of it.

Senator STENNIS. The aircraft maintenance apron lighting there is about the same situation as those you have testified to? It is a valid requirement, but not as urgent as some things, is that right?

Colonel SMITH. Well, the personnel strength in the mission at this station stays about the same as we have at the present time, sir. This is a real valid requirement.

Senator STENNIS. What about this administrative office addition? What is your justification for that?

Colonel SMITH. At the present time they are using about 5,839 square feet, of which 2,550 is in an open-bay warehouse. This addition will provide the necessary space required for the personnel and the equipment, and allow the warehouse space to be returned for storage purposes.

Senator STENNIS. Is it needed for storage purposes?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE, ARIZ.

Colonel SMITH. Next item for Davis-Monthan on page 28. We are requesting one item, a repetitive item for an addition to the existing medical facility to permit space for 20 additional beds and the enlargement of the clinic and support areas.

Senator STENNIS. What about the funding on this medical facility? Are you going to ask for the money this year?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Mr. Chairman, the addition to Davis-Monthan is not in the appropriation bill that was sent over to the House during the hearings.

The obstetrical service was constructed in the original 60-bed hospital we constructed at Davis-Monthan, but in the review of our proposed addition, OSD–DOD level, the obstetrical service was deleted, and this area was to be used for other medical care.

Since it was not a complete facility, it was deleted from the appropriation because of the lack of the OB, and it not being a complete facility. I might explain one thing, since this is such a new facility, as to why we are asking for an addition so soon.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. When we were programing Davis-Monthan, it was operating at a 75-bed level. We programed a 50-bed hospital based on future strength reductions then programed by the Air Force.

We actually went through Congress with the 50-bed, and we actually built it. Just before we finished the construction, the mission changed. The strength at Davis-Monthan remained at a two-wing level, so to speak, or at a high level, and indeed our 50 beds was wrong at the time we opened the new hospital. This is why the addition so soon.

Senator STENNIS. I am glad you explained that, but you are not going to ask for the money. That makes your item fall by the wayside here under the general rules of the committee, doesn't it?

Colonel SMITH. The authorization could be utilized in next year's appropriation program, sir.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. It will require a new study for the OB capability. In other words, it will require a new study.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Colonel SMITH. While we are on this one, Mr. Chairman, I reverified the cost of that Scott Hospital, and it was the figure that I presented to you.

Senator STENNIS. $5.9 million?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you. Next item.

DOW AIR FORCE BASE, MAINE

Colonel SMITH. Dow Air Force Base, page 30. We are requesting one item, a repetitive item for alteration of eight aircraft shelters, for providing heat in these shelters for our fighter-type aircraft.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

DYESS AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Colonel SMITH. Dyess Air Force Base on page 32. We are requesting four items. All of these are repetitive.

The first one is for blast deflectors behind the parking spaces of jet aircraft, and is required to prevent the exhaust, heat, and blast from damaging the terrain and personnel.

The second item is for illumination of the aircraft maintenance apron lighting to facilitate operations during the hours of darkness.

The third one is for the maintenance docks to provide additional troop carrier aircraft support for covered maintenance space, and the last item is for addition to the bachelor officers' quarters for 24 additional officers' quarters spaces, which has resulted from the assignment of the troop carrier squadron.

Senator STENNIS. What about this maintenance dock for medium aircraft? You are asking for $700,000. You had better strengthen your justification on that one.

Colonel SMITH. Sir, this is an item that is programed against a projection, and at the present time we may have a slight slippage in this. If this does occur, we could defer it 1 year.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

FRANCIS E. WARREN AIR FORCE BASE, WYO.

Colonel SMITH. The next base is Francis E. Warren on page 37. The first item is for light duty apron to provide maintenance and operational parking for helicopter aircraft that are to be deployed for support of the MINUTEMAN weapons system in this location, and the next item will provide for erection of the maintenance deck for large aircraft on the airport in support of the missile mission. There are no facilities available to enable the Air Force to maintain and operate these aircraft.

GLASGOW AIR FORCE BASE, MONT.

The next base is Glasgow on page 40. We are requesting two items. Both of these are repetitive.

The first provides for heat within six aircraft shelters similar to the previous projects, and the second item is for an addition to the existing civil engineering building to accommodate technical personnel that are now crowded into needed base shop space.

On the second item the item through engineering has been able to be reduced from $96,000 to $71,000.

GRAND FORKS AIR FORCE BASE, N. DAK.

On page 43, Grand Forks, we are requesting 12 items at a total cost of $3,133,000.

The first item is for an addition to the base flight apron to accommodate helicopters similar to that at Cheyenne. The concrete surface is required to prevent foreign objects from being dislodged by the downward blast from the helicopter, and then to provide access, also, for servicing these aircraft.

The second item is a repetitive item to provide heat within the aircraft shelters.

The third item is a repetitive item for the alert crew facilities in support of the tankers that have now been stationed at this location. They presently are having to use an airman dormitory for this purpose. This is needed for dormitory purposes.

The next item is a repetitive item or a cold storage facility to replace one or put an addition on one that is too small.

The fifth item is a repetitive item to provide an additional 200-man dormitory to provide adequate living accommodations for single airmen.

The next item is a repetitive item for 28 additional bachelor officers' quarters that are needed because of the increased mission at this location.

The seventh item, a facility to be used for the focal point of communications, utilized by the air police. Currently they are having to use a house trailer to get by.

The next item is a repetitive item for a commissary, and this is an addition to the existing commissary to support the increased population. The existing facility was constructed for supporting a total base population of approximately 3,500 people, and 800 units of family housing.

The programed strength now is 6,000, and 2,000 sets of family quarters or more than double for which the commissary was previously justified.

The base is 16 miles from Grand Forks, and the military families living on the base are equivalent to a community of 8,000 people.

Senator STENNIS. I think you have pretty well covered it except for that last item, water supply addition.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. This last item is for the addition to the water system of the city of Grand Forks, to increase our capacity on the base.

The present water supply is inadequate to meet the total base population requirements. Since we programed this item, Mr. Chairman, we have been studying alternatives on the solution to this problem, and at this point in time the study is not fully completed.

Senator STENNIS. That study is on the water supply you are talking of?

Colonel SMITH. This is on the commercial water supply.

Senator STENNIS. You might just as well drop this out.

Colonel SMITH. As we see it now, we will have a requirement for it, and we may have to come back to you in another program for it.

Senator STENNIS. All right, that item for the time being is abandoned. Now, one question.

You have a heavy bombardment squadron, heavy air fuel squadron, strategic missile wing. What do you have located in that wing?

Colonel SMITH. This will be the MINUTEMAN, sir.

Senator STENNIS. It is not in operation yet, but it is construction; is that right?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Colonel REILLY. Mr. Chairman, this is our most recent wing, our sixth wing of MINUTEMAN. We just awarded the construction contract in February of this year.

Senator STENNIS. And you also have a fighter-interceptor squadron?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. It is because of this missile inventory coming in that you will notice a personnel increase.

Senator STENNIS. You have a lot of small items here but it seems they are necessary. You have delayed at least the only real large item you have.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, shall we proceed then.

HOMESTEAD AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

Colonel SMITH. Homestead Air Force Base located on page 57. We are requesting seven items at a total cost of $3,021,000. All of these are repetitive except the first item.

The first item provides for an addition to the base communications building to provide additional space for increased communication equipment.

The second one is a repetitive item for squadron operation facilities to support the tactical fighter squadrons that are being assigned.

The third one there is a repetitive item for illumination of the aircraft parking apron and maintenance apron, to facilitate the operation during the hours of darkness.

The next one is a repetitive item for the aircraft weapons calibration facility that is associated with the F–4 aircraft.

Senator STENNIS. These are all repetitive items.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. We have dealt on those so much. The medical facilities are always a matter of interest. Colonel Carmichael, give us your special facts on that, please.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Mr. Chairman, last year we tried to program an addition, or we had in the program an addition for Homestead, and the addition at that time was based on the workloads prior to the Cuban problem that has really resulted in our workloads booming in the Homestead area.

We attempted last year, during the congressional hearings, to get clearance with OSD and BOB to present you the project we have today.

Unfortunately we couldn't firm up the strengths at that time sufficiently in advance of the hearings being completed to get the project firmed up, so the project you have before you today, sir, is a firm project. It is based on our permanent strength in the Homestead area.

The existing facility is a 100-bed hospital constructed in 1956 or 1957 time period. It was adequate for the base as it was operating prior to Cuba. In fact, they were operating 70 beds and using some of the bedspace for clinic space. It is kind of a spreadout formation of one-story shape.

With the Cuban problem and the resulting increase in strength, all of the space is required for beds, and in fact we need 25 more beds than originally constructed, and our clinics are today inadequate. This project, sir, is an addition to the clinics, and the inpatient capability by way of beds.

Senator STENNIS. How much did the hospital cost when it was built in 1956?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. In 1956, sir, it cost $1.9 million.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question?

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Has the status of our forces changed since the Cuban situation? There was a buildup there for the Cuban situation. Have they remained there? Have these airfields been permanently enlarged?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Our workloads, sir, are based on the permanent troops. In other words, those that will remain.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I am asking whether the personnel has changed as a result of the 1962 Cuban situation?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Our strength at Homestead has increased, yes, sir, permanently increased.

General CURTIN. You may recall, Senator Saltonstall, that last year at the end of the bill the Army introduced, an addition to their bill of something like $18 million to provide facilities for revised Army deployments in the area. One of the biggest impacts on this particular facility was Army troops in the area.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I see. That is what I wanted to bring up.

Senator STENNIS. You are asking for $2 million for 25 additional beds, and certain enlargement of the clinic. You don't justify that on beds alone.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. No, sir. In fact, most of our money will be spent on our outpatient clinic enlargement, sir.

As we discussed in our previous additions to our hospitals, in the time period that they were constructed, the outpatient department was very small. We are finding today that they are woefully inadequate, and this is our main problem.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. All right. The next item.

K. I. SAWYER AIR FORCE BASE, MICH.

Colonel SMITH. K. I. Sawyer, page 65, we are requesting four items for $499,000.

The first one is a repetitive item to provide heat in the aircraft alert shelters. The second item provides for constructing our facility for processing explosive incendiary ammunition and necessary training ammunition support of the B–52.

Senator STENNIS. I think those items are so small we can read the record here. What about that road, how badly do you need it?

Colonel SMITH. Sir, this is the road that will form the connection between an off base road and our base, and we had it deferred last year, pending completion of the other one, and this one is progressing satisfactorily, and we need it in the time period, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

LARSON AIR FORCE BASE, WASH.

Colonel SMITH. Larson Air Force Base on page 70. All of these items are repetitive for a hydrant fueling system for the large aircraft, taxiway lighting for safe movement of aircraft at night, warehouse space to provide for adequate cold storage facilities, and an open mess project for a field ration mess for the officer personnel and dependents.

Senator STENNIS. All right; is there anything special, in addition to what you have said?

Colonel SMITH. No, sir; they are basically substantiated on the basis of the previous discussions for these type items, to support the larger aircraft or increased warehousing or promote safety.

Senator STENNIS. This lighting on the taxiway, Colonel, is that a necessary protection or safety item?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir; these are not lighted at the present time, and we are moving aircraft that will cost anywhere from $3 to $4 million apiece, and even considerably more than this. This will help permit safe operation of the aircraft.

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, what do these more modern helicopters cost, if you know offhand? Someone asked me the other day about these super ones. An approximate figure. Is it $2 million?

Colonel SMITH. I would think that would be high, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You can look at your memo for that. I want the cost on these more modern ones. All right, proceed, Colonel.

(The requested information follows:)

The unit cost of the helicopters to support the missile sites will over the total procurement cycle average approximately $275,000.

Colonel SMITH. The next ones that we have are on page 75, and we would prefer deferring this to a later discussion.

Senator STENNIS. All right; that is agreeable before later discussion?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. This is classified?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right; just mark it classified and move on to the next one.

LITTLE ROCK AIR FORCE BASE, ARK.

Colonel SMITH. At Little Rock on page 76, we are requesting one item, a repetitive item for altering and air conditioning of eight 200-men dormitories to provide improved living conditions for the occupants.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Has the House approved this?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Tell us if the House hasn't approved it. All right; anything special you want to say?

Colonel SMITH. Nothing other than the fact that on many of these projects where we are attempting to improve the living conditions of the airmen, that we include air conditioning within the areas that we experience high temperatures and high humidities, and this is primarily because the personnel are working around the clock. Many are trying to sleep during the heat of the day as well as others work during this time period. This is the reason why we had them in the program.

Senator STENNIS. How do you assign these men to one of your better, improved dormitories?

Colonel SMITH. This is always a problem area, where an individual has substandard set of quarters, compared to the others, it does present a demoralizing problem, and you can only overcome it by command. What we are attempting to do, of course, is keep them all on a standard.

Senator STENNIS. All right; next item.

LOCKBOURNE AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO

Colonel SMITH. Lockbourne Air Force Base, page 78, two items, both repetitive.

The first one provides heat within aircraft shelters for the alert bird, and the second one will provide for maintenance dock for fuel system repair on C–130 and KC–135 aircraft. No facilities exist which can be modified to handle the aircraft in this latter instance.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next.

LORING AIR FORCE BASE, MAINE

Colonel SMITH. Loring Air Force Base on page 81, a repetitive item for altering the existing shelter to provide heat within the buildings to improve the operational capability.

Senator STENNIS. The aircraft shelters are places to bring the plane into?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir, and the ones that we have here were unheated under the original concept. This will provide heat and improve our operational capability.

Senator STENNIS. All right; next item.

MARCH AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

Colonel SMITH. March, on page 83, we are requesting one item. It consists of a perpetual restrictive easement to insure that neither vegetation nor structures will occur or develop around an existing VOR facility. Since we programed this item a new estimate on it has increased the cost to about $79,000.

Senator STENNIS. How could you have been so wrong on it if there had been any real estimate at all? That is all right, we won't dwell on it.

Mr. CAIN. In the original estimate, I believe undue consideration was given to a zoning ordinance in the county.

On further checkout of that, sir, we can't rely on it for protection. It permits buildings to go to a height of 60 feet within this radius which we must protect.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The answer is, in brief, it has been rezoned to residential use.

Mr. CAIN. That is a permissible use under the zoning.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Isn't that the whole story?

Mr. CAIN. That would be the whole story; right, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, that is a substantial difference. Proceed.

McCOY AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

Colonel SMITH. McCoy Airbase, page 85. We are requesting three items. All of these are repetitive.

The first one provides blast deflectors behind the aircraft parking spaces so that they can run up without damaging personnel, equipment, or the terrain.

The second item is for maintenance apron lighting to facilitate operation during hours of darkness.

The last item is for air conditioning 11 existing airmen dormitories to provide acceptable living conditions for the personnel. This includes air conditioning those dormitories.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next one.

MINOT AIR FORCE BASE, N. DAK.

Colonel SMITH. At Minot, on page 89, we are requesting four items for $1,462,000.

The first item provides altering the shelters again, the repetitive item, to provide heat within the shelter.

The next item is the first of three dispensaries that we have in the program. It provides an addition to the existing dispensary to adequately accommodate the base personnel.

The present facility was constructed to support an air defense squadron, and a group headquarters, but how 6,000 personnel are programed for support at this location.

The next item is a repetitive item for construction of a 200-man airmen dormitory to provide adequate living space for the single airmen, and the last item provides for construction of a base theater and is one of the repetitive items. This is to adequately serve the increased population at this base.

Senator STENNIS. I remember Minot from the very beginning. It first started out under the dispersal program for SAC; is that right?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And then you put in a missile base, a missile wing. Now, how many wings do you have there, and what kind?

Colonel SMITH. We have one wing of MINUTEMAN there plus your heavy bombardment and heavy refueling squadrons.

Senator STENNIS. Is this one of your more advanced MINUTEMAN missile bases?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir; it is.

Senator STENNIS. It is not operational yet?

Colonel REILLY. Sir, the construction was completed quite some time ago, and I think possibly Colonel Gonye can refer to its operational status.

Colonel SMITH. It is operational.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, what is the seating capacity of the theater? This explanation does not say how many seats you are going to provide. How big is this new theater?

Colonel SMITH. This will be a 500-seat capacity, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Are you going to tear down the present one?

Colonel SMITH. No, sir. We have 320-seat existing that would be capable.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Isn't $355,000 awfully high for increasing it by 180 seats?

Colonel SMITH. We have a cost factor in the Minot area of 1.25, sir, and this priced out per square foot would run it right about what we are experiencing.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It seems awfully high for what you are getting.

Colonel SMITH. General Curtin just advised me that possibly there is some misunderstanding. This will provide a complete new 500-seat facility.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What are you going to do with the present one?

Colonel SMITH. We will keep the existing 320 as well. This would then provide us with a total of 820 seats.

Senator SALTONSTALL. But you will have two theaters?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. With all the equipment for two theaters.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You couldn't enlarge the present one?

Colonel SMITH. We have in only one instance been able to do this where we provided about 75 additional seats. They don't adapt themselves to enlargement.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

MOUNTAIN HOME AIR FORCE BASE, IDAHO

Colonel SMITH. Mountain Home, on page 94. We are requesting two items, both of these are repetitive.

The first one is the first of six that we have in the program to provide a photographic laboratory capability for this reconnaissance

fighter wing. The aircraft to be supported will have various photographic capabilities requiring processing and interpretations for each.

The second item is for constructing two two-aircraft position weapons calibration shelters, and is one of the previous repetitive items. It permits an aircraft to be run up and calibrated once the engines and electronic gear is worked on. The first item has a lower priority in our requirement at the present time.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Is that the photographic laboratory?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You are cutting back there? Your B–47's are going out, aren't they? Maybe they have already gone out at this place.

Colonel SMITH. This laboratory would support the fighter-type mission, but we are anticipating that possibly a mobile type of equipment could be utilized here, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

OFFUTT AIR FORCE BASE, NEBR.

Colonel SMITH. Page 97, Offutt Air Force Base, we are requesting seven line items at a total cost of $2,201,000.

The first one is a repetitive item for the photographic laboratory, and this one is required, is a very valid requirement. The existing space is completely inadequate to house the current electronic mechanical optical equipment that is required to process the precision photographic materials.

Senator STENNIS. Does this support your SAC headquarters?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Well, you have to have it.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Colonel SMITH. The second item the House deleted because it could be accomplished from other programs. It would provide repair of the incandescent lighting within the hangars with a new type of lighting system.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Do you reclama that?

Colonel SMITH. No, sir. That item provides for dormitory at a reserve site 18 miles away from the Offutt area. The existing dormitory facilities are overcrowded, and will have to continue to become more crowded, if we don't provide this additional space.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Colonel SMITH. The fourth item is another repetitive item. In fact, the next three are repetitive items, for improvement in the dormitory capability, and also improved by providing an annex to the existing chapel.

The last item is for a 1,000-gallon permanent well to provide for adequate water supply at the base. The present existing well capacity keeps us from getting adequate supply.

Senator STENNIS. All right, you get what you want out there. You always have.

Next item.

PEASE AIR FORCE BASE, N.H.

Colonel SMITH. The next item is Pease, page 105.

The first item will provide widening of the existing taxiways at each end of the runway. The existing turn on points do not have an adequate radius and are therefore not adequate for turning the heavy bombers that have been assigned to the base.

The second item is a repetitive item to provide for illumination of the aircraft maintenance apron lighting to facilitate operation.

Senator STENNIS. Colonel, this is not a large item, but you have heavy bombers and a heavy refueling squadron there. How have you been getting along without it? Can't you continue to get along without it?

Colonel SMITH. The B–52's are being assigned there now. That is the problem. They have had B–47's in the past.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

PLATTSBURGH AIR FORCE BASE, N.Y.

Colonel SMITH. The next item at Plattsburgh at page 108, the same situation exists at this location for the first item, where we need to widen the taxiway into the runway to permit operation of the bombers.

Senators STENNIS. The B–52's

Colonel SMITH. The same situation.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. The next item provides for widening the access taxiways for the new bombers, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

Colonel SMITH. The next item is a repetitive item for taxiway lights to be located so that they will be semiflush and not be an obstacle to the B–52 outrigger gear.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

Colonel SMITH. The last item is to illuminate the aircraft maintenance parking apron to facilitate our operation and safety.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

SCHILLING AIR FORCE BASE, KANS.

Colonel SMITH. Schilling Air Force Base, page 113, a repetitive item for lighting the aircraft maintenance apron.

Senator STENNIS. Does the same reason apply?

Colonel SMITH. The same reason applies, to improve the operational capability and safety.

Senator STENNIS. If it is good for one, it is good for Schilling. Next item.

TURNER AIR FORCE BASE, GA.

Colonel SMITH. Turner Air Force Base, we are requesting four items. The first one is a repetitive item for a corrosion control facility for the proper cleaning of the MATS aircraft, the Military Air Transport Service. Cleaning of the aircraft is essential for proper maintenance and to detect cracks, abrasion, chafing, and corrosion.

The second item is for a new radar approach control facility. This center controls all the traffic in the vicinity of this base, and provides

precision approach control for landings under instrument weather conditions.

The next item is a repetitive item for a field training facility to provide adequate space to train aircrews and aircraft maintenance personnel to perform their missions.

The last item is a maintenance apron lighting project to facilitate our operation and safety during the hours of darkness.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

Colonel SMITH. Vandenberg Air Force Base, we have one item, a small item that provides for alterations to the existing treatment plant to replace obsolete procedures and equipment. Cleaner, safer, and a more accurate control can be gained by this item to improve the water treatment process.

Senator STENNIS. Is this drinking water?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir; potable water.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

WALKER AIR FORCE BASE, N. MEX.

Colonel SMITH. At Walker, one item, aircraft maintenance lighting to improve the operation maintenance and safety capability during the hours of darkness.

Senator STENNIS. When you say "heavy bombardment squadron," you mean B–52 or B–58 at least?

Colonel SMITH. B–52, sir, is what we are referring to.

Senator STENNIS. B–52's. All right, next item.

Colonel SMITH. The next item on page 124 we would prefer to delete.

Senator STENNIS. All right, granted. Next item.

WURTSMITH AIR FORCE BASE, MICH.

Colonel SMITH. Wurtsmith Air Force Base, page 128. We are requesting two items. Both are repetitive items.

The first one provides alteration in two aircraft shelters by adding heat for operation during the winter months. The second one is a base operations facility needed because the existing one is deteriorated to the point that it should be demolished.

Senator STENNIS. What do you mean by "base operations"? Is that one of your command buildings, administrative buildings, or what?

Colonel SMITH. This would be the command building for all aircraft operations on the base. We divide each base into a squadron area, but have one central location for all aircraft movements. It is the central focal point for FAA coordination, for all flight planning and aircraft arrivals and departures.

Senator STENNIS. This has a high priority with you then; is that correct?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Why haven't you had it before, or is this a new base?

Colonel SMITH. No, sir; this is an old base. We have been getting by with the existing facility, and as we can replace many of these that need replacement, this facility now has reached the point where we need to replace it in this time period.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What is the uniform population?

Colonel SMITH. The uniform population will be 484 officers, 3,063 airmen, for a total of about 3,500 or 3,600.

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

CANNON AIR FORCE BASE, N. MEX.

Senator STENNIS. All right. That brings us over to page 133. You have $6,310,000 in requests. Almost $3,500,000 of that is hospital. We have understood construction on this was held up last year by the Defense Department, and now you are taking this new spurt forward. What is the reason for that?

Colonel SMITH. The main reason, I believe, was covered by Colonel Gonye a few moments ago, when he was talking about our buildup in the Tactical Air Forces and the need for us to be able to provide adequate bases for them to operate. Cannon has been one of these bases, and we will be putting additional aircraft in here which requires the expansion of these.

Senator STENNIS. What aircraft are going in?

Colonel SMITH. At the present time we will have additional fighter wing of F–100's, sir. They later on, of course, will convert when this F–100 is phased out of the inventory. But it will be definitely programed for follow-on aircraft.

Senator STENNIS. You are building this up for the time being for F–100's?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The F–100 is on its way out, isn't that right?

Colonel SMITH. Not until we can get a replacement with either the F–4 or the F–111, this type aircraft.

Senator STENNIS. What is the F–111? I don't recall that one.

Colonel SMITH. I think it is more commonly referred to as the TFX.

Senator STENNIS. You are building this up now for the F–100's or the F–111's?

Colonel SMITH. It would accommodate any follow-on, either the 4–C or the F–111, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Referring to the hospital which the chairman mentioned, how far is this Air Force base from the nearest city?

Senator STENNIS. Let's let Colonel Carmichael explain his hospital. He brings out nearly everything, Senator. He is a good witness.

Colonel SMITH. Cannon Air Force Base is located 7 miles west of Clovis, N. Mex., which has a total population of 23,713.

Senator STENNIS. In a rarefied atmosphere, sunshine, and no rain. All right, give your presentation and cover the whole thing.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Mr. Chairman, we were actively programing a replacement for Cannon Air Force Base before this buildup.

Our existing facilities are of typical World War II cantonment type, which are extremely difficult to do anything with as far as modifications to bring them up to fit the modern practice of medicine.

The local medical facilities that were referred to are very inadequate from a specialty point of view. They also are needed for the civilian population.

For example, in Clovis, N. Mex., there is no pediatrician. They have only one OB–GYN specialist. He is very badly needed for the civilian population. Therefore we are what I would term, medically speaking, an "isolated place" insofar as the medical communities go.

We provide our own total medical capability on base. This is a very badly needed facility, both from a structural and medical point of view.

Senator STENNIS. When was the one built you are using now?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. The 1941–42 time period, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What you are providing is medical support for 16,275 persons. At the present time it is in 26 wood frame buildings. You are going to destroy those and have an 85-bed new hospital?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. This is correct, sir.

Senator STENNIS. For 16,000 people?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Will that be adequate? Do you think that will take care of your situation?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir. This will provide total care, sir, for our military and their dependents.

Senator STENNIS. This is just a straight hospital with none of the special additions you were talking about previously?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. This is what we refer to as a base hospital, a straight base hospital; yes, sir.

Senator SENNIS. Just for ordinary sick folks.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Ordinary sick folks.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The nearest town is 7 miles away and what is the population?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. I believe it is around 7 miles away. I believe the population is around 23,000.

Senator STENNIS. Nice country out there. Maybe one reason they don't have more doctors is that it is just so healthy around there they don't need any more. Thank you, Colonel Carmichael.

Weapons calibration facility. You are not going to ask for the money this year for that?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. We will take it out of the bill, Mr. Clerk, without objection.

Do you have anything else on this base, Mr. Nease, anything special?

Mr. NEASE. No, sir.

Colonel SMITH. I have nothing further, sir. If you will notice, quite a few of these are replacements because of the deteriorated condition.

Senator STENNIS. I don't want to be pinching or stinting with money, but unless you really are going to use the authorization, and you are certain that these planes are coming in there, we certainly don't want to look foolish by authorizing something you are not going to actually use. The final decisions have been made on all of this, is that right, Colonel?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. There is definitely a need for these items, for this program.

Senator STENNIS. I mean has the final decision been made that this is going to be used? We don't want to build up for the F–100. You can get along so far as the F–100 is concerned, couldn't you?

Colonel SMITH. Well, as long as we are going to have to retain it in the inventory, you would still need this for the existing missions and the follow-on missions, sir. There definitely is a long requirement for it.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And you intend to ask for $14 million more in the next 4 years?

Colonel SMITH. Out of that requirement——

Senator STENNIS. I don't mean to go into it except to try to bring out the fact that apparently this is a new buildup for this base.

Colonel SMITH. It is going to be continued in the inventory and brought up to standard; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. This TFX is far from a reality yet, isn't it? What stage is it in; in the development stage, isn't it?

Colonel SMITH. The first mockup will be completed by September 1964. The first flight is programed for December 1964 and we expect the aircraft in operational units by fiscal year 1967.

Colonel GOHYE. Mr. Chairman, we have two fighter wings at Cannon now. They are actually there with F–100's. According to our current program, we don't plan to convert these wings to any other type equipment until the F–111 becomes available for tactical units.

Whether they convert exactly on this time schedule or not, Cannon is a hard-core Tactical Air Command base, and will be required throughout the program.

Senator STENNIS. All right, that sounds very strong. Thank you, sir. Anything else, gentlemen, on this? Otherwise move along.

ENGLAND AIR FORCE BASE, LA.

Colonel SMITH. England Air Force Base, page 144, we are requesting seven items for $2,032,000.

The first item will provide for construction of a range to replace an existing range at Camp Clayborn which was originally constructed for use by conventional type aircraft, and subsequently the FAA objected to its continuous use, due to its close proximity to populated areas.

A new range capable of providing training with the modern high-speed aircraft will meet the operational capabilities at this installation.

The next item, the next four items are repetitive. The first one is for an inspection and repair shop for the aircraft engines additional maintenance stocks for the aircraft to overcome a deficiency, an armament and electronics shop to provide proper environmental conditions for maintenance calibration and repair of the electronic equipment, and the ground support equipment facility to provide maintenance for the two TAC wing base.

The sixth item is for a parachute and dinghy shop which will replace badly deteriorated prefab facility that is scheduled for demolition.

A new facility is needed to take care of the increased workload involving the repair, packing, flying, and inspection of parachutes, and also the upkeep of dinghies.

The last item requested in this program is for construction of a wing headquarters building needed to support the mission increase to a two-wing base.

Senator STENNIS. How do you support it?

Colonel SMITH. At the present time they have one tactical wing, sir, and they will be getting the second one in.

Senator STENNIS. I know, but what kind of support is this?

Colonel SMITH. This will be the command wing element support.

Senator STENNIS. It is where the commanding officer operates from?

Colonel SMITH. Of the wing; yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You have got an existing building presently used by combat support group, and one of the tactical wings which can't be expanded because of its location in a built-up area. Can't you get along with it for a little while longer?

Colonel SMITH. This will not provide enough capability when the second wing comes in, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. When do you expect that to come in?

Colonel SMITH. This is programed in this time period that this construction was provided for.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What are you going to do with this building that is no longer combat headquarters?

Colonel SMITH. This will still be required to support the existing mission that is there.

Senator STENNIS. This is just an addition, and they will be in separate buildings.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The $148,000 shop item you have decided not to fund this year.

Colonel SMITH. This is correct out of this program. We would prefer, however, that it not be deleted with prejudice, because of the urgency of the item.

Senator STENNIS. We won't delete it with prejudice, but if you are not going to get the money it is already prejudiced.

Senator SALTONSTALL. We never do anything with prejudice here. It is only objective and logical. Mr. Chairman, I would just ask if we couldn't go a little slow on that headquarters, if you put in all the other items?

Colonel SMITH. England Air Force Base is a conglomeration of temporary wood frame buildings that have been termite infested. They experienced dry rot.

I went down there, in I guess the February time period, and they are short on overall support type space. It is one base that has the capability to accommodate two fighter wings with a minor amount of construction here.

GEORGE AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

George Air Force Base, on page 152, we are requesting a series of items totaling $2,294,000.

The first item is a repetitive item for a base photographic laboratory capability. The requested facility is needed to provide space for equipment to process the increased base photographic requirements in aerial gunnery mission films associated with the two wings that are assigned.

The second item is a repetitive item for construction of three small maintenance docks to provide shelter space for aircraft maintenance. At times it is necessary to suspend operations when it is being conducted outdoors, because of high winds, sandstorms, or the extremely high temperature.

The third item is a repetitive item for a ground support equipment facility. The existing facility is not large enough to support the requirement with these assigned aircraft.

The fourth item is for a parachute and dinghy shop which is required for the increased workload on the repair packing, drying, and inspection of parachutes.

The next four items are repetitive. The one provides additional jet fuel storage. The next one provides for base warehouse to provide for indoor storage of aircraft spares and parts.

The next one upgrades airmen dorms needed to provide adequate troop housing, and the next one provides for 600 seating capacity airmen dining hall to replace an existing substandard building.

The last item provides 700,000 gallons of water storage with an elevated tank and ground-level tank. This project will provide for domestic base water requirements.

Senator STENNIS. Colonel, I don't want to embarass you now, but you are asking for $2.2 million here. Every one of them are just supplemental items it seems to me.

My guess is you could get along without every one of them. You are just putting a little more on what you have already.

Colonel SMITH. I am trying to do a little quick arithmetic here, but this base supports about 150 airplanes of the latest—we have in our inventory, the F–105's, the F–4C's, the F–104's, and the F–106's.

To keep compatible with this aircraft operation, which is one of our major tactical installations, we feel strongly that every one of these are really needed at this time period.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Colonel SMITH. Langley Air Force Base.

Senator STENNIS. Pardon me, this water tank, is that the water you use in everyday use?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. This will provide a ground storage and also an elevated storage tank for the water system.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Well, that is something you really have to have. Your use is beyond the available supply.

Colonel SMITH. That is correct, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

LANGLEY AIR FORCE BASE, VA.

Colonel SMITH. Langley Air Force Base, page 153, we are requesting three lines items.

The first one is a repetitive item for aircraft maintenance stocks and required to provide covered aircraft maintenance space for the troop carrier aircraft. Covered protection is essential for inspection and maintenance.

Senator STENNIS. Excuse me for an interruption here. Shall we meet at 8:30 in the morning? Will that suit you all right?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, thank you very much. Senator, will you proceed?

Senator SALTONSTALL. Will you proceed with Langley Air Force Base?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. On page 163, the first item will provide and overcome a deficiency that we have for aircraft maintenance spaces. This will provide three additional maintenance stocks.

The second item alters four existing brick hospital buildings, and is needed to overcome a deficiency in administrative space.

Currently, 879 headquarters personnel are located in about 65 square feet per person, and with the proposed alterations, structurally sound obsolete hospital space can be economically and effectively put to use.

The last item is a repetitive item for a 300-seat chapel with a basement annex and air conditioning of the existing chapel. This is to support the base religious program which has a religious census of 2,970 personnel.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What is the nearest town?

Colonel SMITH. The nearest town is Norfolk, which is about—well, when I say town, Norfolk is 30 miles away. I am sure that we probably have some smaller subdivisions in the area.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And there is no chapel on the field now?

Colonel SMITH. They do have a chapel on the field; yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How big is it?

Colonel SMITH. It is about 3,855 square feet. Could I have my chaplain representative speak for this?

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Stewart from the Office, Chief of Chaplains.

The notation here indicating a replacement isn't quite correct, sir. This is a housing area about 6½ miles from the base.

We attempted to move a building down there to take care of these people. However, the cost of moving was prohibitive, and we have had to seek to remedy the situation by asking for new construction. We are presently trying to use the school building for religious services for these people, but this isn't working out too well because of the conflict in time schedules.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Is this on property owned by the Government?

Mr. STEWART. Yes; it is.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And all this housing is on property owned by the Government?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So you have no chapel there at all except the school building?

Mr. STEWART. This is right, sir. We are trying to use the school.

LUKE AIR FORCE BASE, ARIZ.

Colonel SMITH. Luke Air Force Base, page 168. We are requesting three items at $442,000.

The first is a repetitive item for administrative office space needed to house 102 employees to support the base mission and better administer valuable inventory activities.

The second item is for an administrative wing maintenance control facility and is a repetitive item. It provides space so that they can control and schedule all maintenance actions on aircraft and ground

support equipment; 231 people will be working in this facility, and they control about 270 aircraft.

The last item is for a squadron headquarters space at Gila Bend Auxiliary Field which is about 50 miles from Luke Air Force Base. This field supports all bombing and gunnery practice, and the administrative space requested replaces an old wooden-frame building that is not suitable for retention.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That one has the least priority, does it not, Colonel?

Colonel SMITH. We keep postponing it every year, and we seem to get by. We do have a valid requirement there to replace it.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I think our distinguished clerk might put a question mark on that one. All right, next.

MacDILL AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

Colonel SMITH. Page 172, MacDill Air Force Base. We are requesting two items, $720,000. Both of these are repetitive items.

The first one provides an aircraft weapons calibration shelter for the assigned fighter wing. The existing space is only one-quarter of the size it should be, and is required to calibrate and harmonize aircraft fire control systems.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Did you reduce that to $83,000? I have a note here to that effect.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So instead of $720,000 it would really be $583,000?

Colonel SMITH. This would be correct, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you.

Colonel SMITH. And then the last item is for a repetitive item, a warehouse supply and equipment building to provide adequate supply space for the base.

Senator SALTONSTALL. All right.

Colonel SMITH. McConnell on page 175.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Go ahead.

McCONNELL AIR FORCE BASE, KANS.

Colonel SMITH. At McConnell we are requesting seven line items at $2,743,000. The first four of these are repetitive items.

Weapons calibration shelter to serve the same purpose previously described, an engine inspection and repair shop to support the additional engine load, aircraft maintenance stocks to support the number of aircraft spaces required for the assigned aircraft, and an ordinance and an electronics shop needed to support the two-wing tactical fighter mission.

The fifth item is for civil engineer pavements and ground facility to support the missile and fighter mission.

The next item is a civil engineer maintenance shop needed for repair, maintenance, and upkeep of the property facilities including installed equipment at 18 missile sites.

They are presently having to use some quonset huts that are entirely inadequate and will be disposed of.

The last item is to provide additional electrical power distribution to support the expansion from a one-wing to a two-wing base.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You are changing the use of this base from a bomber base to a tactical base, is that correct?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And will have two wings of tactical fighters?

Colonel SMITH. Right. We presently already have some of the tactical birds on hand.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So that all these alterations are for a changing use of the base?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you.

MYRTLE BEACH AIR FORCE BASE, S.C.

Colonel SMITH. Myrtle Beach, we are requesting one item, a repetitive item, page 183, an airmen's dormitory, where we will alter and air condition the dormitories at this location, and improve the living conditions of the personnel.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Perhaps that would be a good place to stop, Colonel.

Thank you. The Chair has set the meeting for 8:30 tomorrow morning.

(Whereupon, at 12:05 p.m., the hearing was recessed, to reconvene at 8:30 a.m., Friday, May 22, 1964.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL YEAR 1965

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1964

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to recess, at 8:40 a.m., in room 224, Old Senate Office Building.

Present: Senator Stennis (presiding).

Also present: Gordon A. Nease, professional staff member, and Herbert S. Atkinson, assistant chief clerk, Committee on Armed Services.

Vorley M. Rexroad, professional staff member, and Fred M. Rhodes, minority counsel, Committee on Appropriations.

Senator STENNIS. All right, gentlemen, what page are we on.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. R. H. CURTIN—Resumed

U.S. AIR FORCE ACADEMY, COLO.

Colonel SMITH. Volume 3, page 185.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Suppose we hear General Stone now. I know he has something special.

General, we are glad to have you here, sir. I know you have got something of importance. We don't need but one guess to know what is included in it.

General, you wish to appear on the Air Force Academy, among other things.

General STONE. Sir, I was asked to be over here to speak to this point. I have no prepared statement. I am here to answer any questions you may have.

Senator STENNIS. Maybe we can let the colonel present the physical part of it first and then you can address yourself to it.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, Colonel Smith.

Colonel SMITH. The Air Force Academy is located 6 miles north of Colorado Springs, and its mission is to provide instruction, experience, and——

Senator STENNIS. Pardon me. You can put all that in the record but let's take up the actual items and save some time.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. We are requesting $17,080,000 for 13 items.

The first item is for alteration of a cadet dining hall to provide for an increase of 800 personnel in cadet strength.

Senator STENNIS. In what year will the additional 800 new ones begin to come in?

Colonel SMITH. That will begin this summer, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You can't build that quickly.

Colonel SMITH. That is right. We have an existing dining hall, and this minor project for $25,000 will make internal arrangements. We will get by.

Senator STENNIS. All right, I see.

Colonel SMITH. The second item is for additional cadet quarters to provide 704 spaces. This with the existing quarter spaces will provide for the 800-man increase in the cadet strength. In the meantime the personnel will have to double up in order to get by.

The third item is for a 300-seat base chapel with an annex to provide needed support to the religious program for the base assigned personnel and their dependents, which total approximately 4,000 people. Excluding the cadets, there exists a religious population of 5,316.

Senator STENNIS. Is that a new chapel or an added one?

Colonel SMITH. This is a new chapel for the base complement.

Senator STENNIS. For how much?

Colonel SMITH. The estimated cost of this chapel is $350,000, 11,000 square feet.

Senator STENNIS. You certainly have a different scale from that of the other one?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. This would be a normal standard chapel that we would build on any base, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You are not going to put it in there with the rest of your buildings; are you?

Colonel SMITH. No, sir; it will not be in the cadet complex. It will be down in the base support area.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Colonel SMITH. The fourth item provides for a cadet fieldhouse required for both intramural and intracollegiate activities connected with the physical education and the major sports program.

Senator STENNIS. How much is that?

Colonel SMITH. The estimated cost of this is $6.9 million.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Colonel SMITH. And the next six items provide for expansion, extension or alteration to utilities, electrical, sanitary, and water.

This will provide for increased requirements generated by the cadet expansion program.

Senator STENNIS. Wait a minute. Give me the amount on those six items.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. The primary distribution line is $310,000. Alteration to a substation is $60,000 for a total there of $370,000.

Senator STENNIS. Just give the totals; will you?

Colonel SMITH. $1.5 million, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That includes electrical, water?

Colonel SMITH. Sewage and storm.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Colonel SMITH. The 11th item provides for 75 additional automotive vehicle parking spaces for the faculty and staff personnel in

the academic area. Lack of public transportation, the remoteness of eating facilities, and the distance to the housing areas in Colorado Springs requires the use of private automobiles for their necessary transportation.

Senator STENNIS. How much is that?

Colonel SMITH. This item is estimated to cost $31,000.

The 12th item provides a formation assembly area for cadets associated with the increased strength. The estimated cost of this item is $352,000. The last item requested in this program is to provide additional erosion control of the storm runoff waters during heavy rains and flooding of the streambeds in deep gullies at this installation. The estimated cost of this project is $600,000.

Senator STENNIS. You said something about the housing area. You already have all the housing you need there, I suppose; do you not?

Colonel SMITH. We are not projecting any additional housing at this time for the Academy, sir. We do have a shortage but not at this specific location at this time.

Senator STENNIS. All right, General Stone. Suppose you address yourself to that situation now. There is one other figure I would like. What will be the total bill when you get through with this expansion program?

General CURTIN. Just under $40 million, Mr. Chairman, for the total expansion. This year's program would be the first increment of that.

Senator STENNIS. And how many added cadets does that involve in all.

General STONE. Roughly 1,900 additional. It is about a 75-percent expansion.

Senator STENNIS. And how many do you have now?

General STONE. 2,500, sir. This would bring the total to approximately 4,400.

Senator STENNIS. All right, General Stone.

General STONE. As you know, sir, the Congress has recently passed legislation which increases the size of the Academy from 2,529 cadets to 4,417. This is the first increment of construction in furtherance of that expansion. The first stage of expansion is to be accomplished through an annual increment of about 200 additional cadets per year over 4 years. The 800 additional cadets will bring the strength up to about 3,300; and this first increment of construction will accommodate this 800.

Senator STENNIS. So you do not bring in 800 additional cadets to start with?

General STONE. No, sir; 200 per year.

Senator STENNIS. 200 per year?

General STONE. Over a period of 4 years this will bring us to 800. The first increment of barracks will accommodate this 800 without adding a third man to the cadet room.

The rooms originally were designed to accommodate two people, and three crowds them rather severely.

Senator STENNIS. All right. How are you going to phase in the added 1,100, after the first 800?

General STONE. They would again be phased in in small increments year by year, and the total of 4,400 would not be attained until approximately 1971.

Senator STENNIS. It will be almost a 10-year period then?

General STONE. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Putting in 200 per year?

General STONE. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have anything else on this, General?

General STONE. The barracks is the major item in this particular request. The fieldhouse is another major item. The fieldhouse is an adjunct to the physical educational plant. As you know, the physical education program at all of the Academies is a rather strenuous one. As a matter of fact, the amount of time devoted to physical education at the Air Force Academy, and I think this applies equally to the other two Academies, is about equivalent of what a young man going through a normal civilian college and majoring in physical education would get. He gets about the same amount of actual time engaging in athletics.

The fieldhouse was an integral part of the original plan for the overall plant, but it was not funded in the original complex.

Senator STENNIS. That is going to be my next question. Do you have anything in the way of a fieldhouse there now?

General STONE. There is no fieldhouse. There is a very good gymnasium, but the plan originally was drawn up so that the fieldhouse and the gymnasium were complementary one to the other. Without the fieldhouse there are some rather large gaps in the physical plant for the physical educational program.

Senator STENNIS. It has been a long time since I was in college. What is included in a gymnasium? What does this one include?

General STONE. In general there are the rooms that are for the physical educational instruction, various gymnastic exercises, the locker rooms, game rooms, basketball rooms, boxing.

Senator STENNIS. Indoor tennis?

General STONE. Boxing, wrestling, judo, unarmed combat, rifle and pistol, handball and squash, swimming, fencing, all of this type of activity is included within that room. But there is no place for an inside track, for example. There is no place where intramural and intercollegiate teams can practice in inclement weather such sports as football, baseball, track, hockey, rugby, field hockey, soccer. Even now, indoor space is crowded in the winter, and also all year around when weather is bad. The problem will become critical as the number of cadets increases.

Senator STENNIS. And this fieldhouse would be used for the activities of the kind you have mentioned, in addition to the gymnasium.

General STONE. Well, in addition to gymnasium, and it would provide a facility where cadets may participate in some of these athletic practices that they can't engage in now during inclement weather out there.

Senator STENNIS. Would it take care of actual games between the squads or groups?

General STONE. In the area of track, basketball, hockey, and major wrestling, judo, and gymnastic meets, there would be games played inside this fieldhouse; yes. As far as football, of course, there is a stadium out there.

Senator STENNIS. Will the additional 1,900 cadets require you to build another gymnasium?

General STONE. No, sir. With the fieldhouse and the gymnasium, the total of 4,400 will be accommodated in those two buildings with the exception of an additional locker room space in the gymnasium itself. As I understand in the overall program, there is an addition to the gymnasium to accommodate this locker room space.

Senator STENNIS. This fieldhouse will be in keeping with the rest of the buildings, the gymnasium building, and others on the campus?

General STONE. The same general design features; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. These new buildings, will fit in with the buildings you already have there? You are not changing the design?

General STONE. No, sir; it would be the same general design features. I am not familiar with the terminology used, but as I understand it, the general appearance of the buildings would be the same. During the time that I was out there, we have made some very broad cost comparisons which I think will stand up under scrutiny of more technically qualified engineers, which indicated that generally the cost per square foot of the construction at the Academy was something in the order of $23. At the same time I questioned some of my contemporaries who were the heads of other institutions, and they indicated that the costs of construction at some of their schools ran up as high as $50 to $55 a square foot, depending on the type of architecture and the type of facility. Some of the institutions were more or less locked into place with doric type of architecture requiring a lot of stone work and it just ran the cost up. So I think that these buildings at the Air Force Academy are rather functional and reasonably priced.

Senator STENNIS. What is the cost per man for these barracks?

General STONE. Colonel Witters.

Colonel WITTERS. Sir.

The proposed quarters per cadet will run $8,500 per man. That is $22.50 a square foot, based upon 143 square feet net per cadet, and 370 square feet gross per cadet.

Senator STENNIS. Even though there has been an increase in prices, how does that compare with the original construction for the cadet quarters?

Colonel WITTERS. The original cost per cadet was $6,400 per cadet based upon a large increment of 2,500 cadets. The $8,500 per cadet is based upon 700 cadets and the unit cost would rise with the smaller quantity. There has been a cost growth since we did the original job.

If we were to update that today, that would compare to $7,600 based on the price index of today compared with the $8,500 we have got now. We have added in this, we have to provide some basic utility work and site work which will take care of some downstream additional work in the cadet quarters.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you very much.

Is this fieldhouse going to take care of all the 4,400 men as far as activities for that type are concerned?

General STONE. This is my considered judgment; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Is that correct, General Curtin?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; that is right. The fieldhouse is required now, it is more acute as you get up to the 4,400.

Senator STENNIS. The chapel will be only $350,000. Perhaps you will have to have another one.

General CURTIN. No, sir. This is for the community area, the support area of the base and not in the cadet area, Mr. Chairman.

General STONE. The cadets will attend the main chapel in the cadet area, and the increased numbers will be accommodated through additional services. Now this particular one that is in this request is to be located some 5 miles south of the cadet area, and is for the base population.

Senator STENNIS. $23 million will be left in the advanced program, to be programed in future years. Generally, what will be included in that? More barracks I know, but what else?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. We will have a dining hall projected in the near future, extension to the academic facilities, and then the one that General Stone spoke of, a physical education addition, and then in the following program we anticipate additional cadet quarters as a large item, and then some more formation area.

Senator STENNIS. How much do we have invested in the Air Force Academy now?

General STONE. The total construction to date is approximately $141 million.

Senator STENNIS. I know it is a fine place. I would like to see it. I haven't been there since they had the ground breaking ceremony.

General STONE. I think in general the quality of the buildings, the appearance and the functional makeup of the whole area is something that the country can be proud of. It isn't anything outlandish in cost when you consider the fact that the average across the board was about $23 a foot. Now the barracks originally were less than $23. The academic building on the other hand was more than that because of the technical nature of some of the facilities in it. But I think the Government got a pretty good bargain on the overall.

Senator STENNIS. You don't have any academic buildings reported here.

General STONE. Not in this one. We will accept crowding in some of the classrooms temporarily with a small number of additional cadets, but beyond 3,300 some additional classroom facilities will be required.

Senator STENNIS. Is this $40 million the total of your new authorization for this?

General CURTIN. No, sir. The authorization request this year is limited to the first increment, Mr. Chairman, the authorization request this year. There will be additional authorization requested in subsequent years.

Senator STENNIS. Well, for expansion though?

General CURTIN. That is right.

Senator STENNIS. You have your expansion authorization and that contemplates about how many million?

General STONE. In the testimony relative to the bill that was passed authorizing the full 4,400, I believe we said $39-some-odd-million. It was roughly the same figure.

Senator STENNIS. All right. My real question is whether it is the firm opinion of you gentlemen—I will start with General Curtin because this is his field of primary responsibility— is it your firm opinion that this $40 million is going to do the job, give or take a little for variation in price?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir. I have no reservation about it at all, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. It will do the work.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Colonel Smith, do you think so too?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. We have run this out pretty well, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You don't have to agree with General Curtain now.

Colonel SMITH. We have been working at this for quite some time.

Senator STENNIS. I know you don't agree behind closed doors every time. I am sure you have worked on it. You are very thorough gentlemen. I wanted your firm opinion on it. You share that opinion too, I suppose, General Stone?

General STONE. If I might say along these lines, Mr. Chairman, I have worked closely with the engineers on this over the past year. I am not qualified in the costing aspect of it, but we have gone through each facility bit by bit and room by room virtually to eliminate anything that we figured was not necessary, and to be sure that we did have in there those things that were necessary. It is my considered judgment that the plans that have been laid to date are sufficient to take care of the 4,400 total expansion, and that this request we are making today will accommodate the first 800 of them.

In addition, the present request includes some of the utilities that will be required for the whole expansion.

General CURTAIN. That is correct.

General STONE. Is this technically correct?

General CURTIN. It is.

Senator STENNIS. I wanted to get the testimony on that from the three of you, because if we approve this and there is a question on it, I want to be able to say that this is a firm ceiling on this program.

How big an audience will the fieldhouse seat, how many people?

General STONE. I should have mentioned in the previous remarks the fact that the fieldhouse will be available for indoor assemblies of large numbers. For example, at graduation exercises there have been some rather large crowds, particularly when the President was out there. We had, I guess, about 20,000 people. This would be an unusual circumstance, however, but the fieldhouse under those conditions would be available to accommodate a crowd in inclement weather for graduation exercises of up to better than 10,000 people by putting temporary seats in the main building. It would also be used as an assembly area for cadet wing briefings, demonstrations, and assemblies as there is not any facility that would accommodate, 4,400 men indoors.

Senator STENNIS. You probably have quite a few exercises including graduation there?

General STONE. The biggest assembly hall at the present time will accommodate 3,000. We do have things that require larger numbers of people than that, and consequently we have to ration the tickets.

One end of the building has the open field area, and with the installation of temporary seats, we could accommodate crowds in excess of 10,000 people.

Colonel WITTERS. The black are the permanent seating in the basketball and hockey areas, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You have seating arrangements there, too?
Colonel WITTERS. Yes, sir.
Senator STENNIS. All right, I think that is sufficient, gentlemen.
General STONE. Mr. Chairman, may I modify a remark I made earlier?
Senator STENNIS. Certainly.
General STONE. The cost figures that we were giving you and the plans are the immediate cadet complex where they live and go to school. Now, there have been plans over many years for an airstrip, and the figures involved in the airstrip are not included in this at all. The type of an airstrip that is being thought about at the moment is one that would cost somewhere in the vicinity of a million dollars, and that is not included in this figure.
Senator STENNIS. All right; thank you, sir.
General STONE. Thank you, sir.
Senator STENNIS. I appreciate your being here, General Stone.
General STONE. It is my pleasure.
Senator STENNIS. We will proceed now to the other items.
All right, gentlemen, page 185.

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND—Resumed

NELLIS AIR FORCE BASE, NEV.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir; Nellis Air Force Base, a part of the Tactical Air Command. We are requesting three items for $2,297,000. The first item is for operational apron to replace badly cracked and deteriorated apron that cannot be maintained in proper condition for the assigned jet fighters.

The next two items are repetitive items, the first one for approach lighting to replace an obsolete system that has deteriorated and is unreliable, and the last item is a repetitive item for an open mess facility to replace a substandard facility. The existing building is a World War II messhall that was converted to an NCO open mess. It has deteriorated to the condition that it does not warrant retention or upgrading.

Senator STENNIS. You are spending a lot of money on that apron, Colonel. It just gave way, did it?
Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. This averages out about $10 a square yard, sir, to replace 110,000 square yards.
Senator STENNIS. Why did it give way? Was it just too old or are there new uses?
Colonel SMITH. The original one was a 6-inch pavement, and under the sustained loads of today's jet fighters and also the high-pressure tires, it has just deteriorated into this condition. It was constructed in 1942, sir. We are experiencing, of course, as you go along, additional requirements for your heavier fighters and your heavier aircraft.
Senator STENNIS. You mentioned the high-pressure tires. What pressure is on those tires, just as a general proposition?
Colonel SMITH. They will run up to 250 pounds pressure, sir.
Senator STENNIS. Whereas automobiles run along on about 30 pounds, you have 250 pounds.
Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.
Senator STENNIS. All right, let's move along—next item.

POPE AIR FORCE BASE, N.C.

Colonel SMITH. Pope Air Force Base, page 189. The program requested is for $2,032,000 for six items.

The first item is for an operational apron, an addition to it is needed to support both the assigned troop carrier and transient aircraft. This base with its operational support of Fort Bragg and the TAC operational plan cannot continue to use the sod and pierced steel plank that they are presently having to use because they have gone to turboprop and turbojet type aircraft operation. The next item is a repetitive item for a hydrant refueling system to support jet fuel and aviation gasoline requirements at the base to support the mission aircraft and the Army-Air Force joint maneuvers.

The next item is for an airbase group headquarters building to permit consolidation of the base group command and control activities that are now functioning in scattered buildings which are substandard and beyond economical repair.

The next three items are repetitive items; the first one for upgrading three airmen dormitories to provide satisfactory living conditions for the airmen, the next one for the officers quarters to construct additional quarters to overcome a deficiency that now exists at this location and no part of the officers quarters deficiency can be satisfied by using adjacent Fort Bragg quarters because they also have a deficiency.

The last item is for a new gymnasium to enable the base personnel to maintain physical fitness and participate in sports activities.

Senator STENNIS. What is the headquarters group airbase replacement. You said you replace several buildings, but this would house your bookkeeping and headquarters? Is that a command building?

Colonel SMITH. This would be the facility that would house the base commander, that controls the entire operation of that airbase.

Senator STENNIS. So that is what you mean when you say headquarters building. Sometimes you call it an administration building, don't you?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. We will have——

Senator STENNIS. What is the difference?

Colonel SMITH. They both will serve basically the same functions, but we do designate the command group as a command headquarters. We may have then a chief of personnel or the comptroller functions using other administrative space. We attempt, however, where possible to put all of these into one central location for ease of administration management.

Senator STENNIS. What is this hydrant fuel facility?

Colonel SMITH. This will provide for three hydrant fueling systems with six outlets each, and is the facility within the apron of the airfield strip, which will permit refueling and defueling of the aircraft without having to use refueling trucks.

Senator STENNIS. We had a program on that a few years ago, and this one was left out, is that right?

Colonel SMITH. We have been accommodating the large aircraft in the initial program, the SAC aircraft that you have memory of, and then in this instance these will be for the troop transports at Pope.

Senator STENNIS. You are getting down to them now.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How many of these do you have here?

Colonel SMITH. At Pope Air Force Base——

Senator STENNIS. At how many different places? Just estimate; 10, 12?

Colonel SMITH. It seems to me, sir, that we had about 18.

Senator STENNIS. Is that going to save any money?

Colonel SMITH. Oh, yes. The eventual saving comes about by the limited number of refueling vehicles you will have to have, and the time that it will take to refuel an aircraft. If you take a B–52 as an example, it will take about 50 minutes to refuel it with a hydrant refueling system. It will take in the neighborhood of 2 hours to do this with a tank truck, and then you will require as many as four to five loads from a tank truck in order to accomplish this.

Senator STENNIS. That is a B–52?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. Now the C–141's and the C–130's that we are speaking of here are also large fuel consuming aircraft for long-haul missions. I have a comparison.

Senator STENNIS. Excuse me just a minute, please.

(Short recess taken.)

Senator STENNIS. All right, gentlemen, we will go on.

We are on Pope Air Force. I believe you have covered it. Take the next series.

SEWART AIR FORCE BASE, TENN.

Colonel SMITH. Sewart Air Force Base. This installation we are requesting two items at a total cost of $462,000. Both of these are repetitive items.

Senator STENNIS. Go to the second.

Colonel SMITH. The second item is for the construction of an airman dormitory to permit elimination of substandard open bay, open stud, wood-frame dormitories that are not suitable for upgrading.

Senator STENNIS. What is the mission of this base?

Colonel SMITH. The mission of this base is in support of a troop carrier wing and a combat crew training group. They fly C–130's, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I know the C–130 is cargo, but that is one of the large ones, isn't it?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What are these cargo planes for? In time of war they can carry what?

Colonel SMITH. They can transport either equipment or personnel, sir.

Senator STENNIS. They are not used in your paratrooper operations?

Colonel SMITH. I believe that they are; yes, sir. They are, sir.

Senator STENNIS. They are?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, what are they used for now? You have to keep them in training, I know.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. They support Army exercises, and of course train personnel in the operation of the aircraft to promote safety of operation during exercises, and this type of activity.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

SEYMOUR JOHNSON AIR FORCE BASE, N.C.

Colonel SMITH. Page 199, Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, we are requesting three items for $361,000. The first one is a repetitive item, the first of four that we have in the program. It provides for power check and holding pad to permit ground checking of aircraft prior to takeoff. The existing single runup pad will remain in use, but the additional pad is needed to prevent delays in the workload at this location.

The second item is required to provide adequate parking for the assigned vehicles. The existing makeshift parking areas plus an unpaved motor pool area prevents adequate control and is a source of constant maintenance and repair.

The last item is a repetitive item for alteration to existing structurally sound dormitories. There will be six of these included in this program. Conditions during the summer months create conditions where it is impossible for them actually to obtain proper rest during the heat of the day or in the evening.

Senator STENNIS. This is, just for air conditioning, not for new dormitories?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. It will accommodate 1,200 people, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Goldsboro, N.C., I thought that was an air-conditioned area of the United States, with those mountains.

Colonel SMITH. They do experience temperatures in this area up to 100° with high humidity, sir.

Senator STENNIS. At Goldsboro?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Where is Goldsboro? Isn't it in western North Carolina? Maybe I am mistaken as to where it is.

Colonel SMITH. It is about in the central part.

Senator STENNIS. Well, we can find it later. Let's move on.

SHAW AIR FORCE BASE, S.C.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Shaw Air Force Base, on page 203. All of these items are repetitive items, and we are providing for support of reconnaissance tactical squadrons that are assigned to this location.

The first item is a repetitive item for power check pad required for the full power engine checks. It is necessary for these aircraft to be tied down with an anchor because the brakes cannot hold the aircraft during a power check runup.

The second item is for a field training facility which is a repetitive item to provide continuous formal training and cross training of aircrew personnel in the armaments system, the aircraft communications system, engines and accessories.

The next item is a repetitive item for a weapons calibration shelter to provide operational support of the assigned aircraft. Existing space is insufficient to support the assigned aircraft.

The next item is a reptitive item for an additional engine inspection and repair shop space to overcome a deficiency that will exist with the programed fighter aircraft. The existing space is fully used by the assigned RF–101's and with the new aircraft an equal amount of space is required.

The next item is a repetitive item for maintenance docks to provide shelter space for the assigned fighter aircraft. The maintenance work currently is being performed outdoors subject to inclement weather and high temperatures, which precludes effective maintenance work on the electronic equipment.

The next item is a repetitive item for an automotive maintenance shop to support 900 vehicles on this base. The existing facility is slightly over half the space required and does not provide proper facilities for tire repair, battery shop, and paint shop.

The next item is a repetitive item for armament electronics shop to provide for the additional space required because of the increased workload.

The next item is for ground support facility required to handle the workload of servicing and repair of the equipment. The present facilities consist of a temporary metal building, even tents and a trailer van, and these will be disposed of when this new facility is constructed.

The next item is for a composite medical facility to serve approximately 13,000 military people and their authorized dependents, together with occupational medical support for 560 civilians. The existing substandard cantonment-type facility is not adaptable to the practice of modern medicine.

The next two items provide for six airmen dorms and alteration projects for the officers' quarters, and both of these are structurally sound buildings.

Senator STENNIS. Go ahead.

Colonel SMITH. This is all I was going to refer to unless you want some comment in reference to the composite medical facility.

Senator STENNIS. We will take that in just a minute.

(Short recess taken.)

Senator STENNIS. All right, gentlemen, back to our books.

Now that is a lot of money for Shaw Air Force Base. We hadn't covered the hospital.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Colonel, let's have a word from you on that. How is it different, if at all, from the rest of them? This is a deficiency replacement.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Speak to those points please.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Very well, sir. Mr. Chairman, I will just briefly state that all the inadequacies of the previously described hospitals are applicable here dealing with both the structural and functional layout. This one is a bit different from the others in that as it is in the program today the obstetrical department or service has been deleted during the review in higher headquarters.

Senator STENNIS. The what has been deleted?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. The OB, obstetrical service, both the delivery suites, the nurseries, and the beds. They were to be given this care downtown in the medicare. Some questions was raised as to the capability of the civilian facilities to perform this service. Therefore the first part of this month we did a resurvey, and found that the services in the civilian community were indeed needed for the civilian population, and that they could not accept our obstetrical workload.

Therefore, we do have a letter in the process now. It has gone from the OSD to the Bureau of the Budget recommending that Shaw be raised both in scope and amount to include the obstetrical service.

We expect that this letter will be cleared and a letter will be forwarded to you, sir, before these hearings are over, in which case Shaw would be raised to 90 beds, which would provide a complete hospital.

Senator STENNIS. What would be your added cost?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Well, sir, I will have to give it to you approximately because we don't know the exact figure, but it will be approximately $3 million total.

Senator STENNIS. What about the funding of this hospital for this year? Are you going to ask for the money?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir.

Mr. GIBBENS. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. For all the hospitals? Speak to all of them.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Every medical item in the program that we have covered is in the appropriation bill except Davis-Monthan which we discussed earlier.

Mr. GIBBENS. We would anticipate that the scope of the hospital with the OB included would be changed upward to 96,290 square feet, and the cost, Colonel Carmichael has it quite close to our estimate. We estimated $3,001,000.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. I rounded it off, sir.

Senator STENNIS. We deal in round figures here. The engineers have to deal in actual figures. Thank you, Colonel Carmichael. All right, gentlemen, next item.

Colonel SMITH. Next item is the Air Force Academy, which I believe we previously covered.

Senator STENNIS. Yes, we have covered that.

AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING SYSTEM

Colonel SMITH. A.C. & W., "Aircraft control and warning," on page 225.

Senator STENNIS. That is the page number?

ADAIR AIR FORCE STATION, OREG.

Colonel SMITH. The next is page 225 where we will talk to the aircraft control and warning area. We are requesting one item at Adair Air Force Station. This project will provide administrative office space and covered storage space for civil engineering functions. Currently these functions are using a SAGE sector headquarter which is required for its designed purpose.

No covered storage space is available for the civil engineer operating material.

Senator STENNIS. Let's move to the next one.

BUCKS HARBOR AIR FORCE STATION, MAINE

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. Bucks Harbor on page 227, we are requesting two items. Both of these are repetitive items. The first one is for an airman dormitory, and the second one for a dining hall.

These will provide adequate living and dining facilities for the personnel assigned. These will replace substandard temporary sheet metal buildings.

Senator STENNIS. This is one of your radar sites?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. We experience temperatures in this area down to minus 30 to 40 degrees in the wintertime.

Senator STENNIS. Is this one of the more permanent-type setups?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. It is a part of what?

Colonel SMITH. It is a part of the aircraft control and warning system, sir, radar collection.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

MILES CITY AIR FORCE STATION, MONT.

Colonel SMITH. The next item is at Miles City Air Force Station in Montana. We are requesting one item, a replacement of dormitory similar to the one previously mentioned. It will replace a substandard open-bay metal-type building. The temperatures in this location get down to minus 30 degrees as well.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

MINOT AIR FORCE STATION, N. DAK.

Colenel SMITH. Minot Air Force Station in North Dakota. We are requesting one item, a repetitive item for an auto storage facility. It will provide a prefabricated metal building with electrical outlets for servicing headhold heaters to keep the vehicles operational during the cold parts of the winter.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

MOUNT HEBO AIR FORCE STATION, OREG.

Colonel SMITH. Next item, Mount Hebo in Oregon. We are requesting one item, a covered walkway which is a repetitive item. This will provide personnel protection against severe weather in performance of site maintenance and operation. Temperatures in this location get down to zero and we have experienced wind velocities up to 150 miles per hour in this area.

Senator STENNIS. A man can't walk in that, can he?

Colonel SMITH. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How long are these walkways?

Colonel SMITH. These walkways are about 1,240 feet, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That is a fifth of a mile or over.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir; a little over.

Senator STENNIS. A fourth of a mile. Well, it looks like $97,000 is a lot of money just for covering a walkway, but you actually need it for the protection of your men. That is another problem.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. The maintenance personnel have to move from their various positions with their electric equipment and electronic gear and this will facilitate their operations. Of course it is always during the most inclement time that you experience failures or some damage to the equipment.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

PATRICK AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

Colonel SMITH. Patrick Air Force Base on page 236, we are requesting one item, and this will provide a restrictive land easement to prevent construction of high rise apartments too close to an air traffic control and early warning radar. High rise buildings can blank out our radar coverage rendering it unusable. In addition, there is radiation hazard to any person that is within 500 feet of the radar beam.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

SIOUX CITY AIR FORCE STATION, IOWA

Colonel SMITH. The next item is at Sioux City, Iowa. We are requesting one item, water supply treatment facility to provide water softening treatment to the base water supply, and thus reduce maintenance and repair costs. They experience 552 parts per million of hardness today and we desire not more than 100 parts per million.

Senator STENNIS. This is one of your SAGE setups?

Colonel SMITH. This is correct, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, that finishes Book 3?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, let's move to the next one.

Colonel SMITH. Volume 4, on page 3.

Senator STENNIS. When are we going to take up these large items here on the missile sites?

Colonel SMITH. They are in volume 5, sir. It is the next volume sir.

Senator STENNIS. Are you prepared to take those up now?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. This seems to me like a good time to do it. I don't think we can have a session tomorrow, gentlemen. Let's just skip Book 4. Book 4 covers regular line items?

Colonel SMITH. This is the regular run for outside the United States.

Senator STENNIS. I want to be sure to hear the testimony about the missile sites, and I may not be able to be at all these hearings. I hope I will.

Colonel SMITH. In volume 5, sir, we have a number of items that would cover some classified line items and then in what we refer to as section 302, we discuss the missiles. These are in the back portion of the book, and any way you desire to take these we would be prepared, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You are responsible for the security. I don't know what the rules are.

(Whereupon, at 9:42 a.m., the committee went into executive sesssion and thereafter went into open session, which follows:)

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

CAPE DYER, CANADA

Colonel SMITH. Book 4, page 3, this is at Cape Dyer. It is a DEW line site. We are requesting a repetitive item for an automotive maintenance shop to replace an abandoned substandard contractor's shack that is no longer usable.

Senator STENNIS. Let's pass on to the next one.

SAGLEK AIR STATION, CANADA

Colonel SMITH. The next one on page 5 at Saglek Air Force Station in Canada, we are requesting two items, an auto storage heating facility, total of 20 maintenance and operating personnel are transported to a site daily and we need to——

Senator STENNIS. You have covered those.

Page 8.

SONDRESTROM AIR BASE, GREENLAND

Colonel SMITH. At Sondrestrom DEW Line Station where we are requesting a composite personnel facility. This will house the operations and maintenance personnel in this important link in the communications chain for the system. The men live here the year around and are often completely cut off from the main base during the winter months. It is 11 miles from the Sondrestrom Air Base.

Senator STENNIS. It certainly should have strong backing but you don't know what you are going to do with SAGE.

General CURTIN. This is a communication site. This is a long-term long-range communication site in this area.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE

WAKE ISLAND AIR FORCE STATION

Colonel SMITH. Wake Island in the Pacific. We are requesting two items. The first item is for construction of a dispersed parking pavement to provide secure and safe isolated parking aircraft that are loaded with explosive material. The previous space is now being used for terminal area of passenger transports and we need to go to a dispersed area.

The second item is for air conditioning three dormitory buildings to provide adequate sleeping accommodations for the personnel.

Senator STENNIS. On page 12 you want just parking pavement. Is that for planes?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. This is to support aircraft that come into this area with high explosives. Page 17, Clark Air Force Base.

Senator STENNIS. Pardon me just a minute. The FAA is building a new terminal out there, and it is almost complete. Why couldn't you team up with them in some way and use some of their space and so forth.

Colonel SMITH. We were able to do this until the area became saturated with the amount of passenger traffic that does go through there, and the area that we are trying to move out to right now lets us locate these aircraft that have explosives on them away from any population where a disaster could occur.

Senator STENNIS. All right, $408,000 is not much money compared with these missile sites. Next item.

PACIFIC AIR DEFENSES (OVERSEA)

CLARK AIR FORCE BASE, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Colonel SMITH. Clark Air Force Base on page 17, we are requesting eight items.

The first one is for operational apron needed to handle over 4,000 tons of airfreight and 15,000 passengers per month. Present ramp space is inadequate in size and load-bearing capacity to handle the heavy cargo passenger-carrying aircraft.

The second item is one of the repetitive items, an addition to the operations building. This will provide space for the personnel and equipment to satisfy their expanded mission.

The next item is one of the repetitive items to provide 600 man-spaces for the airmen dorm to overcome the deficiency that we have in this area in support of the southeast Asia operations.

The fourth item is a repetitive item, officers' quarters to overcome a deficiency that we have there for officer spaces. They presently are doubled up and having to use quonset and prefabricated facilities.

The fifth item is for additional power to provide a reliable and continuing source of power.

The next item is one that has been deleted by the House and we are not reclaming. It is for additional base electrical power. The seventh item is for additional power at the Wallace Air Station, aircraft control and warning site, and it will provide adequate electrical power and backup for continuous operation of their communication.

The last item is for additional base water supply treatment. The requirement is currently being met by sustained operation at existing plant above its designed capacity.

Senator STENNIS. All right, that brings us to what page?

Colonel SMITH. Page 26.

Senator STENNIS. All right, gentlemen, I thank you very much. I am disappointed not to be able to have a meeting tomorrow, but I think everything considered that we will not be able to meet. But we will be here Monday morning at 8:30 and we will continue. I hope it will be until 12.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Probably we will finish this book, and will that leave us anything additional?

Colonel SMITH. This would complete it, sir.

General CURTIN. We have the Reserves and the National Guard and I understand you are going to take up the family housing as a group with the Department of Defense?

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

General CURTIN. We will have Book 4 and the Air Force Reserve and the Air National Guard.

Senator STENNIS. All right, we will recess, gentlemen, until 8:30 Monday morning.

(Whereupon, at 11:55 a.m., the committee recessed, to reconvene on Monday, May 25, 1964, at 8:30 a.m.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL YEAR 1965

MONDAY, MAY 25, 1964

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION,
OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to recess, at 8:30 a.m., in room 224, Old Senate Office Building.

Present: Senators Stennis (presiding), Young of Ohio, and Saltonstall.

Also present: Gordon A. Nease, professional staff member and Herbert S. Atkinson, assistant chief clerk, Committee on Armed Services.

Vorley M. Rexroad, professional staff member and Fred M. Rhodes, minority counsel, Committee on Appropriations.

Senator STENNIS. The committee will come to order, please.

Gentlemen, we are still on book 4 of the Air Force. We have the benefit of more time today than we do some mornings, so let's take advantage of it. I believe you are on page 26 of book 4.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. R. H. CURTIN, DIRECTOR—Resumed

FUCHU AIR STATION, JAPAN

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Air conditioning plant alteration. Is that altering the air conditioning?

Colonel SMITH. This is altering the chilled water plant distribution and providing the additional air conditioning in the buildings, sir. This is for the headquarters of 5th Air Force. The program requested provides for the alteration of the existing air conditioning plant to service the headquarters complex.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

KADENA AIR FORCE BASE, OKINAWA

Colonel SMITH. Next item is Kadena Air Force Base, page 28. We are requesting $1,192,000 for eight items. The first item is for an addition to the air communication and operations building in direct support of their tactical alert, Okinawa Defense Force Missile Group and all contingency units throughout the western Pacific.

The structure will provide space needed for communcations equipment and MATS terminal processing.

The second item is a repetitive item for a readiness troop building in order to support the increased air crew personnel.

The third item is for alteration work in the squadron opeations building and will provide space for closely related target intelligence and photographic laboratory space. This is also in support of the deployment functions of the programed aircraft. The next five items are repetitive items.

The first one for test cells in order to accommodate the jet aircraft engines during ground runup and test after repair. The program assigning the new aircraft creates the need for additional test cells.

The next item is the repetitive item for the armament and electronics shop and is required to provide sufficient space for the additional maintenance workload in airborne communications, bombing and navigation systems of the combat aircraft.

The next item is for the dental clinic with 18 dental operating rooms and an area prosthetic laboratory required to provide dental services for over 7,000 personnel and prosthetic services for all Army and Air Force personnel assigned in Okinawa. The functions are presently performed in the base dispensary building which is too small and is required for dispensary use.

The next item, a repetitive item, for the administrative wing maintenance control facility is required to provide adequate space to plan, schedule, and control all maintenance actions on the assigned aircraft. Presently they are dispersed in four substandard quonset huts and are in part of a field maintenance hangar. This space will consolidate the requirement and eliminate the need for these deteriorated quonset huts. The last item is for a 300-seat chapel with an annex needed to supplement the existing 300-seat chapel which is required to support the 17,000 military, civilian and dependents stationed on this base.

Within the past few years this base has suffered a loss of two chapels due to typhoons.

Senator STENNIS. All right, anything else?

Colonel SMITH. No, sir, I don't believe so.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

KIMPO AIR FORCE BASE, JAPAN

Colonel SMITH. On Kimpo Air Force Base, page 37, we have two items. The first one is a repetitive item for a dormitory to house 67 men. This project together with the available space will satisfy the troop housing requirement at this base. It is possible to take a cost reduction as a result of a scope change on this to $72,000.

In other words, a cost reduction of $23,000.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Colonel SMITH. The last item requested is to alter an existing structurally sound building for use as an exchanges sales store. This facility is required to service the assigned personnel as well as those passing through the aerial port of Korea. With reference to this item it has been possible to improvise and it then can be taken from the program.

Senator STENNIS. The last item there.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, let's move along.

KUNSAN AIRBASE, KOREA

Colonel SMITH. The next items are on page 40 for Kunsan Air Base in Korea.

The first item provides a repetitive item for an aircraft weapons calibration shelter. It is an operational requirement to support the assigned aircraft and will provide space for testing and calibration of the electronic aircraft equipment. No facility exists at this base to accomplish this function.

The second item is for an armament electronics shop, a repetitive item, to provide the minimum space needed for the airborne communications, armaments, bombing and navigational systems. There are no buildings capable of supporting this work at Kunsan.

The third item is for ammunition storage facility required to protect the programed weapons.

The fourth item for an addition to the existing base storage rocket assembly building is needed for weapons storage checkout and assembly to support the newly assigned tactical aircraft mission. The existing building is being fully utilized and this project is essentially for mission accomplishment.

The fifth item is for four each storage igloos to relieve the overcrowded ammunition storage area.

The last item is for alteration work to the existing water supply treatment plant to provide 425,000 gallons of potable water. The present treatment plant is a field type facility that has short filter runs and inadequate sedimentation basins. This project will overcome these deficiencies.

Senator STENNIS. What about this storage base ammunition the largest item there. What is the situation?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. Kunsan is one of our main places for storing our weapons within all of Korea because it is farther back from the demilitarized zone.

Senator STENNIS. What kind of weapons?

Colonel SMITH. This is capable, sir, of handling any weapon that we would be using over there.

Senator STENNIS. Do you mean anything from airplanes to rifles?

Colonel SMITH. No, sir. This would be primarily aircraft weapons, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Not actual aircraft?

Colonel SMITH. No, say for bombs, rockets, and ammunition used on the aircraft.

Senator STENNIS. Storage base rocket assembly, what is a rocket assembly?

Colonel SMITH. In each of the new aircraft, or in fact even during World War II, we were getting into the rocket type of projectile that would be fired from aircraft, and these are the modern-day versions of this.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

MISAWA AIR FORCE BASE, JAPAN

Colonel SMITH. Misawa Air Force Base on page 47, we are requesting one item. This will provide additional electrical power. Reliable

and constant power is needed to insure that the electronic equipment operates continuously and without fluctuation.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have you own power supply there?

Colonel SMITH. They are on a commercial source, but in this area they have a 50-cycle power as opposed to the 60 cycle. They do experience fluctuations within this power source.

These diesel-driven emergency generators here will keep us in business in case that they do have these wide fluctuations or loss of power.

Senator STENNIS. This is just a supplement to back up the local source, is that it?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Well, I am not familiar with it, but if the other is on a different cycle, this will have to be supplied on the same cycle, won't it?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. Today we have converters that you can adapt the 50-cycle to the 60-cycle capability, and then with our own generated source as the backup to this, we can insure continuous operation without loss of any signals.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

NAHA AIR FORCE BASE, OKINAWA

Colonel SMITH. At Naha Air Force Base, page 49, we are requesting two items. The first item is for an officers' quarters to provide a usable increment and overcome some of the deficiencies. There are no community-type facilities off base.

The last item is for an addition to the existing elementary school which will alleviate the overcrowded conditions. Present classroom space is located in various type facilities including 44 quonset type. Kindergarten through the fourth grade have classes now on a two-shift basis. This addition will overcome much of the inadequacies in the school program.

Senator STENNIS. This is all in the Pacific area?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. These are in Okinawa.

Senator STENNIS. Your school in Okinawa that you are talking about, has just enough room for the children that are already there, is that right?

Colonel SMITH. This is correct, and we are using available quonset huts wherever possible, and it is sort of on a makeshift operation.

Senator STENNIS. Will this give you enough space for all your dependent children?

Colonel SMITH. We will still have some deficiency, but we feel that at the present time we should be able to get by with this, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What is the policy now, to permit more and more dependents in these faraway areas, or less, or what is the general policy?

Colonel SMITH. Well, in certain of these areas, and Okinawa being one, we have a tour length of 30 months accompanied or 18 months unaccompanied, and if at all possible, we attempt to get the personnel to take the longer tour because we get better continuity and so on. Again, however, we do have to weigh this against the outflow of gold and other factors. In Okinawa it is a place where dependents have traveled primarily with their husbands.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

OSAN AIRBASE, KOREA

Colonel SMITH. Osan Airbase on page 52, we are requesting four items at a total cost of $761,000. The first item is for a control tower to replace an existing substandard structure, and it services some 2,000 aircraft per month. The numbers of landings and takeoffs average about 9,000 per month. The existing tower is limited in space and must be vacated during strong wind conditions.

The second item is a repetitive item for an automotive maintenance shop and will replace a wood frame building that has exceeded its life expectancy and is scheduled for removal. The project is needed to service and maintain the base type vehicles. No off-base capability exists.

The next item is a repetitive item to provide adequate dormitory space for 200 airmen. The existing substandard quarters are tropical shelter huts and dilapidated quonsets that were erected during the Korean conflict and are in their last stages of usefulness.

The last item is for the construction of an officers' quarters building which will replace temporary tropical shell structures that are beyond economical repair.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

TACHIKAWA AIRBASE, JAPAN

Colonel SMITH. The next items are Tachikawa, page 57, we are requesting three items. The first two are repetitive items, the first being for a cold storage facility to replace 23 field type walk-in refrigeration boxes that are about 13 years old. There are 9,000 personnel in the area dependent on this proposed facility to provide reliable perishable food support. The second item will provide 40-man officer quarters for officers and officer equivalent civilians at this major aerial port for personnel entering and departing Japan and Korea. No accommodations are available in the immediate area, and many of the existing assets are prefabricated structures that cannot be upgraded.

The last item is for replacement of existing sewage treatment plant which was of Japanese design. This will provide a discharge capability of 710,000 gallons of treated waste. The existing system is of inadequate capacity, and the discharge of untreated waste into open ditches and streams creates health hazards.

Senator STENNIS. What is the mission of this Headquarters 315th Air Division Troop Carrier Medium Squadron? Explain that further, will you?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. They have the headquarters there of the air division which is a command element, and they support C–124's and C–130's at this location to transport personnel and/or freight throughout the theater and back into Hawaii and the zone of the interior.

Senator STENNIS. That doesn't include paratroopers? This is to carry people and cargo back and forth?

Colonel SMITH. This is correct. However, this troop carrier operation does have the capability of carrying troops in case of emergency from one area to another within the Pacific. They could also drop paratroops.

Senator STENNIS. That is not their mission though. That would be in an emergency situation.

Colonel SMITH. At the present time in peacetime atmosphere they are primarily the cargo transportation, personnel transportation system within the theater.

Senator STENNIS. What is the main reason for having this big Air Force setup in this place in Japan? You have 6,717 military men and 4,808 civilians stationed there?

Colonel SMITH. We have approximately, sir, I believe 6,200 military and 435 civilian.

General CURTIN. That second figure, Mr. Chairman, was the planned strength.

Senator STENNIS. Yes, excuse me. But anyway 6,717 people are there, 435 of them civilians. Does that mean American civilians or native Japanese?

Colonel SMITH. These will be American civilians, sir.

Senator STENNIS. People that we have taken over there?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. They will be civil servants.

Senator STENNIS. Do their families go with them?

Colonel SMITH. In most instances they do, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question?

Senator STENNIS. Yes, sir. I was just trying to get more of an idea of the mission.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, I would like to apologize for being late. I would like to go back to one item. This is something, General, I have never understood about Okinawa. Here you want $500,000 more for an additional dental facility, page 34. We have had a considerable discussion with the Marines as to the dental and other facilities there.

Why can't the Marines and the Air Force combine on dental facilities and things of that character? How far apart are they?

General CURTIN. Colonel Carmichael.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Senator, we are actually building in our building the area prosthetic laboratory which will give total service to all military personnel on Okinawa, Army, Navy, and Marine personnel as well as Air Force. As to the dental clinic itself, you need a certain number of dental chairs and dentists per thousand you serve, and normally we locate these where the population is located.

For instance, we are 5 miles from the Army hospital, Fort Buckner. We do use the hospital for all of our inpatient care but provide on our own base dental service and outpatient care where we do the general screening type service.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You have got one general hospital and then you have on the bases themselves you have these clinics?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. This is very correct, sir. The clinics on the bases are——

Senator SALTONSTALL. And how many chairs and dentists do you allow for a thousand men?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. It is a sliding scale, sir. Primarily it is three per thousand, up to the larger numbers; then it becomes fewer chairs per thousand. I have the exact breakout in my briefcase if you are interested, but by and large this is criteria.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, I ask these questions because it seems to me we tend to duplicate the facilities on Okinawa where possibly we might cut down.

Senator STENNIS. Yes, sir.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. The question of duplication, sir, to avoid that is the reason we are putting the laboratory in our building.

Senator STENNIS. All right; next item.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir; did you have any further questions in reference to Tachikawa and our definition of a division, sir?

Senator STENNIS. No; I suppose that is all right. This is a troop carrier division to carry groups of people and civilians and dependents and cargo and items of that kind. What would they do if some kind of hostilities break out over there?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir; this division would be responsible for dispatching its aircraft with freight or combat troops from the existing location to the emergency area.

Senator STENNIS. What would become of all the necessary civilians we have over there and dependents, in Japan and the other areas in the Pacific?

Colonel SMITH. In case that the emergency took place in this general area, one of the first things that would happen of course would be to evacuate the unnecessary personnel from the area.

Senator STENNIS. How long would that take and how much airpower would that take?

Colonel SMITH. This is a real problem area of course that we face every day, and the same thing I think existed when we had the Berlin situation.

Senator YOUNG. May I ask if an emergency developed in that area, wouldn't you give priority to bringing in forces to meet that emergency and let the civilians and dependents wait?

Colonel SMITH. They would probably wait and return on that same aircraft that is going back for more emergency equipment and personnel; yes, sir.

Senator YOUNG. I understood you to say that the first thing that would be done would be to evacuate the civilians.

Colonel SMITH. From that area as the accommodations occurred, sir. Now when we had the Korean conflict, it was anticipated for instance that we would take civilian personnel and dependents back out. They never did reach the stage where they actually had to do this on a full-scale basis. Of course the first priority would be to get your troops and your equipment into the area.

Senator YOUNG. Certainly.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right; next item, please.

TAIPEI AIR STATION, TAIWAN

Colonel SMITH. On Taipei, page 61, we are asking for one item, a repetitive item for construction of an airmen's dining hall. An NCO club is currently being used which only provides light meals for shift workers during evening hours and during normal hours provides a minimum facility at additional personal expense.

This dining hall will support the dormitory that is being constructed at the present time.

Senator STENNIS. All right; next item.

YOKOTA AIR FORCE BASE, JAPAN

Colonel SMITH. Yokota Air Force Base, page 63, we are requesting six items for a total of $2,029,000. The first item is a repetitive item for a power check and holding pad and is required to perform full power engine checks in aircraft after they have undergone maintenance. This insures that the aircraft is in proper condition to be flight tested.

The second item is an addition to the operations building, and is required to support the increased communications capability.

The third item is a repetitive item for a squadron operations building and is needed to support the deployment of the tactical fighter wing programed at this base. It will provide the space needed for briefing, administration, photomapping, storage of high altitude equipment survival gear and other tactical fighter equipment.

The fourth item is for an addition to the existing aircraft general purpose shop space which will provide more effective use of existing aircraft maintenance shops.

The fifth item is a repetitive item for a test cell. It is needed to provide sound suppression devices to reduce the noise level from the jet aircraft testing.

The last item is for an addition to the existing heating plant to provide increased steam capacity. The major aircraft maintenance areas, previously heated by open flame individual units, have been connected into the central system but during the cold periods existing capacity is insufficient to provide the additional heat. The power check pad and the test cell have been deleted by the House Armed Services Committee. The squadron operation facility is of lesser priority.

Senator STENNIS. You are asking that part of it be restored?

Colonel SMITH. No, sir.

Senator YOUNG. Regarding Taiwan, are we really increasing the number of our personnel over there?

Colonel SMITH. No, sir; what we were attempting to do is provide them with accommodations where they wouldn't have to be living out in local community areas.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is the same problem as Oklahoma City, isn't it, to a great extent?

Colonel SMITH. It could very well be; yes, sir, except of course accommodations around Tinker would be better than what we would experience in this area. But the personnel strength that is programed for Taipei will remain about the same as we presently have.

Senator STENNIS. General Curtin, would you supply us with a general outline of these different installations you have in the Pacific. I should exclude, of course, Honolulu. That is one of the States. Show the number of military men the Air Force has at these places and the number of civilians, and what your primary mission is.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir. We are developing this information for you as a result of your earlier request to OSD.

Senator STENNIS. Give us a better idea of what the picture is and what you are doing, what you are planning to do and what chance there is to decrease some of the day-to-day cost. I want to know just how much we have in Japan, for instance. I was over there a few years ago, and after seeing our installations I found they wouldn't let us store our atomic weapons there, and you say that is still the case.

We are doing all this and they won't even let us store our ammunition there. If we wanted to use some of that ammunition, Senator Young, we would have to fly down to Okinawa and get it.

General CURTIN. For the Pacific area, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Yes, I want it for the whole area but I was speaking now about Japan.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Somebody is badly mistaken about the danger involved with this storage and whether this is all necessary. Either the Japanese are mistaken about what is needed to protect them or we are mistaken.

(The requested information was furnished to the committee separately.)

Senator STENNIS. All right.

VARIOUS LOCATIONS

Colonel SMITH. The next items are on page 70, various locations, $1,850,000. We covered that in the classified portion of our testimony the other day.

Senator STENNIS. There are a rather large number of locations.

General CURTIN. That is right, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Relatively small amounts.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That was covered in the executive session the other day. Proceed to the next group.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND (OVERSEA)

ANDERSEN AIR FORCE BASE, GUAM

Colonel SMITH. Page 75, Strategic Air Command overseas, we have one item that is a low priority, sir, for electric power.

Senator STENNIS. That is a small item.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Are you going to ask for the money this year?

Colonel SMITH. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, let's pass to the next item.

RAMEY AIR FORCE BASE, P.R.

Colonel SMITH. Ramey Air Force Base, page 77.

We are requesting two items, both repetitive.

The first is to illuminate a portion of the aircraft maintenance apron to facilitate maintenance aircraft movement, fueling and defueling during the hours of darkness.

The second item is a repetitive item to provide fuel storage. The existing on-base storage capacity is not adequate to assure the mission of the base.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have to have that last item now?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir; this is real important. We have been dependent upon another system that has deteriorated to the extent now that this will save us money and insure support of our operational mission.

Senator STENNIS. Is this apron lighting part of your safety program?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir; and also it facilitates the alert posture of the organization by keeping aircraft in top maintenance condition by permitting maintenance under lighted conditions during periods of darkness.

Senator STENNIS. You have $94 million in inventory for that one airbase? It must be an awfully large one and a highly important one.

Mr. GIBBENS. This is a large airbase down at Ramey, Mr. Chairman, and was built up right after the war or just at the end of the war. It has been expanded from time to time, and was one of our first B–36 bases.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Isn't that one of the important bomber air bases?

Mr. GIBBENS. Yes, sir; I would say it is one of our quite important bases.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The important Atlantic base, is it not?

Mr. GIBBENS. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Air movement route, page 77. What type of mission is that?

Colonel SMITH. This is one of the locations where we transport personnel and equipment en route to say a theater or to the specific location, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The Navy is talking about building up a big facility at Roosevelt Roads. With this big military Air Force base there, would the Air Force help to carry their cargo down there or would the Navy have to have its own cargo fleet? Could you answer that?

Colonel WOOD. Sir, are you talking about air transportation?

Senator STENNIS. Yes. In this bill here is a huge sum for the Navy down at Roosevelt Roads. I know it is going to be a tremendous supply problem. It is a long way down there, so I am wondering now if you were going to cooperate with them, carry some of their cargo in your planes or whether they are going to have a separate cargo system to take everything down there.

Colonel WOOD. The Military Air Transport Service certainly is available to take care of the major portion of the movement of cargo and personnel for all three services, and would be used by the Navy in this case.

Senator STENNIS. They would call on MATS to carry this cargo?

Colonel WOOD. Yes, sir; as far as air cargo and air transportation go they would call on MATS.

Senator STENNIS. That is the definite pattern of operation?

Colonel WOOD. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This airbase is how many miles from Roosevelt Roads? It is the better part of 90 miles, isn't it?

Colonel SMITH. I would say so; yes, sir.

Mr. GIBBENS. It is about 90 miles from one end of the island to the other.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How many?

Mr. GIBBENS. About 90 miles. Ramey is about 90 miles from San Juan, and Roosevelt Roads is I think fairly adjacent to San Juan.

Senator STENNIS. I was just asking the general question as to the pattern of operations. I know that is goingto be a big item for the Navy to provide for all these operations so far from our shores. All right, next item.

U.S. AIR FORCE IN EUROPE

AVIANO AIRBASE, ITALY

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. The next items start on page 82, Aviano Airbase. Before we get into the USAFE program I would like to state the House Armed Services denied all of our recommendations for USAFE, and we feel real strongly that the major portion of these need to be restored in order for us to carry on the activities within the European area.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Nease has a note that the House denied all of the requests for the Air Force in Europe which total $6,107,000. The Air Force requests restoration of $5,717,000. So again, gentlemen, just mention those items you do not request restored so Mr. Nease can check them. That is all you need to say, unless some member wants to know more about it.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Nease says the House record is not clear as to why this was done, but presumably due to an impression that some of these bases will be closed.

General CURTIN. That is our understanding.

Senator STENNIS. Is that substantially correct? All right, now what do you want to say generally as to the overall picture, and then we can get to the details. What would you say generally in response to this memo?

General CURTIN. Two points, Mr. Chairman. First, as far as the closing of the bases, there are no bases in the program that is before the committee at the present time that we have any knowledge about potential closing.

Secondly, as a result of the House action, the air staff restudied these bases in detail, and it was as a result of this restudy that the amount was reduced from $6.1 million to $5.7 million. What we are saying is that the $5.7 million that we are specifically requesting restoration has been reexamined in detail with long-term base utilization in mind, and as far as we can ascertain, these items are solid long-term requirements, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. What about the gold flow situation and the balance of payments?

Colonel SMITH. Wherever possible and the country-to-country agreement permits we take advantage of the revised procedures when we can definitely save gold outflow by so doing.

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, this is not directed at the Air Force particularly, but I think the Congress as a whole is getting rather tired of pouring more and more and more money into these bases over

there, and more and more personnel, more and more dependents, more and more civilians, and more and more schools. That is the general trend of it. I am not saying you are not wisely spending the money, but you require more and more of it. These countries don't live up to their NATO commitments. Some of them don't even have a selective service law, and after all this time after the war, we are still having to carry this load. I think there is a general feeling in the Congress as a whole that this is just going on and on ad infinitum.

General CURTIN. On the other side of the coin, Mr. Chairman——

Senator STENNIS. Let me finish this side of the coin please.

General CURTIN. Right, I am sorry.

Senator STENNIS. I have heard all of the arguments that have been made over and over in NATO every year, I have been on Appropriations a long time, but I don't know what if anything is being done.

I know the military did something to try to make them come up. I think General Twining was active in this at one time and others too, but we just don't get anywhere with it. So except for the things you feel you really need, I don't think the Congress is going to be very receptive. The House just took them all out. All right, General, what do you want to say?

General CURTIN. It was actually to the latter point that you just made, Mr. Chairman. I was going to make the point that we are talking here about $5 to $6 million, and when you consider the terrifically large force that we do have deployed and have to operate in Europe this is a real small amount. Exactly what you have asked to be done has been done. We are talking about urgent operational items and real minimum personnel support items, and all of these have been looked at very critically with the foreign exchange situation in mind.

Senator SALTONSTALL. General, will you excuse me. We have a Republican conference at which I am going to preside on a bill on which there is apparently quite a difference of opinion in the Senate. Mr. Chairman, will you excuse me?

Senator STENNIS. We will excuse you on the ground that you get a jury trial amendment in there first.

All right, the Senator from Massachusetts is very much in demand. We will loan him to the Republican policy committee.

Senator YOUNG. General, the claimed urgency for this was all presented to the House of Representatives of course, wasn't it?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir. Apparently some members of the committee had made a recent trip to Europe. My impression is that they felt that the long-term utilization of some of the bases was in question, and rather than go into the specifics of it, they chose to take out the entire section until this could be clarified.

Senator YOUNG. I think I am in agreement with that absolutely until some of our NATO allies come up with their share. They don't even have selective service while we have it. I think it is high time that we cut down on these things. I will even go further, I believe, than the chairman has indicated. I will go as far anyway.

And furthermore some of these bases may be closed, isn't that right?

General CURTIN. There is no such current planning in the Air Force or in the Department of Defense. In fact these items were actually the subject of correspondence from the Department of Defense as an approved reclama, indicating that they had been again

screened with this in mind. As I pointed out before, these are relatively minor. It is really our forces we are talking about and the operational capability of our forces.

Senator STENNIS. All right, let's go through each one of them now and see just what your justification of the items is.

Colonel SMITH. Page 82 Aviano Airbase. We are requesting four items at $623,000.

The first is a repetitive item to provide for additional taxiway lighting and is needed for access lighting to the aircraft dispersed parking area, thereby precluding serious damage to high value operating aircraft. Reflectors currently mounted on station are unsatisfactory and have proven extremely hazardous to pilots during periods of inclement weather.

Senator STENNIS. Let me ask one question: Is this a safety item?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. For aircraft taxiing.

Senator STENNIS. I think that is the best way you can cover it.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. The second item is for two 40-man airmen dormitories and alterations on the interiors of 15 existing structurally sound masonry dormitories needed to provide adequate troop housing for the assigned personnel. There are no community facilities available in the area off the base.

The third item provides for officers' quarters to house 16 men and will meet the total requirements for the officers' housing on this base.

The last item requested in this program is for additional water distribution mains and a 40,000-gallon storage tank to provide adequate water for base consumption and fire protection. The present undersized mains do not provide residual water pressure needed for the most distant locations of the base.

Senator STENNIS. Just a question or two now. These tactical fighter squadrons are to support ground troops; is that right?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. They will back up any ground force activity that might occur in case of fighting; is that right?

Colonel SMITH. This is correct, sir, and in addition to this, these aircraft also have an operational mission of their own where they can carry weapons into enemy territory.

Senator YOUNG. The second and third items you spoke of—are they for additional quarters or for additional personnel, officers and men?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. The second item we have a deficiency in number of airmen quarters, but it also includes upgrading some of the existing dorms, sir.

The second one is an outright deficiency that we have in officers' quarters.

Senator YOUNG. Then the officers and men will increase the strength of the personnel there; is that contemplated?

Colonel SMITH. We are adding a total strength from about 1,527 to 1,678, estimated about a hundred increase.

Senator YOUNG. Why is that? What is the need for it?

Colonel GONYE. Colonel Gonye from Director of Programs. At the present time the Tactical Air Command is rotating a squadron of F–100 aircraft into Aviano. In the time period that we are envisioning for this construction, this aircraft will be changed to a later model which will be a two-pilot aircraft versus the one-pilot F–100.

This will result in a slight increase in personnel.

Senator STENNIS. What kind of personnel, military or civilian?

Colonel GONYE. I am speaking of military personnel, sir.

Colonel SMITH. Officers and airmen.

Senator STENNIS. Anything else, Senator?

Senator YOUNG. No.

Senator STENNIS. That is a good question. Now, what is the situation on the balance of payments? Review that quite briefly.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What was your overall figure on that, Colonel Smith?

Colonel SMITH. Wherever possible, if we can save at least a minimum of $1 for an increased cost of $1 on the project, we would use this as the basic policy. We normally can save from $2 to $3 for any one dollar that we would increase a project. Now within the European area, we are estimating that the program will be increased about $183,000 in the proposed method of funding to save $1,079,000. Increased cost, $183,000 to save $1,079,000.

Senator STENNIS. That is for the European theater. But you have applied a similar rule, whether it is exactly like that one or not, in the other areas, too.

Colonel SMITH. It is the same rule and in the same fashion employed. It is estimated that for the increased cost in our total oversea program, we increase the cost by $4,072,000 to save $18,058,000.

Senator STENNIS. So in order to protect the balance of payments you have had to increase the cost?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Total cost, total outlay, by something like $4 million.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And on an $18 million expenditure; is that correct?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right. I brought that up, Senator, because I didn't know whether you were here when we discussed it before.

Mr. GIBBENS. Sir, the expenditure of an additional $4 million provides a saving in foreign exchange expenditures of $18 million.

Senator STENNIS. What is that? State that again?

Mr. GIBBENS. The additional expenditure of $4 million in the total program overseas did save us in foreign exchange expenditures $18 million.

Colonel SMITH. Right.

Senator STENNIS. That is a good way to express it. All right; page 87.

BENTWATERS RAF STATION, ENGLAND

Colonel SMITH. Bentwaters in England, we are requesting two items. Both of these are repetitive items.

The first is a base rocket storage assembly building to provide ready storage and maintenance space for air-to-air missiles.

The second item is for four storage igloos to meet a new requirement for the storage of the air-to-air rockets and air-to-ground missiles programed for this installation. These are new rockets into the inventory in this area.

Senator STENNIS. What kind of rockets?

Colonel SMITH. They are what we refer to as the SPARROW and the SHRIKE. They are air-to-air or air-to-ground type.

BITBURG AIR STATION, GERMANY

The next item is at Bitburg, page 90. We are requesting one item, a repetitive item which will be an addition to the existing base chapel to provide 96 seats needed to reduce the current seating deficiency. This will provide a better facility for spiritual welfare of the assigned personnel.

Senator STENNIS. All right; next item.

CIGLI AIRBASE, TURKEY

Colonel SMITH. Cigli, Turkey, page 92. We are requesting four items.

The first item is a low priority and we are not reclamaing it.

The next item provides 4,000 square yards of open storage area needed for equipment and supplies to support aircraft deployments and emergency plans.

Senator STENNIS. What is this?

Colonel SMITH. The open storage——

Senator STENNIS. You rent the land, or buy it or what, for $45,000? That is the amount, isn't it?

Colonel SMITH. This is the cost of the construction for providing the storage area, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Colonel SMITH. And the second item is for an addition to the existing elementary school to provide classroom space for 307 pupils. Failure to provide this facility results in extreme overcrowding and the possibility of having to go on to a shift operation.

The last item is for installation of 9,500 linear feet of storm drain and piping required to correct inundation of the base during periods of heavy rains. The flooding causes a hazardous condition to arise by water flooding the main electrical substation and the powerplant. This will include grading and redredging the riverbed to overcome these storm conditions.

HAHN AIRBASE, GERMANY

The next item is for Hahn, on page 97. We are requesting one item which is a radar and repair shop required for the maintenance of base tactical and nontactical equipment. The completion of this facility will provide the needed shop space for adequate radio communication between the base and the off-base missile sites in this area.

The next item on page 99 for Incirlik. We are requesting three items.

Senator STENNIS. Wait just a minute; let me review the other one for a minute. Radio and radar shop, that may be important, but this is almost $100,000 you are going to spend in Germany for a little shop. It seems to me, gentlemen, you could find some place somewhere to take care of items of that kind.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. We are programing this to be accomplished with revised procedures. We have increased the cost $7,000 to save an exchange of $12,000, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

INCIRLIK AIRBASE, TURKEY

Colonel SMITH. Incirlik on page 99, we are requesting three items. All of these are repetitive items.

The first one is for installation of air conditioning in four airmen's dormitories needed to provide adequate living conditions for the assigned personnel.

The second item is a similar item for four officers' quarters buildings needed to provide adequate living conditions for the officer personnel. The last item is for construction of an additional 200-man dormitory required to overcome the troop housing deficiency at this base. Existing quonset huts and tents are without latrines and provide only minimal living accommodations. They will be scheduled for demolition. There are no off-base accommodations available in this isolated area.

In this area of Turkey, temperatures are known to get as high as 115°.

Senator STENNIS. I notice you have 188 civilians there. Does that mean Americans generally?

Colonel SMITH. I am certain that these are Department of Air Force civilian personnel, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I can't understand why you have to take that many over there. You have this marked as a classified project. That must mean something in addition to what you ordinarily have, but you have now a total of 1,750 people there and you are planning to have 2,195?

Colonel SMITH. This does support a rotational startegic group, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Senator YOUNG. Another matter. How long has this base been operating?

Colonel SMITH. Since 1955, sir.

Senator YOUNG. I would personally take a dim view of air conditioning the officers' quarters and air conditioning at all, if you have gone along for this many years. I think we have got to call a halt some time, and instead of increasing the numbers over there, decrease them. I just want to voice my opinion that I take a dim view of the officers' quarters being air conditioned over there.

Senator STENNIS. Yes, sir; speak right up. This is a classified project in part.

Colonel SMITH. They do support some classified work; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Can you tell us what it is? Or would you rather have an executive session?

Colonel SMITH. If we could provide it later we would appreciate it.

(Information requested follows:)

Other than classified activities, the mission of Incirlik Air Base is to support the peacetime rotation of one Tactical Air Command tactical fighter squadron. Additionally, the base is capable of supporting added numbers of aircraft and personnel should contingency or emergency conditions so dictate.

As of May 26, 1964, there were 168 Department of the Air Force civilian employees at Incirlik Airbase. This includes 39 U.S. civilians and 129 foreign national. The foreign nationals are employed for janitorial services, base and

building maintenance. The Department of the Air Force civilians include the following:

Technical representatives	3
Schoolteachers	26
Stenographers, secretaries, etc	10

Senator STENNIS. Mark that one and we will come back to it. We will take a special look at that one, Senator Young. Page 99, Mr. Clerk.

General CURTIN. May I make one comment, Mr. Chairman, on Incirlik? We have had recent correspondence from the commander in USAFE and he has been extremely concerned with the living condition of our troops in this area. I understand the point being made here, but again I think we have got to understand that these men are ordered out there and we owe them at least some minimum living accommodations.

Senator STENNIS. This is really one of your worries——

General CURTIN. That is correct.

Senator STENNIS. One of your most unfavorable living situations?

General CURTIN. It is extremely.

Senator YOUNG. Don't the civilians get hardship pay over there? They get increased pay, and then we give them air conditioning. Now if we do all this and give them air conditioning, they are still drawing hardship pay. I am talking about the civilians.

Colonel SMITH. There would only be a limited number of these that would be doing this. The rest that would be married would, of course, be sharing the same accommodations that the officer or airman personnel will be sharing.

Senator YOUNG. All right, but they got along for a good many years as it is.

Colonel SMITH. The next item is for——

Senator STENNIS. Pardon me just a minute. At Incirlik, these items are really for your military personnel, aren't they?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

KINDSBACH, AIRBASE, GERMANY

Colonel SMITH. Kindsbach, page 103, we are requesting one item which will provide alteration and additions to an existing joint air combat operations communications center in the command post. This structure will house a central display board for the Tactical Air Command both for their day-to-day and emergency air operation activities.

Senator STENNIS. That is your headquarters for the U.S. Air Forces in Europe, is that right?

Colonel SMITH. For their communications and combat control, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

LAKENHEATH RAF STATION, ENGLAND

Colonel SMITH. The next item is on page 105, Lakenheath. We are requesting eight items at a total cost of $1,568,000. All of these are repetitive items.

The first one is a base photographic laboratory needed to provide, in addition to normal base functions, a photographic laboratory for

processing tactical fighter camera gunnery films. The existing substandard structure used is a hut and is extremely unsatisfactory.

The second item is for additions to the squadron operations buildings to provide space for storage and testing of pressurized suits used by the pilots in the newly programed aircraft. The third item is a weapons calibrations shelter, a repetitive item, and is the operational requirement in support of the assigned aircraft and will provide space for testing and calibration of the electronic equipment. No facility exists at this location at this time.

The fourth item for alteration work, the engine inspection and repair shop will provide additional space for the new programed aircraft on which overhaul and field maintenance is required.

The fifth item, a repetitive item, is a test stand needed to provide adequate test stand and test pad support for the programed aircraft. The existing pad used must be altered to accommodate the larger thrust engines.

The sixth item is the base rockets assembly facility and is needed to provide maintenance and storage space for the air-to-air rockets programed for the installation.

The seventh item is for officers' quarters to provide on-base accommodations for the additional assigned personnel with the new mission, and the last item is for a 300-seat base chapel to replace a substandard 200-seat chapel that is a World War II building beyond economical repair. It is essential that this structure be provided for the proper conduct of religious programs for the about 6,000 personnel and their dependents that are assigned to this base.

Senator STENNIS. How many civilians are there?

Colonel SMITH. At this location we have 118 civilian personnel, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Colonel, I notice here you have a $12 million investment there, but you have authorization funded and not yet in inventory of $11,297,000. I understand that that is perhaps in the process of being constructed. What is the nature of it?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. One of the large items is 380 units of family housing that is not in inventory, and then there is a composite medical facility or a hospital for another one. Then we have a storage igloo and a utility item for water support.

All of these are essentially in inventory, sir.

Senator STENNIS. There is water support, family housing, and hospital?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir, and then a couple of operational items, lighting approach is one that I didn't mention, storage facility for weapons.

Senator STENNIS. All of those items have a priority over these items that we have here?

Colonel SMITH. At the time that they were programed, yes sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item, please.

RHEIN MAIN AIRBASE, GERMANY

Colonel SMITH. Rhein Main on page 115, we are requesting one item, a repetitive item. This will provide an addition to the air freight terminal. When this project is completed, it will materially speed the shipment of materials by the installation of the semiautomated air materials handling system at this strategic link in the European area.

This is a part of the fast handling and air freight of material.

Senator STENNIS. Would you repeat that?

Colonel SMITH. On page 115, Rhein Main in Germany. We are requesting an air freight terminal to provide for increased handling and rapid handling of air freight. It is one of our main links in the European area.

Senator STENNIS. What does that air freight consist of now?

Colonel SMITH. Primarily these are high priority items. They could be aircraft engines, high value property that you don't want to take time in shipping, spare parts for aircraft. They are normally an operational support type. Any freight that we can afford to transport by surface vessel that the timing is not really important on, of course, will be accomplished in that method.

TOUL-ROSIERES AIRBASE, FRANCE

The next items are on page 117 for Toul-Rosieres in France. We are requesting one item, water storage, a 200,000-gallon storage tank. This will provide an augmentation to existing storage. During subfreezing weather, as experienced in 1962, the base was forced to shut down central heating plants including those required to heat the mission support facilities because of a lack of water.

There was no water available for domestic consumption, and personnel had to make shift. This project will provide a safeguard against this by the additional storage. We have one, 12-inch line that is feeding the base, and this storage, of course, would give us this additional capacity.

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, does this mean you are getting that water from the civilian authorities?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir, and we also have an on-base well that is rated at about 316,000 gallons per day. We are using about 500,000 gallons.

Senator STENNIS. Do you find that their public utilities are not adequate to carry the increased loan generally, or do you find that they do carry the load?

Colonel WITTERS. Colonel Witters, civil engineering. Generally speaking I think your assumption is correct because the utility planning in France has not kept pace with the population growth, and industrial growth. In various bases though where we tie to the public utilities system you have to evaluate each one independently because the population growth and industrial growth may not be the same for every base, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Generally speaking, you find it is inadequate?

Colonel WITTERS. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you, sir. All right, Colonel Smith, next item?

WHEELUS AIRBASE, LIBYA

Colonel SMITH. Wheelus, page 119, we are requesting two items. The first is a low priority that we have not chosen to reclama.

The second item is for an additional base primary electrical power needed to service the increase in types and complexity of electronic testing and repair facilities.

Senator STENNIS. What increased use have you had for Wheelus, Colonel?

Colonel SMITH. It is by virtue of our introducing into the area the more modern fighter aircraft and the electronic equipment that is involved with it, going from your F–100 to what Colonel Gonye was speaking of a moment ago, your F–4C and the additional power requirements.

Senator STENNIS. Those fighters that fly so fast have many things that are electrically controlled, is that right? The speed is so great that you have to have a lot of contact with the ground, don't you?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. You will have increased capacity in what we refer to as black boxes or integral units that you can pull out of the airplane and the F–100 as I recall it had maybe about 70 of these installed in it, where the F–4C is using 130, almost double.

It controls the firing mechanisms within the aircraft as well as navigational equipment to navigate, and of course you have your autopilot equipment to pull additional power, your fuel control systems.

Senator STENNIS. Where would this generator come into that picture?

Colonel SMITH. This will provide additional power on the base so that when the aircraft is being checked out and the equipment is being worked on, we will have this additional power to pull these pieces of equipment you are working on.

Senator STENNIS. What do you mean by pull them?

Colonel SMITH. Provide the electrical energy that operates these on the ground.

Senator STENNIS. So you put this down as a must, is that right?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. It is real important in this particular area because it supports all of our training program in the area.

Senator STENNIS. I notice you have 772 civilians on the base. Do you have civilian mechanics, electricians, specialists of that kind? Why do you need that many? I have been to Wheelus.

Colonel SMITH. I believe I will have to provide that later, Mr. Chairman. I don't know.

Senator STENNIS. Give us a detailed report on that, what 772 civilians do, and how many of them went there from the United States and how many dependents they have there. Let's get a complete picture.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

(The information requested follows:)

The number of Department of the Air Force civilians employed will vary from time to time. As of May 26, 1964, there were actually 831 employed.

U.S. civilians	173
Technical representatives	10
Schoolteachers	73
Wage board employees	23
Stenographers, clerical	67
Foreign nationals	658

Foreign nationals are employed for janitorial services, base and building maintenance.

There are 3,959 dependents located at Wheelus Airbase. Of these 195 are dependents of Department of the Air Force civilians, the rest are dependents of military personnel.

Senator STENNIS. Air movement route, explain that again. I am not sure that I fully understand this mission or major function that you call air movement route, MTO. That is page 119. All right, Colonel.

Colonel GONYE. Sir, Wheelus is the only base we have left in Africa. When we speak of an air movement route, we are talking of bases for which we have negotiated overflight and landing rights so that MATS aircraft can use them for the carrying of both passengers and cargo. These bases, which are available to us, are extremely important in any contingency operation where we would have to move large amounts of cargo or large numbers of people.

Wheelus is one of these bases.

Senator STENNIS. It is rather important to the situation.

Colonel GONYE. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. A rather important base too, isn't it?

Colonel GONYE. Yes, sir, it is.

Senator STENNIS. I remember Libya, with a population of 1½ million people but it is considerably larger than Texas in area. I don't see how a country like that carries on. All right, next item please.

WOODBRIDGE RAF STATION, ENGLAND

Colonel SMITH. Woodbridge, in England. We are requesting two items. Both of these are repetitive items, the first for an assembly storage building needed to provide the maintenance and storage. Air-to-air rockets and the igloos for the storage of air-to-ground missiles and air-to-air rockets at this station.

The only existing facilities available are World War II Nissen huts which are inadequate for these type of weapons as they do not meet safety criteria and lack heat, light, ventilation, and humidity control for the safe and adequate storage of the weapons.

Senator STENNIS. You have to air-condition these modern weapons storage bins.

Colonel SMITH. We do have limitations on how hot they can get, yes sir.

Senator STENNIS. Is this a case where your modern weapons require new quarters?

Colonel SMITH. If we can provide it by just straight ventilation——

Senator STENNIS. I am not talking about air conditioning but this is another case where you have so much in this bill for storage of rockets, but these modern ultimate weapons of this type you just can't adequately store them in your old facilities?

Colonel SMITH. This is correct, to prevent corrosion.

General Curtin just reminded me also in this area we didn't have real adequate storage for these facilities in the first place. We had these quonsets which didn't provide adequate safety criteria.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

U.S. AIR FORCES SOUTHERN COMMAND

HOWARD AIR FORCE BASE, CANAL ZONE

Colonel SMITH. Howard Air Force Base, page 127, we are requesting 10 items at a total cost of $2,842,000. The first eight of these are repetitive items, the first for a base photographic reconnaissance laboratory to provide a capability for processing all exposed photo-

graphic materials in support of the assigned functions for this command. No facility currently exists to perform this function.

The second is for an air-freight terminal to release hangar space that is presently being used so that it can be used for hangar purposes. It will support expanded activities connected with the aerial port activities involving receipt and transshipment of the cargo into the Canal Zone and Latin American areas.

The third item is for an engine inspection and repair facility to implement the transfer of the flying activities from Albrook Air Force Base to Howard. The only available aircraft engine maintenance capability is at Albrook which is 8 miles distance and which degrades the operational capability of the flying mission at Howard.

The fourth item is for ground powered equipment facility for field maintenance of the operational ground equipment. This will reduce the open storage area by providing covered storage to protect the equipment and also reduce the deterioration that would occur from corrosion.

The fifth item is for a base rocket assembly building and is required to provide secure handling and assembly and checkout of the rocket-powered munitions in support of the programs at this base. There are no existing facilities available.

The sixth item is for construction of ammunitian storage igloos for the storage of detonating weapons in support of the special operation and training activities at this installation.

The next item is a repetitive item for additional base warehousing to house the supplies and equipment needed to support the assigned aircraft and the personnel. Outdoor storage and materiel are subject to deterioration in this humid area.

The eighth item for installation of air conditioning including certain alteration work in the existing base dispensary is needed due to the climatic conditions since temperatures exceed 96°, resulting in an uncomfortable condition for the patients and affecting the recouperative aspects of the program.

The ninth item provides additional underground primary distribution electrical lines to service the programed rocket assembly and ammunition igloos.

The last item is for water supply and storage to serve the storage igloos and rocket assembly areas in this program. When completed it will provide needed outlets for refilling the firefighting tank trucks in the event of fire in these structures.

Senator STENNIS. Colonel, you have $4.8 million here in authorization not yet in inventory that has been funded. What is the nature of that?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. One of the large items was airfield pavements with a runway extension, and these have basically been completed and actually are in use now. They just have not been picked up on their real property record yet. Then we had a hydrant refueling for $32,000, taxiway lighting for another $10,000. The airfield pavements represent $4.2 million of that.

Senator STENNIS. Those items then are virtually ready for use?

Colonel SMITH. They are being used, sir, right now.

Senator STENNIS. This is another one of the air movement routes and also air commando squadron, TAO composite. What does that mean?

Colonel SMITH. It is a tactical operation, a composite squadron for COIN operation.

Senator STENNIS. And a troop carrier squadron?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. They are C–130 aircraft.

Senator STENNIS. That is just straight transport?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir, and the administration that goes along with the handling and the operation of the aircraft, C–130's, cargo.

Senator STENNIS. Why are they located down there?

Colonel SMITH. This is a rotational unit that goes in and out, sir. They support all of your operation in this area as well as anything that is in the general Latin American-South American area.

Senator STENNIS. I notice you have 229 civilians there, but you plan to have 572. Why that increase?

Colonel SMITH. Colonel Gonye, I believe, has the answer to this.

Colonel GONYE. Sir, since 1960 we have conducted a modest program to upgrade Howard. It was originally a rundown World War II base. It is the only base in Central America where we have a jet-capable runway. We have extended the runway as Colonel Smith mentioned. It is now 8,500 feet. We are gradually improving Howard, and as we do so and acquire more housing which formerly belonged to the Army, we are moving additional people from Albrook to Howard, which will show an increase of people at Howard.

About a year ago we sent the air commando squadron down there, which increased the population some, and also due to the increased tonnage requirements in keeping with the national requirements in South America, we have rotated the six C–130 aircraft down there from Tactical Air Command.

All of this has resulted in some increase at Howard. It is our only jet operational base in the Canal Zone.

Senator STENNIS. I asked about further increase. You now have 229, that is as of December 31, 1963. You propose to increase to 572.

Colonel GONYE. Yes, sir. The housing area at Howard formerly belonged to the Army. When we started building up the airfield, it was agreed that we would gradually take over, that the Air Force would take over the entire installation on a phased basis.

As we do this, the population at Albrook will decrease and the population at Howard will increase as we acquire the quarters and other buildings at Howard.

Senator STENNIS. You plan to have a total manpower there, don't you, of 1,599 as compared to 599 now. That is an increase of 1,000.

Colonel GONYE. Yes, sir. We will be conducting our maintenance activities and our supply activities and all support activities at Howard rather than at Albrook.

Senator STENNIS. The controversy with the Panamanian Government has quieted down for the time being but there has been no new agreement or settlement of any kind that I know about.

Colonel SMITH. I am sure this is not a buildup in the general area of the Canal Zone. It is more of a movement from Albrook Air Force Base to Howard, but I would prefer if you would permit us to research this to be certain this is the case.

Senator STENNIS. The colonel made a mighty good statement, but we do need some additional representations about it. Is this in the actual Canal Zone itself?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Covered by the treaty?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I don't know how to judge their conduct, but when they raise Cain down there about our flag and so on, it seems to me there is basically something the matter and we ought to know more about it before we build up this airbase there.

All right, next item. Thank you, Colonel.

SECTION 303—EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. The next item is for unforeseen construction on page 140. This is to provide authorization only for $17,500,000 without identification to specific construction items or location. It gives the authority to construct urgently required facilities for which requirements are not now known or firm but which must be initiated prior to the enactment of the regular fiscal year 1966 military construction legislation.

Senator STENNIS. How did the House treat that?

Mr. GIBBENS. The House changed the language, Mr. Chairman, to indicate generally that any use of this authorization would require that the authorization come to be reprogramed from items that are contained for the Air Force within title 3 of the act, which is the Air Force portion, sir. In other words, the House requirement in the language which they put in requires that if we have a $5 million emergency project that we wanted to use authorization for, that we would have to take the authorization up to $5 million from any or all of the projects that we had specifically approved.

Senator STENNIS. To get it transferred?

Mr. GIBBENS. Yes, sir; from this same bill. Now heretofore the emergency authorization has been an additional authorization, against which we had to apply funds. We have never asked for appropriation of funds against the authorization. We feel that this is much better. It gives us a chance to either acquire these funds, bring these funds up from savings, or from projects that have been determined to be of lesser priority after a year or so when it is determined that there has been a change or there is a change.

In working under the new bill, if we had an emergency right now, or right after the first of the fiscal year in which we wanted to use the new emergency authorization we would have to start back through this same bill that we have just gone through and on which all projects now are quite valid and determine which of those we would not build in favor of the new requirement.

Senator STENNIS. You never have had to do that before.

Mr. GIBBENS. We have never had to do this before, and we feel that in the first year of an authorization, this is real difficult to do. It certainly doesn't give us any chance to see if some of the projects will have favorable bidding.

Senator STENNIS. You think you can't live with the House formula on this?

Mr. GIBBENS. I think we could live, Mr. Chairman, but it would be real difficult, and it would be a question of making an arbitrary determination which projects we would give up. We feel that the old language was sufficiently restrictive in the four qualifications that we had to meet for an emergency-type operation, and also that the same

purpose could be obtained if we left the emergency areas in the same language, but in what would be section 602, of H.R. 9750, that we just leave out the authorization to appropriate against this authority, this emergency authority. This would require that the funds come from the general appropriations that we have received for military construction, and wouldn't have to be a reprograming action for authorization.

It would give us the authority so that we would not have to go into the same year's authorization and extract projects.

Senator STENNIS. I have noticed before in this reprograming, that even though you might build a building for $100,000 less than you thought it would cost, and less than the Congress appropriated, actually, the Government doesn't save that money after all so far as its not being spent is concerned, because you come right over on a reprograming to absorb that saving.

In that way it is just an endless cycle, a sponge that soaks up all the available fluid whether it is for one purpose of another. I haven't read the report of the House on this. Maybe the House is trying to stop that. Was that the explanation?

Mr. GIBBENS. I don't believe this is quite the purpose. I think that the House admits that there are emergency requirements.

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

Mr. GIBBENS. And there certainly are some that always come up. The appropriations that we have, that we get each year, are the only source that we have for emergency.

Senator STENNIS. Under the present pattern?

Mr. GIBBENS. Under the present pattern where we do not get appropriations specifically for this unforeseen authorization. So we have to be somewhat frugal in our use of the appropriations that we get, because we know we are going to have some of these unforeseen requirements.

Senator STENNIS. All right, and what does the bill usually carry for this purpose?

Mr. GIBBENS. The bill this year is carrying $17½ million in authorization only.

Senator STENNIS. I know. What do we ordinarily give in the authorization?

Mr. GIBBENS. I think it was $12½ million last year. I believe the year before it was $15 million. It is generally in the area between $10 and $17 million.

Senator STENNIS. All right, General Curtin, do you want to say something further?

General CURTIN. I would just like to reemphasize the point that Mr. Gibbens made, Mr. Chairman. It seems to me in view of the historical background here, that there has been no appropriations made on this authorization, that the services have really had sort of a task cut out for them. They have had to save the money out of their going programs using the $100,000 example you gave, in order to be able to finance these emergencies.

Therefore, while admittedly the money doesn't come back to the Treasury, it does serve to take care of these emergency requirements for which new appropriations would otherwise be required.

Senator STENNIS. You use those savings in addition to emergency matters on others too.

General CURTIN. Within the authorized bounds to take care of cost overruns; yes, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. All right, Colonel Smith, do you want to say something further, any new point? I think I understand the points that have been made.

Colonel SMITH. As far as the regular items in the book, sir, I believe this completes the testimony on it. We do have about three items that we would like to mention though.

Senator STENNIS. Let's take them.

General CURTIN. I would just like to make sure, Mr. Chairman, that we don't miss them if you want to take them up at this time.

First we had the deficiency authorizations.

Senator STENNIS. I have that in front of me.

General CURTIN. We spoke about the $3 million for Norad. We previously covered that. Then we had a small one on the Amarillo Hospital, $173,000, which is a change in the 1964 authorization from $3,400,000 to $3,573,000. Then we had a second small one of $82,000 on a Bunker Hill control tower. This would raise it from $168,000 granted last year to $250,000.

The last item was the only item at the base, and it was impossible to take care of it within the cost estimate, 5 percent that is normally granted as an overrun was not adequate.

Senator STENNIS. Why were you so much off base on the amount, overrun.

General CURTIN. Actually I think the original estimate, Mr. Chairman, was inadequate for the cabling required. This was the big overrun, and it was at that point in time I think we will have to say an inadequate estimate.

Senator STENNIS. All right, anything else?

General CURTIN. I just want to check with you, sir.

Secretary McNamara addressed a letter to you on the 26th of February concerning the inclusion in the bill of suggested language on the Air Force Academy.

I am assuming that will come up under the general provisions. It was section 608 in the House-approved bill, H.R. 10300.

Senator STENNIS. We have that included here in the language.

General CURTIN. I see. I just wanted to check that, Mr. Chairman. That is all I have, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Does that complete your presentation?

General CURTIN. On the general one. I understood you now want to move to the Air Force Reserve and then to the Air National Guard, is that correct, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I believe Mr. Nease has it arranged a little differently. Will you handle those items?

General CURTIN. No, sir. I will be here with the Air Force Reserve program with Colonel McDonald. General Wilson will be here.

Senator STENNIS. For presenting the major part of the Air Force program. I want to especially thank you gentlemen here for your attention and your very fine presentation.

It has been very helpful to the committee and you have shown a fine knowledge of it.

Thank you very much, gentlemen.

(Brief recess.)

Senator STENNIS. May we have quiet, please.

Good morning, Mr. Reed. We are glad to have you here. I know you are a busy man. We are not going to keep you any longer than is necessary, but we want you to present your program. You have a prepared statement, do you not?

STATEMENT OF JOHN J. REED, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (FAMILY HOUSING)

Mr. REED. Yes, sir. I would like to suggest that I submit it for the record and spend a minute or so highlighting it.

Senator STENNIS. I wish you would put it in the record, and I would appreciate your taking more than a minute or two, if you will, to give us the major points of the statement, please.

Mr. REED. It is indeed a pleasure to appear before this committee to discuss the military family housing program. Secretary Morris in his statement at the beginning of these hearings covered the highlights of the program. My comments will be directed to the total legislative program proposed this year, the financial magnitude of the program, and our overall stewardship of the assets provided by the Congress. Each military department will speak to its line item construction requirements when they discuss their portion of title V.

The fiscal year 1965 proposed legislative program, contained in S. 2476, under title V, military family housing, contains the following proposals:

NEW HOUSING UNITS

The bill proposes construction of 12,500 new family housing units. Last year we presented a plan to the Congress to construct sufficient housing so as to satisfy our outstanding delicit in 5 year. This plan called for 62,100 housing units, 12,100 units last year and 12,500 units for each of the following 4 years. The request for 12,500 units this year is consistent with the position we took last year. We would like to stress that, in terms of requirements, the 12,500 units are needed now to fulfill the vital purpose of making a service career more attractive.

For the fiscal year 1965 program we have investigated each project in depth and are convinced that each requested project is needed and urgently required. Our detailed individual project analysis is attached to this statement for your reference.

As a result of language adopted last year, our authorization for a housing project expires 15 months after the enactment of the act. Accordingly, we must seek reauthorization annually for projects authorized but unfunded in the previous year. In this year's bill 1,792 units of the 12,500 requested were authorized by this committee

last year, but were not funded by the Congress. These are broken down by military department as shown below:

	New projects	Prior authorized but unfunded	Total, fiscal year 1965 authorization program
Army	2,207	448	2,655
Navy	4,233	844	5,077
Air Force	4,268	500	4,768
Total	10,708	1,792	12,500

Last year Secretary McNamara in his testimony before the Congress expressed the necessity to upgrade the living conditions of our military personnel. He has asked that we reiterate his personal concern over the living conditions faced by some of our enlisted personnel and junior officers.

Attached to this statement are typical examples of case studies of military personnel who live in substandard and unhealthy circumstances or are separated from their families. These cases, in addition to scores of others, have been fully investigated and completely documented; they dramatically illustrate the military family housing problem. We do not propose to go into these cases in detail, but have included them for review by the members at their convenience.

In accordance with Secretary McNamara's desires, we have given the greatest emphasis to the problems of the enlisted man and junior officers in this year's program. Over 10,000 units (about 80 percent) of the 12,500 units requested are for enlisted men. The 12,500 units for fiscal year 1965 will help reunite 1,614 separated families, upgrade 8,144 personnel from substandard to adequate housing, assist 1,708 people living at excessive distances or paying excess costs, and provide housing for 1,034 families at bases undergoing a mission expansion.

As you know, the House authorization bill (H.R. 10300) approved only about 10,000 units for fiscal year 1965. We are asking that the Senate restore the program to the 12,500 unit level.

The committee is aware that over the past several years our authorization and appropriation of funds for new housing units has fallen far short of what the Department of Defense and the military departments feel is required to satisfy our outstanding deficit in a reasonable period of time. For fiscal year 1963 the Congress provided funds for 7,500 housing units against an authorization of nearly 14,000.

For fiscal year 1964 we completely reevaluated our housing program and determined that the most reasonable approach to satisfaction of our housing deficit was to accomplish the major construction over a 5-year span. Accordingly, we requested 12,100 units last year. Unfortunately, last year the Congress again only provided funds for 7,500 units.

With the needs of our military families for better housing so acute and demonstrable, it is our opinion that lack of congressional support

in providing authorization and appropriation for 12,500 units this year can have only a deleterious effect on the morale of our military personnel.

We earnestly seek the support of this committee in providing the authorization for a 12,500-unit program.

TRAILER COURT FACILITIES

For those military personnel who prefer to live in and to own trailers, we propose to provide trailer court spaces at locations where adequate facilities are not available in the community. Proposed for this year's program are 280 trailer spaces for Navy and 358 trailer spaces for the Air Force. Included within the Air Force total are alterations to 75 existing trailer spaces. We believe this to be a modest, but necessary segment of the family housing program.

COST LIMITATIONS

The construction cost limitations proposed are the same as in existing legislation with the following exceptions:

It is proposed that Hawaii and the Canal Zone be excluded from the cost limitations applicable to the conterminus United States. Rising costs associated with projects in these areas, particularly transportation, have made it difficult to produce an adequate unit within the same cost limits applicable to the 48 States.

Within the 48 States and Puerto Rico, the cost per unit (to the 5-foot line) of family housing for general rank officers should be raised from $22,000 to $26,000 for the statutory 2,100 net square feet. We also propose an increase in cost for four-bedroom units for junior officers from $15,400 to $17,000 and for enlisted men from $13,200 to $15,000. In all cases, the existing statutory area sizes remain the same.

Commensurate with the 5-foot line unit limitation increases for general rank, a proportionate increase in the total or overall unit cost limitation for locations in the 48 States and Puerto Rico is necessary to provide for increased costs of site development work; this should be raised to $32,000 from the present $26,000.

These changes are all necessitated by increases in material and labor costs over the past few years. Residential construction costs have increased 11.3 percent since the last increase in cost limitations—August 28, 1958, when the fiscal year 1959 Appropriation Act increased cost limits a flat 10 percent for each rank. Nevertheless, except for these particular quarters—the four-bedroom enlisted, the four-bedroom junior officer, and the general officer's quarters, we have been able to realize good quality projects and remain within the $17,500 project average limitation. Also, these increases can be achieved without an increase in the total program budget costs; that is, the cost of such increases can be funded by economies in other segments of the housing construction program. Approval of the cost

limit increases must be reflected in both the authorization and appropriation bills. We request that these be approved by the committee.

Senator STENNIS. Before you leave that, I did not get all of that. You do not request an increase in the ceiling?

Mr. REED. No, sir; not the project ceiling. The increases we are seeking are the so-called 5-foot line costs. These increases would bring them up to an average figure for all types of quarters, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

ALTERATIONS, ADDITIONS, EXPANSIONS, AND EXTENSIONS

Mr. REED. It is proposed that $10,971,000 be authorized for alterations, not otherwise authorized by law, to existing public quarters. This program will help update portions of our inventory of over 335,000 public quarters. The proposed amount represent three-tenths of 1 percent of the original investment cost of our housing inventory and is a necessary and reasonable cost for the proper management of these assets.

Unfortunately the House authorization bill provides for only $5,771,000 for alterations to public quarters. We believe such a reduction is a mistake and seek the support of this committee in restoring this category to the original request. With an aging inventory, it appears to be a prudent policy to provide for improvements to the older quarters in order that the inventory can be updated and its useful life extended.

Senator STENNIS. Give me some illustrations of what you refer to as an alteration. And what do you mean "not otherwise authorized by law"?

Mr. REED. Well, sir, the existing authorization by law would be under 10 U.S.C. 2674 where there is an urgency requirement as a condition to use that standing authority. What we are seeking here, sir, is the authority to update an electrical system so that it can take the higher residential power loads. These are in quarters that are generally 25, 30, 40 years old, sir, and it represents a modernization program which we feel is quite necessary, plumbing updating, electrical systems, this type of thing, sir. A good many of our quarters are getting very old.

Senator STENNIS. That would be done under your Department's general supervision; is that right?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir, and these types of projects, sir, are spelled out in the backup book which we have submitted to the committee.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

LEASING

Mr. REED. Last year, the Congress extended the domestic leasing program for only 1 year and reduced the total numbers of units authorized. This year we seek authorization for an additional 1-year extension of this program. Also, we propose restoration of the previous 7,500-unit limit instead of the current 5,000-unit limit. Further,

we propose authorization for multiple leasing in lieu of individual unit leases. We feel that last year we did not lucidly present the value of this program in presentations to the Congress.

The House authorization bill would extend the domestic leasing program for 1 year but would retain the 5,000 unit ceiling and in addition continue the restriction on the application of the program.

The Department of Defense sincerely believes that the proposed improved version of the domestic leasing program which we will outline for you warrants a trial.

It will be remembered that the domestic leasing program was started to provide housing for personnel assigned to NIKE sites. Most were located in urban areas where adequate private rentals were available, but usually at too high a price for junior officers and NCO's. The Congress provided the authority to "in-lease" a maximum of 7,500 such units under a tactical leasing program. Although the program was of primary benefit to the Army, the Navy and Air Force also participated to provide housing for key air defense personnel.

In the fiscal year 1962 presentation to the Congress, we requested that the leasing authority be expanded since we felt that leasing offered a desirable alternative to new construction in certain instances. At this point I would like to make clear that the leasing program has only been viewed as an alternative to new construction. It has never been looked upon as a device to subsidize the statutory BAQ levels established by Congress. We have sought the revised authority to lease rather than build, in order to obtain a desirable degree of flexibility to solve the housing problems in a time of swiftly changing requirements. We did not ask for an increase in the authorized number of units or the authorized cost limitation as we felt that utilization of leasing in nontactical areas was somewhat experimental. The Congress in section 505 of Public Law 87–554, enacted July 27, 1962, provided for deletion of the word "tactical" from the authorizing language, thus permitting utilization of this leasing program at any military installation.

It became apparent during the hearings last year that the Congress and the Department of Defense had different interpretations of the intent of the expanded leasing program. The congressional intent was that we could lease at nontactical sites only if the requirement was temporary or the tenure of the installation was uncertain. The Department of Defense interpretation was that the expanded leasing authority was another tool in providing adequate housing for military personnel. Accordingly, the Department had proceeded to explore utilization of leasing in various circumstances including leasing in metropolitan areas in order to test the feasibility and economics of such methods of providing adequate housing.

In section 505 of Public Law 88–174 enacted November 7, 1963, the Congress severely limited the domestic leasing program by reducing the authorized ceiling from 7,500 to 5,000 units. The Congress also made clear, by committee reports, that its intent was that the leasing program was to be limited to a more restricted usage.

The Department of Defense feels that a sound domestic leasing program offers a desirable alternative to construction of new housing in certain circumstances. We agree with the Congress that leasing should be used for tactical sites and installations whose tenure is uncertain. However, we also believe that there are additional situations where we should explore the feasibility of using leasing in lieu of construction.

One situation amenable to a leasing program is where a city has a dynamic local housing market. By this we mean a condition where adequate housing is available but priced above the serviceman's ability to pay, together with a local desire to solve the serviceman's problem by ultimately constructing economic adequate private housing. Our basic policy is to rely on the community to the greatest extent possible. We believe that given the above conditions and demonstrable evidence that the local businessmen intend to provide the needed housing, that leasing should be pursued rather than the Government competing with the potential private market by constructing on-post housing.

Another possible leasing situation might occur at installations which currently have a high order of programing. This would be where the vast majority of the personnel are already adequately housed with only a small percentage of people unable to find economic adequate units. In this situation it might be to the Government's advantage to lease housing in order to "top-off" the fulfillment of our requirement so that relatively minor changes in the base loading would not leave us with unneeded houses.

There are also situations where an unexpected soft "for sale" market in the locale has resulted in FHA or VA being unable to resell units which are satisfactory for military use. It is possible that these agencies might lease these units to Defense until the "for sale" market firms up. In this situation we could assist both the community and another agency rather than building on-post housing and perhaps depressing the market further.

It is also possible that in some high-cost areas where the Government does not have suitable land for construction of housing that leasing might be the best possible economic alternative. High land costs could preclude the construction of an adequate unit under the present statutory limits.

Finally, we would like to explore the economics of multiple leasing. We feel that it might prove to be more economical to lease than to build in some circumstances. The Government has certain cost advantages such as the fact that we are self-insurers, we can get bulk Government rates on utilities, and we can eliminate some management costs such as advertising. If we can lease a group of units and manage it as an entity it might be possible to provide adequate housing on a quite economical basis. This is based on an assumption that available housing on an individual basis is above the BAQ criteria, but that quantity leasing would result in per unit prices significantly below the BAQ levels.

We recognize that leasing is not a cure-all for the many housing problems. However, we would like to test the feasibility of utilizing leasing under the various circumstances mentioned above. It is for this reason that we request an increase to the previously approved ceiling of 7,500 units and request authority for multiple leasing. We sincerely believe that the concept merits examination and trial.

Senator STENNIS. Before you leave multiple leasing, give us a little more detail on that, and how much authority are you asking for that?

Mr. REED. We do not at the present time, Mr. Chairman, have authority to go into multiple leases. We are restricted to individual leases.

Our theory is that if we were given permission to use multiple leasing, and we had a requirement for, say 20 to 30 in a given area, we could take advantage of the quantity involved and in this way drive a better bargain with the landlord with whom we are dealing. At the moment we are precluded from doing that.

Senator STENNIS. An illustration of multiple leasing would be to rent a small apartment house.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir. In this way we could take over an entire apartment. We think that the per unit rate would be significantly less than if we were forced to take individual leases on units in such a building.

TOTAL AUTHORIZATION

This year we are requesting authorization for appropriation of $711 million for all costs of military family housing. The first subdivision of this is $238,563,000 for construction-type costs including: construction of new units and trailer court facilities, improvements to existing quarters, minor construction, rental guarantee payments, and planning. In addition, support costs of $472,437,000 including: operation and maintenance, leasing, and debt payment are part of the total.

The $711 million is also our request for a single appropriation this year. This single appropriation and the $8.4 million in anticipated reimbursements which are authorized by law to be used for housing purposes bring our total funding plan for fiscal year 1965 to $719.4 million. A complete breakdown of these costs by function is included as an attachment to this statement.

The Department of Defense has studied the relative merits of the single appropriation versus placing the operation and maintenance of family housing in the DOD appropriation bill and have concluded that it is in the best interests of the Department to utilize a single appropriation.

We have found that the family housing management account which the Congress authorized for fiscal year 1963 and the single appropriation for family housing which the Congress enacted last year to be excellent tools in the management of the program. The single appropriation allows us to plan, develop, and finance all facets of the housing

program as a single entity and to present the complete program for family housing for congressional review as a single package.

In summary then, the family housing portion (title V) of the bill (S. 2467) before this committee for fiscal year 1965 would provide for accomplishment of the following:

1. Construction of 12,500 additional family units.
2. Construction of 638 trailer court spaces.
3. Improvements to adequate quarters.
4. Minor construction, planning, and rental guarantee payments.
5. Operation and maintenance of the housing inventory.
6. Leasing.
7. Payment of Capehart, Wherry, and Commodity Credit debt and servicemen's mortgage insurance.

Several items should be clarified for the committee, the first of which pertains to the line item books prepared by each military department. These books are the same format as the books furnished to the Appropriations Committees. They contain complete detailed information on the support costs for military family housing. We believe this will assist the committee to analyze the total authorization. Also, there has been concern expressed previously about our ability to place projects under contract in a timely fashion. We are happy to report that significant improvements were made last year and that we are confident that the entire fiscal year 1964 housing construction program will be under contract by the end of July 1964. Considering that the appropriation act was not signed until December 21, 1963, this means that the entire fiscal year 1964 program will be under contract within 8 months of passage of the appropriation act, well within limits set in the authorization act.

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.

The cost accounting system for the operation and maintenance of family housing which was initiated in July 1962 is continuing to provide us valuable information. We are constantly trying to refine and improve the quality of data derived from this system.

Our cost for operation and maintenance of a unit of family housing during fiscal year 1963, the first full year of the cost accounting system, was $815, or $68 a month. This is an overall average, including costs of military personnel where used. This total is comprised of the following elements making assignments and performing other administrative tasks; providing services such as trash collection and police and fire protection; providing utilities including heat; supplying and maintaining certain limited items of furniture and movable equipment; maintaining and repairing the dwelling unit including installed equipment; maintaining and repairing exterior utility systems, surfaced areas, and grounds; and making minor alterations. These costs are considered quite moderate, considering the kinds and locations of these units.

The cost accounting system will also be a very useful measuring tool for the acceptable cost ranges for operation and maintenance of

family housing which are currently being established. These cost ranges will provide a basis for investigative analysis of specific categories of operation and maintenance costs which appear to be either extremely high or low. Additionally, the cost ranges will give direction to and further our cost reduction efforts. The acceptable cost ranges will be in effect by July 1, 1964, and will be utilized for analyzing operation and maintenance costs for fiscal year 1965.

Another management area that has received renewed emphasis is the utilization of existing housing.

Based upon commercial, FHA, and Department of Labor statistics for rental units and taking due cognizance that our utilization should exceed that of private rentals since we exercise control over occupancy by right of assignment, we have established utilization standards. These became effective last January. A level of 98 percent utilization for adequate and 93 percent for substandard has been set. Our first reports against these standards are due shortly. The military departments will be asked to investigate each case where an installation does not meet the standard and to determine the corrective action to be taken to increase the utilization. Improved utilization of assets can result in millions of dollars of savings by reducing BAQ payments to individuals.

We are currently conducting a study of the Government-owned furniture situation. The first phase of the study covering the location and identification of the inventory is essentially complete. The remainder of the study is scheduled for completion by January 1965, after which we will be able to establish an equitable and economical furniture policy. Pending completion of this study, only minor amounts have been budgeted for furniture procurement at installations within the United States, except for Alaska and Hawaii.

In the area of improved design and construction practices, we have implemented a design folio for use beginning with the fiscal year 1965 program. This folio was recently completed by four outstanding architectural firms and presently includes 56 different house types all of which can have variations in treatment, suitable for utilization in most types of geographic and climatic conditions. We feel that the utilization of the folio will preclude poor design and produce a uniform quality standard among the services for dwellings in a given geographic area and that ultimately the design folio will reduce design costs.

In order to satisfy our urgent oversea housing construction requirements and at the same time minimize the gold flow effect, we will continue to utilize the USAHOME concept for oversea projects. This is the plan of furnishing American manufactured componentized housing units for erection overseas. This, incidentally, is the only planned use of manufactured units in fiscal year 1965; there are no plans to procure relocatable units per year.

At various times interest has been expressed in the area of contract maintenance for family housing. The Department of Defense has given considerable study to this concept. We evaluated the experiences of each of the military departments and came to the conclusion that

the judicious use of maintenance contracts can provide tangible effectiveness and cost advantages through the introduction of an element of competition and through the ability of a contractor to vary the size and composition of its work force.

Of course, there are inherent difficulties in the administration of such contracts, such as evaluation of the value of effort received for the amount spent.

Also we must assure that specifications are precise enough to assure that bids are reasonable and not heavily weighed with contingencies. Such precision is now becoming possible because of 18 months' experience in collecting detail cost accounts of each installation.

Adequate cost controls must be developed if we are to evaluate the cost of inhouse maintenance and contractor maintenance if both are used at the same installation or, if not, to develop measures for comparison of installations of similar size.

The development of such controls is currently being pursued by the military departments. A defense policy position which would require the use of contract maintenance when an economic study indicates an advantage to the Government is finalized and has been coordinated with the military departments. We expect to have a policy formally issued for implementation by July 1.

We are continuing an investigation of the possibility and desirability of prepayment of Capehart and Wherry mortgages, refinancing at lower interest rates, changing methods of payment, and other means of reducing these expenditures. The subject of refinancing the mortgages at lower interest rates was discussed by the Secretary of Defense's Advisory Panel on Military Family Housing Policies and Practices. It was their consensus that refinancing would afford little, if any, benefit to the Government since long-term borrowing rates are currently about the same as the interest rates being paid on the mortgages. In investigating the prepayment of the mortgages we have found that a substantial portion of the Capehart mortgages contain a 20-year restriction on prepayment. Of those Capehart and Wherry contracts permitting prepayment, many provide for a prepayment charge, generally applicable during the first 15 years.

Although we have not yet completed a thorough study of this subject, and even disregarding the economic impact of the Federal budget absorbing the prepayment of this debt, it is beginning to appear that prepayment is probably not economically advantageous to the Government. Changing the method of payment is also being studied. It appears that some administrative savings could be possible if yearly or quarterly payments were substituted for the present monthly payment system. We expect that all investigations will be completed by July at which time a Department of Defense position can be formulated on this subject for the benefit of the committee.

The Department of Defense is paying the Federal Housing Administration some $5 million a year in mortgage insurance premiums on Capehart and Wherry housing projects. Some question has been raised about the requirement for continued payment of such premiums.

I should like to say that we generally share this view. We feel that there is no possibility of future losses to FHA on the mortgages for the Capehart and acquired Wherry project and, therefore, that the premiums should be eliminated or sharply reduced. We have held meetings with FHA on this subject, most recently on March 20, 1964, but have not yet reached an agreement.

FHA takes the position that although there is no real possibility of future losses on Capehart projects, they cannot be so sure about acquired Wherrys. FHA would like a DOD guarantee of future mortgage payments on acquired Wherrys, similar to that which DOD has given on Capehart projects. Our counsel says DOD is, in fact, required to make the payments, so no guarantee is necessary. We feel that this point can be resolved with FHA without particular difficulty.

FHA further holds that they must consider not only Wherry and Capehart, but other DOD-connected programs—section 809, section 810, and section 222 (inservice loans). They anticipate future losses on unacquired Wherry projects, as well as on the 809, 810, and 222 programs. Losses on this last program have been particularly high. As an insurance organization operating on a businesslike basis, they feel they must hold reserves adequate to cover the most extreme eventualities. Although they now hold some $53 million in accumulated mortgage insurance premiums paid in on these programs, they contend that sound actuarial practice would require reserves of some $81 million and they are, therefore, $28 million short.

Our estimated payments for mortgage insurance premiums for fiscal year 1964 are as follows: Wherry and Capehart, $6,671,000; section 222, $4,405,000. We feel these payments can and must be reduced. We shall continue to press for a reasonable solution to this problem, and as soon as we are able to reach an agreement with FHA we shall discuss it with the appropriate congressional committee.

We recognize that we are requesting a very large sum of money to support the military family housing program during fiscal year 1965. The total of $711 million, including almost $223 million for the construction of 12,500 units of new housing, has been carefully reviewed by the Department and is considered a reasonable request for this purpose.

The needs in human terms, the morale factor associated with adequate family housing, and the resultant effect in increasing the retention rates of trained personnel have all been stated to this committee in the past. As General LeMay told this committee last year, housing is a good investment if only viewed as a way to reduce personnel training costs by decreasing the amount of retraining caused by low reenlistment rates.

While we consider the human aspect of the housing problem to be the most important, there is another economic view that is worth your consideration. The Congress has established the eligibility of military personnel to receive a basic allowance for quarters. This allowance is forfeited while Government quarters are occupied; such forfeitures

will amount to approximately $503 million in fiscal year 1965. The forfeitures are theoretical income to the family housing program and in large part offset the new funds requested for authorization.

As a matter of fact, if the requested 5-year new construction program of 12,500 units annually were approved by the Congress, the housing program would reach a self-sustaining basis in fiscal year 1968. That is, the BAQ income would exceed expenditures for O. & M., debt interest, and leasing, plus a depreciation allowance to amortize the inventory value of existing units.

This business-type analysis serves, in our opinion, to show the economic advantages of a program which is predicated principally upon the human factors.

We appreciate this opportunity to present to this committee our fiscal year 1965 military family housing program.

Representatives of the three military departments are present to discuss their respective portions of the housing program, and we are all available to attempt to answer your questions on any phase of the legislation.

Thank you.

(The attachments previously referred to follow:)

ATTACHMENT 1

Family housing, Defense—Source and application of funds, fiscal year 1965 (estimate)

	Thousands
Source of funds:	
Family housing appropriation	$711,000
Reimbursements	8,367
Total	719,367
Application of funds:	
Construction of new housing, amount (units)	222,953
	(12,500)
Construction of trailer parks, amount (units)	1,029
	(638)
Improvements to adequate quarters	10,971
Minor construction	1,210
Planning	1,000
Rental guarantee payments	1,400
Subtotal, construction	238,563
Operating expenses	166,957
Maintenance of real property	126,721
Leasing	14,513
Capehart debt payment	123,105
Wherry debt payment	38,458
Commodity Credit debt payment	6,000
Servicemen's mortgage insurance premiums	5,050
Subtotal, support	480,804
Total	719,367

ATTACHMENT 2

Location: Naval Facility, Antigua, the West Indies.
Cost: $105 per month, including utilities.
Occupied by: Radarman first class (E–6) ———, wife, three children.
Problem: Only available housing is delapidated, lacks sanitation, and utility facilities.
House is termite ridden.
No provision for hot water. Drinking water must be boiled.
Waste water from kitchen and shower disposed of in ditch.
No Government housing on the island.
Location: ASA location 12.
Cost: $70 per month, including utilities.
Occupied by: Specialist 5 ———, wife, 3 small children.
Problem: In more than 8 years of service, this family has lived in adequate on-post housing for only one tour of duty.
This soldier is an electronics specialist engaged in sensitive communications work.
The substandard quarters were converted from temporary Korean war billets.
No central heating; no thermostatic control.
Kitchen equipment is not furnished.
Approximately 21 months' waiting time for public quarters.
Have been living more than a year in substandard off-post housing.
Location: Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.
Cost: $100 per month, including utilities.
Occupied by: Specialist 4 ———, wife, three children.
Problem: Returning to family from separation in Korea, serviceman lives in old Lanham house.
Tiny quarters for family of five, virtually no storage space.
Poor structural condition.
Family remained in unit when disposed by Government to private owner despite rent increase.
Location: Cannon Air Force Base, N. Mex.
Cost: $60 per month, including utilities.
Occupied by: Staff sergeant ———, wife, two children.
Problem: "I would not have remained in service if I had known I would have to live in this type housing."
Chronic noise problem next to railroad tracks.
Two blocks from stockyard, which creates offensive odor most of the year; in wet season almost unbearable.
Substandard wiring and plumbing.
Poor area drainage adds to above to create health hazard.
Location: George Air Force Base, Calif.
Cost: $74 per month, including utilities.
Occupied by Airman first class ———, wife, 3 small children.
Problem: Parachute rigger says of his home: "I am afraid of the electric wiring; there are loose wires and overloaded circuits."
The house is a converted chicken coop, divided into two apartments. Poorly fitted doors and windows create continual drafts; tenant's efforts at weather-stripipng ineffectual. Only heat from one gas heater, which warms only 5-foot radius. Airman feels children missing school because of excessive sickness. Left previous home in area because well went dry.

ATTACHMENT 3

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—FISCAL YEAR 1965 FAMILY HOUSING

New construction, Army

Station and location	Current requirement	Inventory of adequate housing			Current housing deficit				Known mission change
		On-post	Off-post	Total	Separated families	Substandard housing	Excess cost or distance	Total	
Fort Richardson, Alaska	3,248	1,707	811	2,518	114	428	188	730	0
Fort Irwin, Calif	789	141	143	284	96	190	219	505	−67
Fort Ord, Calif	6,117	3,158	2,341	5,499	0	42	576	618	1,746
Presidio San Francisco, Calif	1,766	768	392	1,160	36	205	365	606	344
Two Rock Ranch Station, Calif	138	60	43	103	0	15	20	35	27
Fort Gordon, Ga	3,795	29	1,668	1,697	1,155	623	320	2,098	−1,088
U.S. Army, Oahu, Hawaii	7,059	3,022	2,464	5,486	99	1,049	425	1,573	0
Fort Sheridan, Ill	765	324	182	506	49	102	108	259	762
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md	1,619	787	549	1,336	0	166	117	283	345
Fort Dix, N.J	3,271	2,012	852	2,864	13	83	311	407	309
Fort Sill, Okla	6,975	1,224	4,485	5,709	0	508	758	1,266	296
Fort Jackson, S.C	3,682	31	2,167	2,198	160	813	511	1,484	382
Atlantic side, Canal Zone	1,086	462	137	599	294	182	11	487	89
Pacific side, Canal Zone	2,949	1,023	251	1,274	532	1,114	29	1,675	59
Fort Buckner, Okinawa	5,300	2,221	786	3,007	504	1,462	327	2,293	0
ASA location 12	263	54	30	84	9	170	0	179	147
Location USF 777	100	55	0	55	0	45	0	45	27
Total	48,922	17,078	17,301	34,379	3,061	7,197	4,285	14,543	2,614

New construction, Army—Continued

Station and location	Projected gross deficit	Additional assets, completion fiscal year 1965 program			Use of additional assets				Projected deficit unsatisfied by fiscal year 1965 program
		Under construction or authorized	Fiscal year 1965 program	Total	Separated families	Substandard housing	Excess cost or distance	Mission expansion	
Fort Richardson, Alaska	730	100	100	200	114	86	0	0	530
Fort Irwin, Calif	438	265	100	365	96	190	79	0	73
Fort Ord, Calif	2,364	50	150	200	0	42	158	0	2,164
Presidio San Francisco, Calif	950	0	100	100	36	64	0	0	850
Two Rock Ranch Station, Calif	62	0	40	40	0	15	20	5	22
Fort Gordon, Ga	1,010	0	300	300	300	0	0	0	710
U.S. Army, Oahu, Hawaii	1,573	272	300	572	99	473	0	0	1,001
Fort Sheridan, Ill	1,021	0	250	250	49	102	99	0	771
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md	628	0	100	100	0	100	0	0	528
Fort Dix, N.J	716	0	90	90	13	77	0	0	626
Fort Sill, Okla	1,562	200	130	330	0	330	0	0	1,232
Fort Jackson, S.C	1,102	0	250	250	160	90	0	0	852
Atlantic side, Canal Zone	576	200	140	340	294	46	0	0	236
Pacific side, Canal Zone	1,734	492	300	792	532	260	0	0	942
Fort Buckner, Okinawa	2,293	439	200	639	504	135	0	0	1,654
ASA location 12	326	156	60	216	9	170	0	37	110
Location USF 777	72	0	45	45	0	45	0	0	27
Total	17,157	2,174	2,655	4,829	2,206	2,225	356	42	12,328

New construction, Navy

Station and location	Current requirement	Inventory of adequate housing			Current housing deficit				Known mission change
		On-post	Off-post	Total	Separated families	Substandard housing	Excess cost or distance	Total	
Naval Station, Kodiak, Alaska	622	135	30	165	3	267	187	457	125
Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma, Ariz	518	60	296	356	9	87	75	162	8
Naval Air Station, Alameda, Calif	2,732	96	933	1,029	13	1,160	530	1,703	377
Marine Corps Supply Depot, Barstow, Calif	606	292	202	494	21	59	32	112	66
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Calif	5,460	1,388	3,477	4,865	0	8	587	595	1,386
Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Calif	4,124	657	2,862	3,519	0	271	334	605	887
Naval Base, Long Beach, Calif	10,466	31	5,839	5,870	470	3,052	1,074	4,596	−589
Naval Shipyard, Mare Island, Calif	1,668	184	615	799	0	673	196	869	378
Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, Calif	1,694	87	579	666	17	414	597	1,028	222
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif	1,654	622	410	1,032	0	69	553	622	680
Naval Base, San Francisco, Calif	2,192	160	735	895	53	815	429	1,297	1,005
Navy activities, Washington, D.C	6,756	52	1,657	1,709	51	1,510	3,486	5,047	0
Naval Base, Key West, Fla	4,527	1,556	1,489	3,045	121	655	706	1,482	302
U.S. Navy, Oahu, Hawaii	11,241	5,898	2,161	8,059	0	2,729	453	3,182	627
Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill	3,477	1,540	1,012	2,552	0	179	746	925	100
Naval Base, Newport, R.I	5,567	900	2,983	3,883	410	562	712	1,684	1,158
Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, R.I	3,586	442	1,700	2,142	88	634	722	1,444	−181
Naval Base, Charleston, S.C	5,362	994	3,829	4,823	0	355	184	539	2,361
Marine Corps Recruiting Depot, Parris Island, S.C	1,171	541	488	1,029	0	118	24	142	−12
Naval Base, Norfolk, Va	31,923	2,003	21,197	23,200	741	4,430	3,552	8,723	12,341
Naval Air Station, Seattle, Wash	1,040	22	469	491	0	340	209	549	−75
Naval Station, Galeta Island, C.Z	45	71	12	83	−38	0	0	−38	80
Naval Base, Roosevelt Roads, P.R	798	772	67	839	−41	0	0	−41	156
Naval Communications Station, North Cape, Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	167
Naval Base, Keflavik, Iceland	900	112	219	331	429	132	8	569	−256
Naval Facility, Antigua, West Indies	42	0	7	7	3	27	5	35	14
Naval Facility, Eleuthera, West Indies	41	0	9	9	3	29	0	32	19
Classified	789	495	145	640	50	85	14	149	1,045
Total	109,001	19,110	53,422	72,532	2,394	18,660	15,415	36,469	22,476

New construction, Navy—Continued

Station and location	Projected gross deficit	Additional assets, completion fiscal year 1965 program			Use of additional assets				Projected deficit unsatisfied by fiscal year 1965 program
		Under construction or authorized	Fiscal year 1965 program	Total	Separated families	Substandard housing	Excess cost or distance	Mission expansion	
Naval Station, Kodiak, Alaska	582	170	200	370	3	267	100	0	212
Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma, Ariz	165	0	100	100	0	87	13	0	65
Naval Air Station, Alameda, Calif	2,080	600	200	800	13	787	0	0	1,280
Marine Corps Supply Depot, Barstow, Calif	178	0	74	74	21	53	0	0	104
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Calif	1,981	200	240	440	0	8	432	0	1,541
Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Calif	1,492	150	151	301	0	271	30	0	1,191
Naval Base, Long Beach, Calif	4,007	650	400	1,050	470	580	0	0	2,957
Naval Shipyard, Mare Island, Calif	1,247	407	100	507	0	507	0	0	740
Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, Calif	1,250	−14	300	286	17	269	0	0	964
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif	1,302	0	300	300	0	69	231	0	1,002
Naval Base, San Francisco, Calif	2,302	0	300	300	53	247	0	0	2,002
Navy activities, Washington, D.C	5,047	0	150	150	51	99	0	0	4,897
Naval Base, Key West, Fla	1,874	126	400	526	121	405	0	0	1,348
U.S. Navy, Oahu, Hawaii	3,809	650	400	1,050	0	1,050	0	0	2,759
Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill	1,025	0	100	100	0	100	0	0	925
Naval Base, Newport, R.I	2,842	452	220	672	410	262	0	0	2,170
Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, R.I	1,263	0	200	200	88	112	0	0	1,063
Naval Base, Charleston, S.C	2,900	480	100	580	0	355	184	41	2,320
Marine Corps Recruiting Depot, Parris Island, S.C	130	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	129
Naval Base, Norfolk, Va	21,064	1,202	500	1,702	741	961	0	0	19,362
Naval Air Station, Seattle, Wash	474	0	100	100	0	100	0	0	374
Naval Station, Galeta Island, C.Z	42	0	26	26	0	0	0	26	16
Naval Base, Roosevelt Roads, P.R	115	0	9	9	0	0	0	9	106
Naval Communications Station, North Cape, Australia	167	0	130	130	0	0	0	130	37
Naval Base, Keflavik, Iceland	313	0	100	100	100	0	0	0	213
Naval Facility, Antigua, West Indies	49	0	38	38	3	27	5	3	11
Naval Facility, Eleuthera, West Indies	51	0	38	38	3	29	0	6	13
Classified	1,194	300	200	500	50	85	14	351	694
Total	58,945	5,373	5,077	10,450	2,144	6,731	1,009	566	48,495

New construction, Air Force

Station and location	Current requirement	Inventory of adequate housing			Current housing deficit				Known mission change
		On-post	Off-post	Total	Separated families	Substandard housing	Excess cost or distance	Total	
Beale Air Force Base, Calif	2,349	1,206	785	1,991	0	231	127	358	709
George Air Force Base, Calif	2,227	619	684	1,303	67	404	453	924	338
Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif	4,515	1,979	1,051	3,030	0	296	1,189	1,485	505
Lowry Air Force Base, Colo	3,831	599	1,736	2,335	0	564	932	1,496	−946
Air Force activities, Washington, D.C	7,626	60	2,873	2,933	0	621	4,072	4,693	−1,215
Eglin Air Force Base, Fla	5,502	1,780	2,476	4,256	0	597	649	1,246	12
MacDill Air Force Base, Fla	2,630	827	1,457	2,284	0	72	274	346	−829
Hunter Air Force Base, Ga	2,128	506	1,868	2,374	−247	1	0	−246	439
Moody Air Force Base, Ga	896	7	741	748	0	28	120	148	125
Robins Air Force Base, Ga	2,663	961	964	1,925	0	421	317	738	192
U.S. Air Force, Oahu, Hawaii	4,714	1,541	1,008	2,549	0	1,313	852	2,165	−841
Andrews Air Force Base, Md	5,365	213	2,377	2,590	126	144	2,505	2,775	−515
Offutt Air Force Base, Nebr	6,240	1,898	2,410	4,308	0	313	1,619	1,932	454
Cannon Air Force Base, N. Mex	1,684	362	905	1,267	0	264	153	417	679
Holloman Air Force Base, N. Mex	1,204	1,143	240	1,383	−179	0	0	−179	1,285
Stewart Air Force Base, N.Y	1,302	609	379	988	0	96	218	314	−10
Langley Air Force Base, Va	3,893	757	1,632	2,389	0	669	835	1,504	−8
McChord Air Force Base, Wash	2,789	743	928	1,671	7	397	714	1,118	−76
Goose Airbase, Canada	1,836	543	119	662	1,141	33	0	1,174	−346
Misawa Airbase, Japan	2,203	665	234	899	116	1,188	0	1,304	−599
Kadena Airbase, Okinawa	3,449	828	550	1,378	344	1,336	391	2,071	−6
Naha Airbase, Okinawa	1,885	570	104	674	162	808	241	1,211	−4
Site 4–S	248	116	49	165	0	83	0	83	226
Site 6–S	554	113	151	264	8	150	132	290	21
Site 10–C	168	3	108	111	48	9	0	57	230
Total	71,901	18,648	25,829	44,477	1,593	10,038	15,793	27,424	−180

New construction, Air Force—Continued

Station and location	Projected gross deficit	Additional assets, completion fiscal year 1965 program			Use of additional assets				Projected deficit unsatisfied by fiscal year 1965 program
		Under construction or authorized	Fiscal year 1965 program	Total	Separated families	Substandard housing	Excess cost or distance	Mission expansion	
Beale Air Force Base Calif	1,067	0	337	337	0	231	106	0	730
George Air Force Base, Calif	1,262	150	500	650	67	404	179	0	612
Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif	1,990	150	150	300	0	296	4	0	1,690
Lowry Air Force Base Colo	550	0	100	100	0	100	0	0	450
Air Force activities, Washington, D.C	3,478	0	150	150	0	150	0	0	3,328
Eglin Air Force Base, Fla	1,258	0	200	200	0	200	0	0	1,058
MacDill Air Force Base, Fla	−483	0	20	20	0	20	0	0	−503
Hunter Air Force Base, Ga	193	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	192
Moody Air Force Base, Ga	273	0	100	100	0	28	72	0	173
Robins Air Force Base, Ga	930	200	100	300	0	300	0	0	630
U.S. Air Force, Oahu, Hawaii	1,324	644	100	744	0	744	0	0	580
Andrews Air Force Base, Md	2,260	150	150	300	126	144	30	0	1,960
Offutt Air Force Base, Nebr	2,386	200	400	600	0	313	287	0	1,786
Cannon Air Force Base, N. Mex	1,096	0	250	250	0	250	0	0	846
Holloman Air Force Base, N. Mex	1,106	0	400	400	0	0	0	400	706
Stewart Air Force Base, N.Y	304	0	100	100	0	96	4	0	204
Langley Air Force Base, Va	1,496	100	300	400	0	400	0	0	1,096
McChord Air Force Base, Wash	1,042	0	250	250	7	243	0	0	792
Goose Airbase, Canada	828	100	200	300	300	0	0	0	528
Misawa Airbase, Japan	705	0	300	300	116	184	0	0	405
Kadena Airbase, Okinawa	2,065	500	100	600	344	256	0	0	1,465
Naha Airbase, Okinawa	1,207	0	200	200	162	38	0	0	1,007
Site 4–S	309	0	180	180	0	83	0	97	129
Site 6–S	311	0	100	100	8	92	0	0	211
Site 10–C	287	108	80	188	48	9	0	131	99
Total	27,244	2,302	4,768	7,070	1,178	4,582	682	628	20,174

Senator STENNIS. Thank you, Mr. Reed. Just a few questions now.

As I understand it, the request that you are making with reference to the House bill is to increase the number of family housing units to 12,500, and further, to permit multiple leasing?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. For 1965?

Mr. REED. And increase the unit limitation on leasing from 5,000 to 7,500, sir.

Senator STENNIS. In the leasing?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And you make no other requests now?

Mr. REED. No, sir; except for the restoration of the $5 million for improvements to adequate quarters which the House also removed.

Senator STENNIS. You are talking about alterations and improvements?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That is what you illustrate here?

Mr. REED. With the electrical system illustration; yes, sir. The House actions were only on those three points: leasing, improvement to quarters, and the reduction in the new construction, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What about the oversea units this year? Do you want to go into that?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir. I would be very happy to do that. We are continuing to use the so-called U.S.A home units for overseas. This is the unit which is manufactured within the United States and is shipped to the oversea location and erected.

This was a program which we started in fiscal year 1963, to relieve the pressures of the gold flow problems. It is working quite successfully.

The first units will be shipped from the plant in South Carolina in a few days. We have the 1964 program out for consideration by the bidders, and have received some 12 proposals. This is the primary way of providing housing for our oversea installations, and we think it will be quite satisfactory, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Is the management fund working out all right?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir. The fund has allowed us to work with the services to bring in the financial-type controls that we need. Our cost accounting system is working well. The budgeting, apportionment, and project approval procedures are working well. The single appropriation is quite satisfactory from our point of view, and working well, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I believe you have said that the system authorized by the Congress in fiscal 1963, I believe, has worked well and proved to be a sound plan, and so forth?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman. As you will recall, I know, the reorganization of housing took place to reflect some of the criticisms caused by the former Capehart program and some of the comments raised by the committees. We feel that it is working well. The controls are now in being and quite satisfactory.

Senator STENNIS. You feel that it is a better system?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir, I do.

Senator STENNIS. You came in right on the tail end of the old system; did you not?

Mr. REED. Into the housing business, yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I mean you came into your present management position.

Mr. REED. My job was established as a result of this reorganization; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Yes, but you were here to see the operation of the old system?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir; I was with the Navy and saw the old operation.

Senator STENNIS. Of the family units funded last year, 7,500, how many do you have under contract now, approximately?

Mr. REED. As of the 30th of April, sir, we had 24 percent of the units under contract. We have a target of having them all under contract by the 30th of July of this year, and we are quite optimistic that we will be able to meet that target although we have had some problems with required set-asides which caused us to obtain rebids on some projects. This created some delay, but we feel that these problems are now under control.

Senator STENNIS. All right. You have overcome those problems, and you think you are going to get it all under contract by what date?

Mr. REED. The 30th of July is our target, sir. However, we do have the vicissitudes of the bidding process whereby our current bid pattern is a little disturbing. We hope that it comes back into a more favorable position, like last year, but it is conceivable we could not get satisfactory responses on some of these and that would require a readvertising.

Senator STENNIS. What do you mean by the bidding pattern is disturbing?

Mr. REED. Prices are a little higher this year than we experienced last year, sir. We don't yet know why. The units are essentially the same units qualitatively as well as distribution by rank. This may be just a factor of the civilian economy and its growth. We don't have it analyzed yet, sir, but we do see a trend that is somewhat disturbing at the moment.

Senator STENNIS. Do you mean a lack of enough bidding?

Mr. REED. Well, it may be that we are suddenly in a seller's market. We would much prefer to be in a buyer's market. We think we could do better financially in the bidding; but again we are optimistic, sir, that we will get satisfactory contracts by the 30th of July.

Senator STENNIS. You say you were asking for an increase in this cost outside the 5-foot line?

Mr. REED. No, sir. We are asking for revisions in three categories of the 5-foot line cost limits. These are the four-bedroom enlisted, the four-bedroom junior officer, and the general officers' quarters. We also need to have the overall limit on general rank quarters increased proportionately.

The existing legislation sets the same cost limit for both the three- and the four-bedroom set of quarters for enlisted men and junior officers. We just can no longer do this, sir.

We can live within the $17,500 project average by the balancing of the composition of the project. We feel though that it is necessary in the case of the enlisted men to go from $13,200 to $15,000 for the four-bedroom category only, sir, and in the case of the junior officers for the four-bedroom——

Senator STENNIS. You have it here on page 5.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir. These costs we feel are very reasonable, and brings them up to a comparable square footage cost.

Senator STENNIS. I do not say this critically, but it seems to me that your cost per year for maintenance is running mighty high. I believe you said $816. What do you have to say in justification of that, Mr. Reed?

Mr. REED. Well, sir, we feel that the operation and maintenance costs are not too unreasonable, sir. If you recall, sir, this takes into account both the utility cost of operating these units, as well as the normal maintenance.

The services, I think, have done a very good job, Mr. Chairman, in putting into effect policies such as tenant maintenance. Tenants are now taking care of their properties. They have an ownership concept being implemented which is going across to these people. They are cutting their own grass, this type of thing.

We are doing maintenance now on a very careful basis. We have a complete cost accounting system which will reflect all costs, including military labor cost. We are watching these costs and working with the departments.

Senator STENNIS. What did you do about that? I do not understand just what you did to change the system. You say they are cutting their own grass, and doing their own maintenance. What do you mean by that?

Mr. REED. Well, the services have taken steps, Mr. Chairman, to have their people do a lot of the routine maintenance. In years past when we only had a few quarters this was a function of the public works department. We no longer have just a few quarters. We have 350,000, approximately, and we are getting the people in these residences to adopt a homeowner attitude. They are cutting their grass. They are taking care of the minor maintenance in the houses, and all of this is being reflected in reduced costs.

Our costs reports, sir, and we have them for the first half of 1964, come to my office on a 6 months' basis. We are interested primarily in trend analysis. We are working with the departments now to set standards, ranges of standards by maintenance categories so that we will have a benchmark to measure costs and to study their problem.

Senator STENNIS. Well, I went over this once with an officer on a base who had charge of it. He was very discouraged when talking about it, frankly. He said that two houses of the same type may be occupied by men and their families at virtually the same time. One would be well taken care of and the other would be a wreck to a degree when they vacated, on the inside, you see, abuse of the floors and the fixtures and so forth.

Mr. REED. If a man is abusive of the property which he has occupied, and we have discussed this on the House side, sir, we feel that he should be accountable under a landlord-tenant type of responsibility.

The cases of abuse, Mr. Chairman, and I have looked into several of them, are a very minor percentage.

All of the bases to my knowledge require a checkout procedure whereby the man must check out with the base housing officer. Also,

all of the services, to my knowledge, require occupants to pay to have the quarters cleaned or to clean them themselves.

If he does some extraordinary damage, like letting the children put a hammer through a wall, or something of this nature, we feel he should be held responsible, and we are currently discussing this with the services, sir. But in my experience this is a minor situation, sir. Most people take pride in these quarters.

Senator STENNIS. I think you are getting it under much better control, but I don't believe you will get it under control until there is some penalty of some kind for failing to take care of them.

Mr. REED. I think such a penalty is necessary, and as I say, we are discussing this currently with the departments.

Senator STENNIS. In its own disciplinary processes, doesn't the military take notice of the way a man takes care of his house, whether he takes reasonable care of it?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir; I think that the departments do handle this adequately. There is a question, and the question goes as to whether or not you can hold a man pecuniarily liable. This may necessitate some changes in the law, and counsel is looking into this matter.

Senator STENNIS. I wasn't thinking of that so much as I was the promotion list. You control that, do you not?

Mr. REED. I would certainly think they would be responsive to this, and this is indicative of a man's sense of responsibility. At the very least we should preclude him from occupying quarters again, I would think, if he is a flagrant violator. But again, Mr. Chairman, we have found that these are a very small percentage.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Is there anything else you want to say?

Mr. REED. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You have a mighty good statement and I commend you very highly for it.

Mr. REED. Thank you, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I think you have made a tremendous improvement in this whole family housing picture and related matters since you took charge of it.

Mr. REED. Thank you, sir. I just hope that we can impress you with the need for 12,500 units this year.

Senator STENNIS. Well, I think you are getting along mighty well.

Is there anything you want to say about the line items, or would you rather the services would?

Mr. REED. They are all prepared, sir, I think they are in the best position to talk to each line item, sir. If you want to get into the line items on the housing.

Senator STENNIS. All right, let us give them a chance to say what they wish.

I believe we will take the Army first.

Thank you very much, Mr. Reed.

We will take a little recess now, gentlemen, and then we will hear from the Army representative.

(Brief recess.)

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, we want to hear from each service with reference to the housing. I would suggest rather than spending a lot of time on the line items that it would be better if you give your justification as a whole, and then emphasize any particular place or

situation you feel is necessary. That is not limiting you at all in any way.

All right, General, will you proceed?

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. FREDERICK JAMES CLARKE, DIRECTOR OF MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

General CLARKE. I am General Clarke, Office of the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army. I have submitted a statement to you, and with your permission I will put that in the record.

(The statement referred to follows:)

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am General Clarke, Office of the Chief of Engineers. I appreciate this opportunity to appear before you in behalf of the Army's family housing program for fiscal year 1965.

The program this year includes $52.728 million for construction, $48.618 million for payment of mortgages on encumbered housing, and $124.71 million for the operation and maintenance of Army owned and controlled housing. The total authorization needed is $226.056 million.

The construction program requests authorization for 2,655 new family-housing units, $47.928 million, and improvement of existing public quarters, $4 million. Completing the funding for construction are $400,000 for minor construction, $200,000 for advance planning and design, and $200,000 to cover potential obligations for our existing rental guarantee units in foreign countries.

In support of the new units, I would like to briefly describe the Army's need for additional family housing. In recent years, your authorizations have recognized and have improved the deplorable housing conditions that existed throughout many of our military installations. In spite of this marked improvement, there continue to be many instances where lack of adequate housing results in separated families, poor morale, and such shortage has caused good men to leave the service. As of June 30, 1963, based on 976,000 total strength, our worldwide housing requirements for eligible families totaled 349,673 units. Adequate housing, on-post and community support, was available for only 248,873 families, leaving 100,800 families either separated or unsuitably housed. Enforced separation, we believe, is a prime factor of dissatisfaction among families. In scheduling our fiscal year 1965 increment of new housing, first priority has been given to installations where the critical housing situation has forced separation of families.

The second priority of the Army is to alleviate the necessity for continued use of substandard housing. Essentially, each of the projects for new construction in our fiscal year 1965 program is justified on these two priorities.

The 2,655 new units of family housing, for which authorization is requested, represent less than 3 percent of the total deficit.

May I call your attention to the request for 140 units of family housing for the Atlantic side, Canal Zone, and 300 units for the Pacific side, Canal Zone. Supporting data for these projects were based on actual surveys conducted prior to the recent disturbances in the Canal Zone. Since some 900 families living on the economy in Panama were evacuated to the States, the housing situation is even more acute than ever. The families that are listed in the justification sheets as adequately and inadequately housed off post, now have become separated families. How soon these families can be reunited cannot be predicted. I mention this only to point out the aggravated housing situation now prevalent in the Canal Zone.

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.

General CLARKE. With regard to last year's program, sir, as of this time we have 50 percent of our contracts awarded for the family housing that was authorized and appropriated for last year. We have opened bids on another 25 percent and will make awards on those within the next few days. And we have a remaining 25 percent which

we plan to have under contract by July 15 of this year, sir. That will complete 100 percent of the fiscal year 1964 program.

Mr. Chairman, the Army has a worldwide deficit of housing of about 100,000 units. This year we have programed 2,655 units at 17 stations. These, of course, are all covered in our books.

I would point out to the chairman that in addition to the 2,655 units which are programed at these 17 stations, we have additional requirements for a programable deficit at those stations of about 7,000 units, so that we are really taking care of only about a little better than 25 percent of the deficit at those stations.

As Mr. Reed stressed, we are are trying to take care of the separated families and those families that are unsuitably housed. I think this would be the gist of my general statement, Mr. Chairman, unless you have further comments or further questions.

Senator STENNIS. Is there any particular situation that you want to emphasize?

General CLARKE. Mr. Chairman, we should perhaps comment that in Panama and Alaska, I think you are well familiar with the situations in those two places. We would hate to see any action that would reduce the amount of units we have programed for those two stations.

In Panama, due to the political situation, 900 families have had to come back to the United States who were living on the civilian economy, and, of course, in Alaska, although our housing on the bases was not hurt, we did lose housing in Anchorage, and this will accentuate the housing problem in the Alaskan area.

In Alaska we had programed 100 houses at Fort Richardson, sir, which is right outside Anchorage. In the Canal Zone, sir, we had programed a total of 440 units between the Atlantic side and the Pacific side.

Senator STENNIS. You say 900 families have returned from the Canal Zone?

General CLARKE. Yes, sir, that were living on the economy and had to be returned to the United States because of the situation.

Senator STENNIS. I notice at the Presidio, San Francisco, you have 100 units. Does that have anything to do with the new hospital that is proposed?

General CLARKE. No, sir. This is a requirement which exists regardless of the hospital, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And is that generally true on all?

General CLARKE. All of the housing which is programed here, sir, is a requirement which exists independent of other construction or movement of programs.

Senator STENNIS. That is what I wanted to ask. The whole problem is not connected with this construction.

General CLARKE. That is correct, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you very much, General. Next will be the Navy. Present yours in the same way, if you will.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. J. M. MARSHALL, HEAD, HOUSING BRANCH, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, U.S. NAVY

Captain MARSHALL. I am Capt. J. M. Marshall, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations.

Senator STENNIS. All right, Captain.

Captain MARSHALL. The Navy has a total requirement, Mr. Chairman, of about 306,000 eligible families, and we compute that about 72 percent of these are either adequately housed in the community or in Government housing. This leaves us a deficit of about 86,000 families, sir, that are not adequately housed.

This year's program is a very modest program of 5,077 units. This would be our portion of the 12,500 total Defense Department program. In addition we are requesting funds to construct 280 trailer spaces at 3 locations.

Senator STENNIS. By the way, I forgot to ask Mr. Reed especially about those trailers.

Mr. Reed, would you mind saying a word about the trailers? Do you find it works out well for those who want to use them?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir. We neither advocate nor are we against this mode of living. Those people who do want to live in this manner we classify as adequately housed. We find near certain installations that for health reasons and related conditions we often must put up a court.

Senator STENNIS. That costs about how much per unit?

Mr. REED. Roughly, sir, including the in-place utilities about $1,500 to $1,800 per unit. This is completely amortized by the rent charged the occupant.

Senator STENNIS. But those facilities are working out all right?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir; we are satisfied.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Captain, what is the Navy Department's experience with trailers?

Captain MARSHALL. We find them very useful, sir, particularly in areas where there aren't similar facilities in the community. It is quite an advantage to have these at some of our bases, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Captain MARSHALL. This year's family housing program, Mr. Chairman, is planned to make some inroad into this big deficit of 86,000, as I have said earlier, and I would particularly like to call your attention to the fact that it is in large metropolitan areas and the big naval complexes where the Navy has a real problem and housing shortage, such as in Washington, Norfolk, Long Beach, San Francisco, and Hawaii.

I have a statement for the record, sir. I believe this pretty well covers my remarks.

Senator STENNIS. All right, Captain.

(The statement of Captain Marshall referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF CAPT. J. M. MARSHALL, U.S. NAVY, CONCERNING THE NAVY PORTION OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1965 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING PROGRAM

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Capt. James M. Marshall, head of the Family Housing Branch of the Shore Activities Development and Control Division in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. I appreciate the privilege of appearing before you to testify regarding the Department of the Navy's requirements for family housing.

The major goal of our family housing program is to insure that Navy and Marine Corps families throughout the world are adequately housed. The lack of suitable housing affects the performance of active-duty personnel, and eventually has an adverse influence on their decision to choose the Navy as a career.

The individual who is forced to live apart from his family or accept substandard housing will eventually become dissatisfied. This discontent will have

a direct influence on his morale and his performance. Consequently, it cannot be repeated too often that safe, decent, and adequate housing is a major factor affecting the morale, efficiency, and effectiveness of U.S. military personnel.

Retention of trained personnel is one of the most serious problems we face in the Navy today. Many things are considered by an individual at the time he is thinking about "shipping over." The availability, suitability, and cost of providing housing for his family will be an immeasurable element in the determination as to whether or not he should continue to seek a naval career.

The unavoidable separation of naval personnel from their families for prolonged periods while serving in ships, in aviation squadrons, and in areas where dependents are not permitted, increases the importance of suitable housing for our personnel. This means that an accelerated family housing construction program, in conjunction with increases in pay and allowances, is necessary if we expect to compete successfully with private industry for the talented people we need in the modern and highly technical Navy and Marine Corps of today.

While most of our 306,000 eligible families are adequately housed in the community or in public quarters, there are some 28 percent, or 86,000, of these families who are not so fortunate; 10,000 of these are involuntarily separated either because there is no housing available at all, or they cannot afford the housing that is available and refuse to subject their families to substandard living conditions. Of the remaining 76,000 families that are inadequately housed, 44,000 are forced to live in substandard structures, 29,000 must pay excessive amounts for housing, and 3,000 commute excessive distances in order to keep their families together.

This year's family housing program for the Navy has been planned to make a small but important inroad toward reducing the large deficit of adequate family housing. The program is in consonance with the long-range family housing program of the Secretary of Defense and, as in the past, is designed to meet our most urgent requirements. In this connection, I should like to invite your attention to the fact that it is in the metropolitan areas that we have the greatest need. In areas such as Washingon, Norfolk, Long Beach, San Francisco, and Hawaii we have major fleet and personnel concentrations. These are so-called hard-core base areas and, generally speaking, where rents are high because land is expensive and the demand is great—particularly for the larger three- and four-bedroom units.

I should also like to mention that we are finding it increasingly difficult to build the kind of housing we feel we need within the statutory limitations established by the Congress. This is especially true when we find we must also procure land in connection with the construction of a family housing project. The cost of material and labor, as well as land, has been steadily rising over the past few years. Therefore, the increase in unit costs proposed in this year's military construction authorization bill for flag and general officers quarters and for four-bedroom units, is a step in the right direction.

In conclusion, I shall summarize briefly the authorization that the Department of the Navy is proposing in the fiscal year 1965 family housing program: $96.2 million is proposed for military construction and $97.7 million for debt payment and operation and maintenance, for a grand total of $193.9 million. The military construction portion of this program will provide 5,077 new family housing units at 28 locations, including 506 units at 5 oversea installations, at a cost of $91.9 million; 280 trailer parking space at 3 locations at a cost of $0.5 million; improvements to existing public quarters in the amount of $3 million; and $0.4 million each for planning and minor construction. The operation and maintenance portion of the program is to provide for operation and maintenance of 83,501 units of Navy and Marine Corps family housing at a cost of $63.7 million; domestic and foreign leasing of 527 units at a cost of $1.6 million; and debt payments in the amount of $32.4 million.

That concludes my statement, Mr. Chairman, and I shall be pleased to try to answer any questions the committee may have.

Senator STENNIS. Will you give us the percentage of those you have under construction now and what your expectations are by the end of the fiscal year for those that are funded?

Captain MARSHALL. I would like Captain Cooke to speak to that, sir.

Captain COOKE. Mr. Chairman, we have approximately 25 percent of our program under contract. We expect to increase this to about 80 percent by the end of July. But we do have one project that we had a

land problem on, and that will have to be redesigned to a new site. That is the only one that will be left open.

Senator STENNIS. How are your bids running?

Captain COOKE. We are having a tight situation on our bids. We have had to shave them closely. As you can tell, the majority of our contracts are yet to be opened, but we are finding that the price escalation has hurt us a little bit. The price escalation has caused the prices to squeeze against the statutory limits.

Senator STENNIS. You can't have all this prosperity without paying for it. Everybody's taxes are going down. Salaries went up, so we score high on those points anyway.

If there is nothing more, thank you very much for your presentation.

Gentlemen, General Wilson has an emergency situation and I would like to present him next. He has a call from Senator Russell on a matter.

General Wilson, present your National Guard matters now if you will, please.

General WILSON. Mr. Chairman, if I could I would like to put a statement in the record, sir, and highlight it for you.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT BY MAJ. GEN. WINSTON P. WILSON, CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I again welcome the opportunity to appear before this distinguished committee to present the fiscal year 1965 Army National Guard construction program.

As the committee is well aware, the Army National Guard has proven to be ready when called. With the reorganization of both divisional and nondivisional units now complete, our combat readiness is even further enhanced. The entire National Guard program is focused on an even higher state of readiness—of increased flexibility—of unquestionable capability to step in as a fully qualified component of the Active Army forces.

But this additional readiness also requires that our units have the necessary facilities in which to operate and train.

I must report to you that 847 of our armories are inadequate. Of this number, 360 require only alteration or expansion and 487 require new construction. This means that 31 percent of the Army National Guard is housed in substandard facilities. Many units are in old, obsolete armories, 75 years and older, with inadequate space and training facilities. Others are in leased facilities completely unsatisfactory for the purpose of which they are being used. With the additional equipment which is today being assigned to the National Guard and which is so essential to our enhanced capability, we find ourselves with maintenance facilities which are grossly inadequate for the proper care of this valuable equipment. Although great progress has been made, many of the training areas at which our National Guard soldiers train each year are inadequate in such basic requirements as sanitation, messing facilities, dormitories, administrative, and operational space.

At this point a brief summary as to the status of our construction program is in order.

Due to the greatly increased flexibility of the lump-sum concept of authorization and appropriation, as directed by the Congress, and an all-out effort by both the National Guard bureau and the States, we are well on our way to obligating prior years' carryover. With the planning funds which the Congress has made available for advance architect-engineer design contracts, we are in an excellent position to obligate the fiscal year 1964 construction program.

We in the National Guard bureau are doing everything possible to obligate the full amount of $10.5 million obligational target by the end of May 1964.

The President's budget plan for fiscal year 1965 will support new project authorization in the amount of $5,450,000 which tentatively includes proposed construction of 24 armory projects and 16 non-armory-type projects. The latter classification includes improvement to four annual active duty training sites and construction of 12 maintenance and operational type structures.

As a result of the initiation of early advanced planning and design for Army National Guard construction projects, we will be in a position to contract the proposed fiscal year 1965 program within a short time after receipt of congressional approval and required funds.

This concludes my statement. I shall be glad to answer any questions the chairman or committee members may have.

General WILSON. In the Army National Guard, sir, we are asking under the President's budget for new construction of $5,450,000, with the minor construction and planning making the appropriation for 1965 $6 million, although we are asking for $5,450,000 authorization. This is a total of 40 projects in 30 States.

Senator STENNIS. All right. You have requested $5,450,000.

General WILSON. That is correct, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Now these projects are all selected according to the usual formula on the basis of need and availability and they go in these various States.

General WILSON. That is correct, sir, and also within the States in the priorities that are set up by the States, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And how many armories are you planning to build within this $5,450,000?

General WILSON. Twenty-four armory projects in 24 States, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How many nonarmory projects are you going to build?

General WILSON. Sixteen nonarmory projects, sir, in 15 States, although in some of the States it is duplicated. It is an additional six States.

Senator STENNIS. How many States will that make in all that we do provide some construction projects for within the present bill?

General WILSON. Thirty States, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Have you had any circumstances recently that change this picture? I know these budgets are made up many months in advance. Do you have any changes?

General WILSON. Yes, sir. There are two projects, Mr. Chairman, in which we had savings in 1964 that we were able to move from 1965 to 1964, sir.

One of those projects we have substituted another project for it, sir, and one State is Indiana, where we were able to do Connersville, Ind., in the 1964 program. We are adding Vincennes in fiscal year 1965. Also in Michigan we were able to get the Greenville project in fiscal year 1964, which was originally programed in 1965, through savings in 1964, and we have substituted for that Midland, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Do you get a reprograming permission on those items?

General WILSON. Yes, sir. They went through the normal consultation procedure, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. You know we have an interest in this Reserve training. I have also been so impressed with these National Guard projects, especially the Air National Guard and many of the others, and the very fine work that is being done.

The Government gets a lot of money out of these fellows at the State level, the leaders and in these units, these projects, this summer training. We have pushed that up some here I know.

How are those programs coming along at Grayling, Mich., and Camp Ripley, Minn., Fort Stewart, Ga., and Camp Shelby, Miss.,

which were being used, I believe, for division training, or some of them were.

General WILSON. That is correct, sir. These are really needed sites, Mr. Chairman. They are State owned except for Stewart, Ga., where there is an agreement with the Federal Government and the State for the use of that as a training site.

At Shelby, Miss., I think we have done an excellent job there in making training facilities available where we can properly train our people during the summertime. As you know, we have had a program for quite some number of years in there on a phase basis.

In the $5.45 million we would be able to support only about $240,000 increment in Shelby and at Stewart. We would also spend about $60 million at Grayling and Ripley, Minn., Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. $60,000?

General WILSON. I mean $60,000, yes, sir; Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. I know Grayling was greatly neglected a few years ago.

General WILSON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Do you know at Shelby—I have been there. You have a tremendous area there, including the national forest area, some of it does, where you can train on an artillery range and on a division level there.

General WILSON. That is correct, sir. In fact, we will have the division from Mississippi and Alabama training there this summer.

Senator STENNIS. Your program as a whole is lower this year, isn't it, than your construction program last year?

General WILSON. Well, our construction program last year, thanks to the assistance of this committee, added $3,900,000 which made $7.5 million last year. Our average, sir, since the Armed Forces Facility Act came in, has been since 1950 about an average of $17 million a year.

As you know, last year it was authorization for $7.5 million. This year's total authorization is $5.45 million, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I know it is way down what it was, but do you have a matching fund proposition now for these armories?

General WILSON. That is correct, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have available funds in these States that you were talking about a while ago to provide the matching funds?

General WILSON. Yes, sir. As of April 1 this year, Mr. Chairman, from a report from the States, we have something over $16.4 million that are available for matching on a 75–25 percent basis, sir, so they have got more than $15 million. I mean it would take more than $50 million of Federal appropriations to meet the matching funds that the States have available, sir.

Senator STENNIS. General, I believe you were the first flying officer in the Air Force to ever be given charge of or put at the head of the National Guard Bureau; isn't that right?

General WILSON. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. How long have you been in that role now?

General WILSON. I have been in that role since the 31st of August of last year.

Senator STENNIS. I know it has been just about a year. So this is really the first budget that you have had in that new capacity?

General WILSON. That is correct, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Do you get enough money to carry out your program?

General WILSON. No, sir. As you know, we feel that one of the most important things we must have for good training of units is to have the facilities at the home station. We have tried for a number of years to maintain the construction authorization at around $15 to $20 million.

Last year it was $3.6 million requested, upped by this committee to just $7.5 million. This year we have $5.45 million. We have the capability, the land, and the matching funds to do better than that, Mr. Chairman, and we have the need to do better.

Now this is after we have completed our complete reorganization on a realinement which happened 2 years ago, and also of the realinement of nondivisional units that have been accomplished this year. That has all been completed.

We know what our requirements are, and we feel that if we are asking these people to do this amount of work which is way more than they have ever been expected to do in the Reserve, that we should give them adequate facilities.

Senator STENNIS. We are pressed for time here this morning, and I will let you submit more on this later. We don't have the time now.

But you are talking about your program. How much do you envision as a proper program to get this going the way you would run it?

General WILSON. Well, sir, if I were running it I would like to see about $20 million a year as a level, although I feel the mere minimum we can get by with to do the things we would like to do this year in Shelby, Stewart, and the other places would be about a $10 million program.

Senator STENNIS. That is for training. That is for summer training.

General WILSON. Well, that is Shelby and those are for summer training. The others are for the weekend training that we are doing and for the normal armory drill training, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And of course you would like to have more armory projects, wouldn't you?

General WILSON. That is correct, sir; we sure would.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have additions on your list that are ready and have got the matching money?

General WILSON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. For a $10 million program, approximately how many projects could you reasonably expect to provide?

General WILSON. Sir, I would propose that we could reasonably expect to provide 38 armory projects in 32 States at an estimated cost of $6,250,000 and 25 nonarmory projects in 22 States at an estimated cost of $3 million. This would provide approximately $9,250,000 for new project authorization with $750,000 funding for minor construction and planning for a total budget program level of $10 million.

Senator STENNIS. I don't know if we will do anything with it or not, but I wish you would turn in a list of some additional ones where you have the money ready and the need is there and the plans made.

General WILSON. We will certainly be glad to furnish that for the record, Mr. Chairman.

(Information requested follows:)

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Military construction program—Tentative fiscal year 1965 authorization list

RECAPITULATION

[$10,000,000 program]

Item and description	Federal cost	
	Actual	Roundout
38 Armory projects	$6,242,000	$6,250,000
25 Nonarmory projects	2,996,500	3,000,000
Project total	9,238,500	9,250,000
Minor construction		300,000
Planning		450,000
Total program		10,000,000

Fiscal year 1965 authorization: Military construction—Army National Guard

ARMORY PROJECTS

Location	Type	Estimated Federal cost
Alabama: Robertsdale	1 unit (type C)	$82,000
Arizona: Glendale	Expansion	60,000
Arkansas:		
Charleston	1 unit (type B)	71,000
Blytheville	1 unit (type C)	74,000
California: Newark	3-U-P	344,000
Connecticut: Norwalk	2 unit	240,000
Delaware: Dagsboro	Expansion	23,000
Florida: Starke	1-U-P (type D)	165,000
Idaho:		
Payette	1 unit (type C)	79,000
Pocatello	2-U-P	195,000
Indiana: Vincennes [1]	1 unit (type C)	188,000
Iowa: Sioux City	1-U-P (type D)	141,000
Louisiana: Vivian	do	168,000
Massachusetts: Danvers	2-U-P	270,000
Michigan: Midland [2]	1-U-P	249,000
Minnesota: Red Wing	1 unit (type D)	202,000
Mississippi:		
Wesson	1 unit (type B)	74,000
Magnolia	1 unit (type D)	94,000
Sardis	do	90,000
Missouri: Lebanon	1 unit (type C)	135,000
Nebraska: Alliance [3]	1 unit (type B)	105,000
Nevada: Reno	Expansion	13,000
New Jersey: Trenton (Mercer Field)	2-U-P	245,000
New York: Cohoes	2-U-P	318,000
North Carolina:		
Fremont	1 unit (type B)	104,000
Roseboro	1 unit	104,000
North Dakota: Valley City	2 units	210,000
Ohio: Cleveland	4 units	413,000
Pennsylvania: Washington	2-U-P	300,000
Puerto Rico: Juncos	1 unit (type D)	164,000
South Carolina: Darlington	Expansion	99,000
Tennessee: Murfreesboro	1-U-P (type C)	207,000
Texas:		
Galveston	1-U-P (type B)	108,000
Gatesville	1-U-P	105,000
Utah: Manti	1-unit (type C)	132,000
Vermont: Berlin-Barre-Montpelier	2-U-P	243,000
Virginia: Leesburg	1-unit (type A)	142,000
Wisconsin: Appleton-Neenah	3-U-P	286,000
Total, 38 armory projects		6,242,000
Total, roundout		6,250,000

[1] Connersville, Ind., project moved forward to fiscal year 1964 to use fiscal year 1964 savings.
[2] Greenville, Mich., project moved forward to fiscal year 1964 to use fiscal year 1964 savings.
[3] Corrected to indicate type B armory rather than type A.

Fiscal year 1965 authorization: Military construction—Army National Guard— Continued

NONARMORY PROJECTS

Location	Type	Estimated Federal cost
Alaska:		
Anchorage	OMS No. 2	$74,000
Fairbanks	OMS	61,000
Arizona: Phoenix	CFMS	200,000
Arkansas: Camp Joseph T. Robinson	USPFO-OFF	65,000
Connecticut: Norwalk [4]	OMS	50,000
Delaware: New Castle	USPFO-OFF-WH	202,000
Georgia:		
Monroe	OMS No. 18	67,000
Fort Stewart	Training facilities	400,000
Idaho: Boise (Gowen Field)	USPFO-OFF-WH	196,000
Indiana: Greenfield	OMS-add	32,000
Iowa: Sioux City	OMS	59,000
Maine: Waterville	OMS	41,000
Maryland:		
Dundalk-Essex	OMS	35,000
Towson	OMS	35,000
Michigan: Camp Grayling	Training facilities	110,000
Minnesota: Camp Ripley	do	200,000
Mississippi: Camp Shelby	do	400,000
New Hampshire: Concord	AAMS-add	16,000
New Jersey: Plainfield	OMS	52,000
North Carolina: Concord [5]	OMS	24,500
Ohio: Newark	USPFO-WH	408,000
Puerto Rico: Ponce	OMS	43,000
South Dakota: Chamberlain	OMS No. 6	43,000
Tennessee: Johnson City	OMS	51,000
Wisconsin: Stevens Point	OMS	42,000
Total, 25 nonarmory projects		2,996,500
Total, roundout		3,000,000

[4] Project at Albuquerque, N. Mex., OMS ($45,000) was moved forward to fiscal year 1964 (urgent minor construction) and Norwalk, Conn., substituted.
[5] Item of retaining wall ($24,500) deleted from original estimated cost of $49,000. New estimated Federal cost, $24,500.

Senator STENNIS. Now on Air National Guard, of course, the Air Force supplies you with the planes and everything, but you have to build your own buildings if you are located at a place where they are not otherwise available.

General WILSON. That is correct, Mr. Chairman. We are asking this year in our approved program in the Department of Defense $12.8 million for major construction, sir. If you would like I will file my statement for the record and at this time just give you a brief résumé as relates to our military construction for fiscal year 1965.

Senator STENNIS. You may proceed.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. WINSTON P. WILSON, CHIEF FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU ON AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, once again it is my privilege to appear before this committee for the purpose of presenting the Air National Guard military construction program for fiscal year 1965.

I am happy to report that we continue to enjoy a pleasant and close relationship with the Office of the Secretary of Defense in the review and development of our annual military construction programs. The objective of our Bureau is the same as that of OSD: Within overall budgetary limitations we develop a program after careful review and scrutiny which represents the most urgent requirements of the Air National Guard for facility support. Of course, this is

not easy. Our increasing operational responsibilities—air defense, tactical, airlift, etc.—are demanding in facility support requirements commensurate with their importance to the national defense posture. We are satisfied that our own screening processes and those of OSD are highlighting to us the most essential requirements as well as those of lower priority which, while still essential, must be programed in an orderly manner over a long-range time period. Our fiscal year 1965 program represents the most vital requirements as we evaluated them during our most recent review.

Before explaining the details of our fiscal year 1965 program, I would like to digress with a few words on our current program. This program, as you know, was somewhat later than usual in its final clearance through the legislative cycle. In anticipation of this delay we endeavored to make up the lost time by expediting design actions and by close cooperative effort with our construction agencies. I am happy to say that both the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Yards and Docks have cooperated with us to the fullest extent. We anticipate that, as a result, we will have virtually all of our fiscal year 1964 construction under contract by the end of the fiscal year. This, we think, will be a remarkable record considering the late start. Of more importance to us, of course, is that through this effort we will obtain beneficial occupancy of these critically required facilities at an earlier date.

Another, and possibly the most important, factor in our fiscal year 1964 program management has been the successful utilization of the lump sum authorization. This authorization we find most essential. It permits us to make responsive changes in facilities programing and construction in keeping with directed mission changes. We have described our annual screening and review process which permits us to make a good "fix" on our current requirements when our annual programs are submitted. We have found, however, that unforeseen adjustments in other programs and plans require us to make adjustments subsequent to this time if our construction efforts are to be truly concentrated on the most urgent requirements. To be responsive and ready in the realm of facilities is an essential part of our ready-now force philosophy which I covered in some detail in my statement to you last year. An example of how we were able to meet changing conditions through facility program adjustments permissive under the lump sum authorization is as follows:

Our fiscal year 1964 program included weapon storage facilities for the missiles to be carried by F–102 aircraft at several operating locations. We received word that the modifications to the aircraft would be delayed. As a result, the priority for this storage facility construction was lessened and we were able to substitute other essential projects. These included aircraft weapons calibration shelters, electrical distribution system modifications, pavement projects and an armament/electronics maintenance facility. I would like to close my remarks on this subject by reemphasizing the importance of this program flexibility to our Air National Guard operation.

Our fiscal year 1965 program represents our current assessment of the most essential construction requirements to support the active missions of our units. We continue to emphasize operational facility requirements. Close scrutiny of the condition and adequacy of airfield pavements leads us to conclude that we must continue our program of rehabilitation on a high priority basis.

We have included in this program several additional operations and training facilities. The essential need for these multipurpose facilities to meet the requirements for training and operation of our expanded group structures has been proven. We are thoroughly convinced, as are our adjutants general and our unit commanders, that such facilities are necessary if we are to obtain full benefit of our training programs. These facilities, like the Army National Guard armories, are the center of activity where they have been provided. Where they have not been provided, our unit commanders are severely handicapped in maintaining control over their operating and training programs.

We have programed several communications buildings which are necessary to obtain and maintain the high state of proficiency that our new communications and electronics missions demand. We cannot accomplish these missions satisfactorily in the dilapidated World War II mobilization structures in which some of the organizations are now housed.

Several of our units have entirely inadequate space for the essential supply function. High value equipment, flyaway kits, 780 equipment and other materiel, a part of our new operational readiness concept, must be properly warehoused, controlled and issued if logistical support is to meet the demands of these new missions. It is essential that these new warehouse facilities be provided.

In some locations we find that, due to low population density and keen interest in our program, many of our guardsmen must travel excessive distances to attend drills, to meet alert commitments, to stand operational exercises, and to support the year-round field training concept. For these, and other reasons I'll mention later, there were 24 dormitories originally programed for fiscal year 1965. But, on some of these bases, we were able to locate dormitory spaces which could be made available to fulfill our requirements. Also, our rigid application of the only OSD criteria now utilized in programing Reserve Forces dormitories further reduced the original 24 to the 11 that remain.

These criteria specify that in order to qualify for one dormitory, a base must have 50 or more guardsmen who travel 50 miles or 2 hours to participate in unit training assemblies. However, I believe that the Berlin and Cuban crises in 1961 and 1962 more than amply demonstrated that at least one dormitory is required at each Air National Guard flying base having a tactical unit assigned to enable accomplishment of the mobilization mission. The tactical situation under these conditions requires that ANG personnel live in a readily accessible location on base—especially security guards, firefighters, alert crewmen and maintenance men. Further, it can be shown that the cost of constructing a dormitory will be amortized during the period of only one such crises in the saving of rentals for outside accommodations.

My staff has initiated a request for change in dormitory requirements criteria which would insure a minimum of one dormitory per tactical flying base. Under this change, additional dormitory spaces would be authorized on the basis of tactical need associated with current ANG missions, taking into consideration the alert posture of the unit, gaining command assignment, special exercises, alert tests, transition and weapons familiarization training necessitated by the high degree of operational readiness now attained by all ANG units.

Other projects in our fiscal year 1965 program consist mostly of operational type facilities: alert shelters for aircraft, shops and storage shelters for essential aerospace ground equipment that must be kept out of the weather, additional avgas storage facilities, engine buildup shop space, ammo storage facilities, and fire equipment shelters. These are mostly of a nonrepetitive nature. Their appearance in our program represents an effort to correct more or less isolated deficiencies which were apparent to us as a result of our program review process.

The Army National Guard military construction authorization requested for fiscal year 1965 stands at $12,800,000 as outlined above. This level will support the most essential requirements dictated by Headquarters, U.S. Air Force, and the Office of the Secretary of Defense programs. Let me emphasize again, as I have done on previous occasions, that any construction undertaken by the Army National Guard is done only after I have been personally satisfied and remain satisfied that it represents a sound, urgent, and long-term requirement.

This concludes my presentation to the committee in support of the Army National Guard fiscal year 1965 military construction authorization program. My staff and I are ready to entertain any questions you may have regarding our construction program.

General WILSON. This $12.8 million falls into four major categories. Pavements which are needed for flying safety, about 31 percent, operation and training which is about 40 percent, maintenance facilities about 9 percent, supply facilities about 15 percent. And then we are asking for the $500,000 minor construction. These will be done in some 70 line items that we have proposed at 49 locations in 31 States, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How does this $12.8 million compare with last year and will it give you the facilities you need to support currently assigned missions?

General WILSON. Mr. Chairman, the amount requested for this year is $3.1 million less than last year. While this reduction has forced us to defer some projects we nevertheless realize that no one can have all requirements fulfilled and have therefore requested only those critical items most essential to successfully accomplish our assigned missions.

Senator STENNIS. In your opening remarks you stated that 40 per-

cent of your program is associated with operational facilities. Give us a few types included in this category.

General WILSON. Yes, sir. The line items included in this category fall into two general types. First, operation facilities such as alert shelters, communications buildings, briefing rooms, classrooms, and administrative space, and second, minimum essential billeting facilities. Let me explain each of these categories briefly. As you know Mr. Chairman, Air National Guard units who have a mobilization assignment to Air Defense Command have been standing runway alert for several years. The type aircraft and weapon systems permitted us to accomplish this mission largely using existing facilities or operating from ramps with limited or in some cases no alert facilities. We are now being assigned weapons which make the provisioning of alert shelters mandatory. The complexity of the weapon system and its associated fire control system has generated this requirement to insure a reliable and safe operational capability. The requirement for minimum billeting type facilities has become extremely critical in the past 2 years. This has been the result of changes in concept of training which has been adopted within the Air National Guard. We have been realining our program in such a manner so that we can become more responsive to the needs of the Active Establishment in the execution of selected peacetime missions. In so doing we have implemented field training to be conducted on a year-round basis in our ADC and MATS type units. Additionally, support personnel are required to be immediately available during periods of ORI's, TAC evaluations, special missions and things of that type. After a detailed study it has been concluded that the provisioning of minimum billeting facilities will serve the best interests of the Air Force from an investment as well as operational point of view.

Senator STENNIS. General, does this also include the O. & T. facilities which you discussed in considerable detail last year?

General WILSON. Yes, sir; this program includes nine such facilities. As I testified last year these represent an urgent and critical requirement in order to satisfy the administrative and training curriculum which has been established for our units. Additionally, our TAC and MATS units have been realined to a group structure in order to conform to the organizational posture of like Air Force units. I believe that the interest, the vitality, and the degree of operational readiness capability from an individual as well as a unit point of view clearly justifies the need and importance of these O. & T. type facilities.

Senator STENNIS. You mentioned that 31 percent of your program was associated with pavements. Just what does this represent?

General WILSON. Sir, this is primarily for the repair for runways, taxiways, and parking aprons which have deteriorated from use over prolonged periods or which need strengthening in order to accommodate heavier aircraft which have recently entered the Air National Guard inventory. This strengthening is particularly critical at our C/KC–97 locations. In addition to the repair we have several apron expansion projects which have been dictated by aircraft assignments such as C–97 to our Air National Guard unit at Sky Harbor, Ariz. Also Des Moines, Iowa, we are expanding the apron to accommodate F–89J's which have been assigned to that location.

Senator STENNIS. You are pretty generous with your list, but you turn those in and leave them with us. Say, you have got to go to the Appropriations Committee.

General WILSON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. After all that is more important I expect than this one is because we don't handle any money around here. Maybe you had better get on around there. We will have some more questions for you perhaps later maybe by writing.

General WILSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate your kindness.

Senator STENNIS. That is all right. Thank you. Let's get back to the housing program, gentlemen, if you will, please.

This is the Air Force presentation. Do you want to follow the same general pattern as the other services?

STATEMENT OF LT. COL. S. W. MANNING; ACCOMPANIED BY COL. BEN. A. SCARBROUGH AND LYNN KINTER, U.S. AIR FORCE

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You may proceed.

Colonel MANNING. I am Lieutenant Colonel Manning from the Directorate of Civil Engineering. Our requirements, sir, for additional housing is much the same as with the other services. I would like to emphasize that we do have a requirement to adequately house 420,000 Air Force eligible families. Those are the families who are determined to be eligible to occupy Government owned or controlled family housing units, sir.

In addition to the 420,000 we have 100,000 lower grade airmen families who are not eligible for military quarters.

However, against the requirement of 420,000 we find 130,000 communtiy support units and 150,000 Government owned or controlled units. This could create a deficit, sir, of 140,000 family housing units.

In our program last year, sir, we received funding for 2,092 units. This program is well underway, sir. We have awarded construction contracts on 1,230 units, are ready to award momentarily 812; will award the first part of June an additional 300 units, and the first part of July will finish our program with the award of 650 units.

Senator STENNIS. That will finish them up?

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir. This will finish up our 1964 program.

With regard to the 1965 program, sir, the House did not hear the full Air Force portion of the 12,500 DOD family housing program. The Air Force portion of this reduced program of 10,000 units was only 3,808 units. The 3,808 units were further reduced by 113 units by the House at Offutt Air Force Base in Omaha, Nebr.

This reduction, sir, was made because of the intervention or the protest of the local Congressman, Congressman Cunningham, who had been led to believe that the FHA Commissioner held a sizable portion of houses that he had had to foreclose the mortgage on, and that there were a number of adequate rental units within the community.

Therefore he suggested that we not construct any of the 400-unit program at that time. The House did reduce our program 113 units for Offutt Air Force Base, and immediately the Air Force and the Department of Defense resurveyed the entire Omaha area, with the

assistance of the FHA Commissioner. Of the FHA Commissioner units, there were only seven available for rental to our military families.

We had already included 75 units as being available, sir. We had overestimated the number that were available, and had counted those as possible assets. Therefore our deficit had been reduced by those 75.

Again, we found that the Omaha area cannot meet our demands, sir. We have a valid requirement for many more than the 400 units, and only felt it advisable to program 400 this year, sir. We would like to see the full 400 reinstated in the 12,500 DOD program.

Senator STENNIS. That is at Offutt?

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir. At Eglin Air Force Base, sir, the 10,000-unit program required reduction of the 200 units for Eglin down to 90 units. Again, sir, becasue of the shortage of family housing at the Eglin area, we would again request that the full 200 units be reinstated.

At our installations in Hawaii, Hickam, Wheeler Air Force Base, because of the 10,000-unit program, we were not permitted to present this line item for 100 units. Again we request that this item be reinstated.

Senator STENNIS. Where is that, Colonel?

Colonel MANNING. In Hawaii, sir, at Hickam Air Force Base. It is a combination of Hickam and Wheeler Air Force Bases.

For the same reason Lowry Air Force Base was reduced from the 12,500-unit program, and we would again request, because of the shortage of available units, that the 100 units for Lowry Air Force Base in Colorado be reinstated in the program.

Likewise Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif., had to be reduced in order to stay within the 10,000-unit program. We would again request, because of such a tremendous shortage, that the 150 units for Vandenberg Air Force Base be reinstated.

At Langley, Va., sir, again only because we had a requirement to stay within a 10,000-unit program, we had to reduce this project from 300 to 200 units. Again we would request the reinstatement of the additional 100 and make this line item a total of 300 units.

Likewise, because of the 10,000-unit program, we were not permitted to present Stewart Air Force Base, N.Y., a depressed area not providing adequate housing. We had asked for 100 units, and are again requesting reinstatement of the 100 units.

Senator STENNIS. All right, gentlemen.

Colonel MANNING. Mr. Chairman, we have one other line item that, because of reduction to 10,000 units, could not be presented in the family housing program for the Air Force. That was at Misawa Air Force Base, Japan, one of our major functional areas is in Japan. This was for 300 units, sir.

Again we would request that 300 units be included in the 12,500 Department of Defense family housing program. Sir, these are the questionable areas. I will be happy to answer any questions regarding any line items, if you have a question, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You have made a good showing with reference to what you are doing with those that are already authorized by getting the contracts let and construction underway. In the matter of the in-

dividual locations, such as Offutt, you have a sharp difference of opinion about the need for these units. Is the Congressman after looking into it further, still of the same opinion?

Colonel MANNING. Sir, we haven't had an opportunity to talk to Congressman Cunningham. We have talked to the chamber of commerce and some officials at the FHA, the local citizens, and the military advisory group, from Omaha are all in favor of this project. We would certainly hope that Congressman Cunnigham could be provided much better information.

Seantor STENNIS. The difference of opinion is that some think there are available and suitable houses there from the local economy to supply the need.

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And in this case they were actually stricken from the bill. They didn't go out on a percentage reduction but they were stricken out.

Colonel MANNING. That is correct, sir, 113 units of the 400.

Senator STENNIS. Is there any other one you want to emphasize in addition to what you have?

Colonel MANNING. No, sir. I would like to emphasize the fact that as with the other services, sir, the requirement for these houses is not tomorrow or 3 years hence.

We have lived with this shortage to the detriment of our operational capability, and again are requesting the full DOD program of 12,500 units, sir, which would provide the Air Force 4,768 units, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Mr. Reed, do you have anything else to say about these?

Mr. REED. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Any new points that have been raised by these gentlemen?

Mr. REED. Just one, sir, on the Omaha-Offutt Air Force Base matter. We did send one of our top people out with the Air Force representative. We are absolutely convinced that Mr. Cunningham was misled in the statistics. We are convinced that 400 units are needed, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right. I thought he said 113.

Mr. REED. The House struck 113 and left 287, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Thank you very much, gentlemen. We come back now to the Reserve Forces. Have a seat, Mr. Deininger. Do you have a prepared statement?

STATEMENT OF W. R. DEININGER, CHIEF, RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS)

Mr. DEININGER. We have a statement, sir, which will take about 3 minutes, which I could put in the record or read.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Will you proceed?

Mr. DEININGER. Thank you, sir.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, Secretary Morris, in his opening statement before the committee on S. 2467 has indicated in general terms the scope and nature of anticipated construction requirements for the Reserve Forces during fiscal year 1965.

The new project authorization totaling $34,450,000 in title VII of the bill is a minimum requirement to meet the most essential facilities needs of the respective Reserve components during fiscal year 1965, and is in accord with the total program of the President.

The authorization is expressed in the bill in terms of a lump-sum amount for each of the Reserve components or forces, following the procedure reinstituted by the Congress with the fiscal year 1963 programs. Under this procedure, the Congress is notified at any time subsequent to enactment of the annual lump-sum authorizations as to location, nature, and estimated cost of the specific projects desired to be undertaken and, unless there are unresolved questions at the end of a 30-day period following each such notification, the Secretary of Defense or his designee may then issue firm approval to the military departments to initiate construction. As of the present, projects aggregating 98 percent of the authorization provided by the Congress in the Reserve Forces Facilities Act of 1964 have been cleared to the military departments for initiation of construction. During the past year we have had to process to the Congress very few substitutes for any of the projects initially put through the notification procedure, but we appreciate the flexibility provided by the lump-sum method of authorization when an unforeseen delay or change in requirements or costs does occur. The procedures established, we believe, afford a close surveillance of the programs, both by the Congress and within the Defense Department. Procedures have also been established during the past year with respect to minor construction—that is, projects not exceeding $50,000 in cost—which will afford adequate surveillance of this segment of the program which the law exempts from the 30-day notification provision.

In this connection, it is made a matter of record with respect to each annual lump-sum authorization that the amounts stipulated in the bill are exclusive of the cost of design and engineering and of the unforeseen minor construction projects referred to above, which is consistent with current practice in all of the military construction programs.

Title VII contains only one section of so-called general provisions, section 702, which is identical to the corresponding section included in each of the past Reserve Forces Facilities Acts. No repeal provision is necessary for line item projects which have not been started within 3 years subsequent to their authorization, since last year's law, Public Law 88–174, repeals the unconstructed items from the last of the line item authorization acts, title VII of Public Law 87–57.

In support of the lump-sum authorizations contained in section 701 of S. 2467, we have furnished for members of the committee tentative lists of projects, which, barring unforeseen changes in requirements, we expect will be the items in the official project notifications to the Congress, after enactment of the lump-sum authorizations and appropriations, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2233a. Until that statutory requirement is satisfied, however, it is urged that the project listings for fiscal year 1965 be treated as tentative. Accompanying these project lists for the respective programs, are data as to previously authorized projects not yet started—this of course includes most of the projects

authorized under the Reserve Forces Facilities Act of 1964—as well as those few line item projects authorized in Public Law 87–57 which will be left to expire June 30 of this year.

This concludes our prepared statement relative to title VII of the bill. Should the committee have questions concerning any aspects of the Reserve Forces facilities area, with our associates from the military departments we shall endeavor to respond fully.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you very much. That brings us to General Shuler. Do you have a statement, General Shuler?

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. W. R. SHULER, DIRECTOR OF INSTALLATIONS, DCSLOG, ACCOMPANIED BY COL. V. L. BOYLAN, DEPUTY CHIEF, ARMY RESERVE

General SHULER. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I would like to file my statement for the record, if I may.

Senator STENNIS. Put that in the record.

(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT BY MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM R. SHULER, DIRECTOR OF INSTALLATIONS, OFFICE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I have previously presented to the committee the Army's fiscal year 1965 military construction program except for title VII which pertains to the Reserve components. With me now are representatives of the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve to present requirements for National Guard armory and nonarmory facilities and Reserve centers.

Beginning with fiscal year 1963 program the authorziation for Reserve components reverted to the consultation type of authorizations utilized prior to fiscal year 1959. Accordingly, there are no specific geographical line items included in the authorization request before you. The amounts shown in section 701 for the Army National Guard and Army Reserve, $5.45 million and $5.1 million, respectively, represent the amounts of new authorization required for fiscal year 1965 which together with existing authority to be brought forward will enable us to accomplish the obligations shown in the President's budget.

The annual authorization for appropriations since fiscal year 1959 have averaged approximately $15 million for the National Guard and approximately $11 million for the Army Reserve. There are still many guardsmen and reservists using inadequate facilities which is one of the factors which prevent the attainment of a high degree of trained readiness.

The Army estimates that the future construction requirements for the National Guard will cost approximately $150 million and those for the Army Reserve about $122 million.

This concludes my statement, Mr. Chairman. Maj. Gen. Winston P. Wilson, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, and Maj. Gen. William J. Sutton, Chief of Army Reserve, are present to discuss their respective programs.

General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to state I believe General Wilson has made his case for the National Guard, and I have with me here Colonel Boylan, representing Maj. Gen. William J. Sutton, to defend our request for the authorization for the Army Reserve program for fiscal 1965.

Senator STENNIS. All right, Colonel, we are glad to have you here.

Colonel BOYLAN. Thank you, sir. I am prepared to submit the statement of General Sutton for the record if you wish.

Senator STENNIS. Put the statement in the record, but you summarize it and give us the high points of it, too.

(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT BY MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM J. SUTTON, CHIEF, ARMY RESERVE

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY RESERVE

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is a pleasure to again appear before you to present the military construction Army Reserve program for fiscal year 1965. During many years of association with the Army Reserve components I have been observing with keen interest the degree of importance you have placed on our construction requirements and the concern shown to provide sufficient authorization each year to assure meaningful progress. Past success in providing adequate home station facilities for the Army Reserve can to a great measure be attributed to your efforts.

I have with me today from my office:

Colonel Boylan, Deputy Chief, Army Reserve.

Colonel Detlie.

Lieutenant Colonel O'Brien.

As the committee is aware, we have undergone extensive changes in the organization of the Army Reserve in the past year. This was in consonance with our established mission to furnish in the event of war or national emergency units effectively organized, trained and equipped in time of peace for rapid mobilization, expansion and deployment; such units to be of the types and numbers to meet the requirements of the Army. The changes in organization were accomplished without a single constructed Army Reserve center being made excess.

On completion of the changes, the construction requirements were thoroughly reviewed. The chart at enclosure No. 1 shows that the total requirement is for 1,206 facilities. This includes 336 leased and donated facilities we plan to retain as such. The remaining 870 centers constitute our requirement for construction. This total program is unchanged from last year.

Our present position on authorization toward achieving the goal of 870 constructed centers is depicted on the chart at enclosure No. 2. A total of 564 centers has been authorized by Congress through fiscal year 1964. This leaves a requirement of 306 centers to be authorized in fiscal year 1965 and future years. Our program for fiscal year 1965 provides for nine centers, one special project involving replacement of temporary construction and increase of capacity and one addition to an existing center.

Of the 564 centers authorized through fiscal year 1964, 100 have been for joint construction or joint use.

The chart at enclosure No. 3 shows the status of requirements for expansions to existing centers. The estimated overall requirements are for 91 expansions and 19 have been authorized through fiscal year 1964. This leaves a balance of 72 for fiscal year 1965 and future years. The fiscal year 1965 program provides for one expansion (600- to 1,000-man capacity). Those that remain are less urgent than our need for new centers and must be deferred until later years.

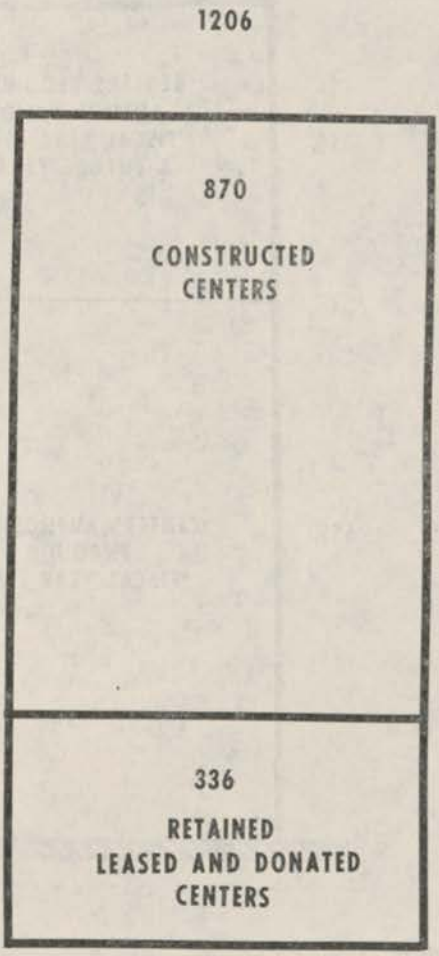
We are working hard to obtain land for construction of centers without major cost to military construction Army Reserve funds. For example, in fiscal year 1963 the programed obligations for land acquisition were $764,000, and the actual obligations were $312,800. In fiscal year 1964 our program was $501,000 and a current refined and realistic estimate of obligations is $216,000. We have enough reserves, both in authorization and funds to carry us through fiscal year 1965 without programing additional funds for land. The entire authorization in fiscal year 1965 has been directed toward obtaining the maximum amount of construction.

The new authorization that we are requesting for fiscal year 1965 is $5.1 million.

To fund this new authorization and provide money for minor construction and advance planning ($600,000), our fiscal year 1965 budget is for $5 million of new obligation authority and authority to reprogram $700,000 of uncommitted prior years' funds.

Mr. Chairman, this completes my statement on the Army Reserve construction program.

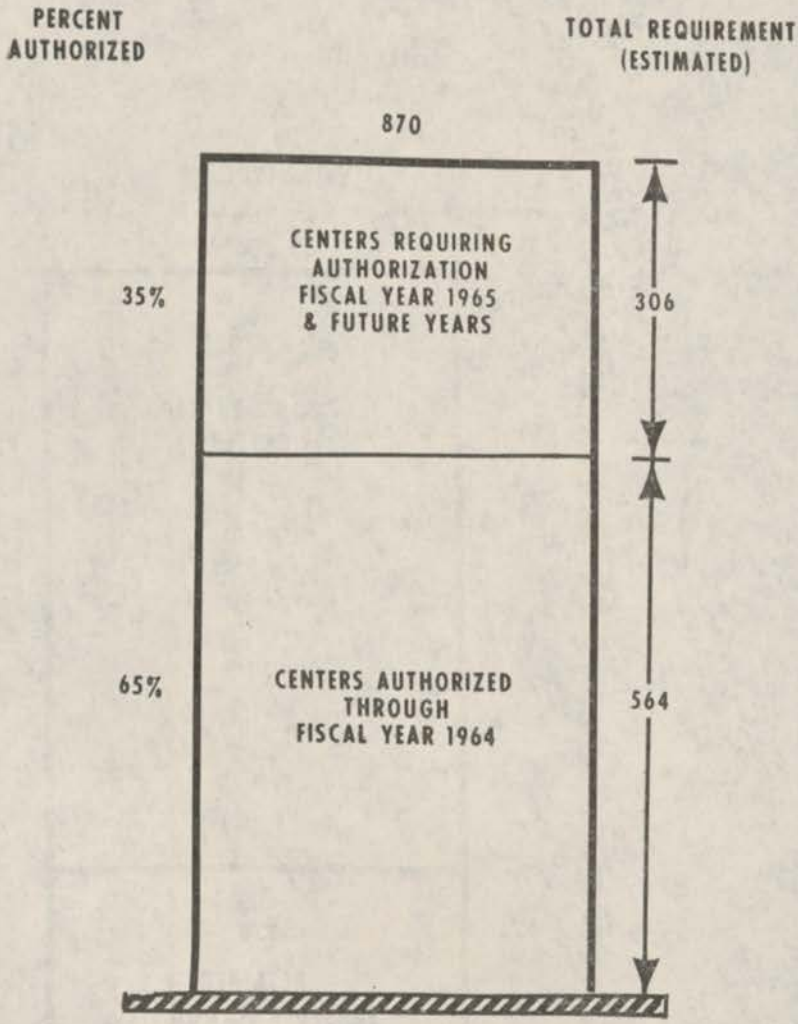
U S ARMY RESERVE CENTER REQUIREMENTS



INCL. NO. 1.

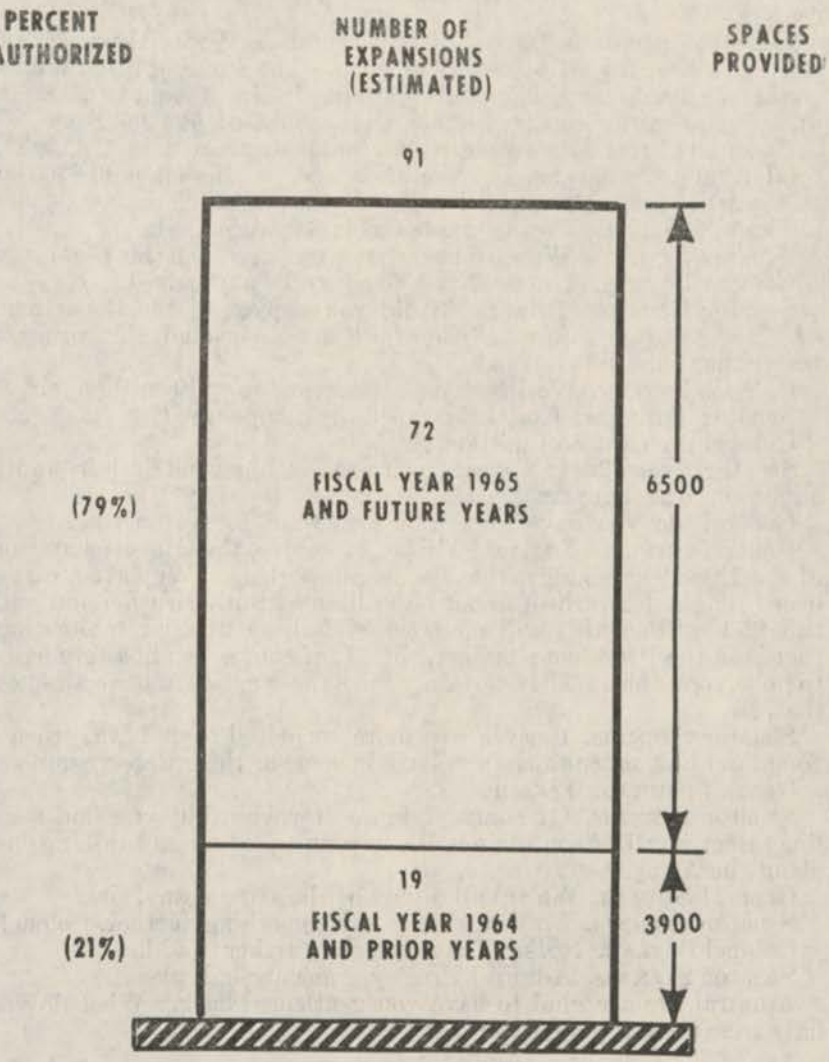
U S ARMY RESERVE CENTER CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMMING STATUS

AS OF 1 JANUARY 1964



INCL. NO. 2.

U S ARMY RESERVE CONSTRUCTION EXPANSIONS



INCL. NO. 3

Colonel BOYLAN. We have a total requirement for 870 Reserve centers.

Senator STENNIS. How many?

Colonel BOYLAN. 870, sir, construction requirement. To date 564 have been authorized, which leaves a remaining requirement of 306 to be authorized.

There is also a remaining requirement for 72 expansions to existing centers.

Our 1965 program consists of nine centers, one special project and one expansion for a cost of $5.1 million. The funding program also contains a line item for advance planning in the amount of $500,000, another for minor construction in the amount of $100,000.

No funds are being requested for land acquisition in 1965. The total funding program is $5.7 million and of this amount $700,000 is available from the unused prior years' appropriations.

The appropriation being requested is $5 million, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What did you say your need was for that?

Colonel BOYLAN. The need is 306, sir, to be authorized.

Senator STENNIS. How much did you request of the Department of Defense to get approved here? I imagine you had a program larger than this, did you not?

Colonel BOYLAN. We did have a program for $10 million, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And how much was approved?

Colonel BOYLAN. $5.1 million, sir.

Senator STENNIS. It appears you are getting what is left, and it ought not to be that way.

General, do you have something you want to say on this?

General SHULER. No, sir. This is, of course, the approved amount of the President's budget that we are supporting. We have a carry-over brought forward of about $5 million of authorization and with this $5.1 million, this will meet the $7 million of direct obligations that is in the President's budget, sir. I, of course, am not authorized to go beyond that. They certainly have these needs, and we all know that, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I never was more surprised than I was when I found out how much talent you have in some of these Reserve units.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Of course I know it varies, but you find some fine talent in all of the various Reserve units. I am not talking just about the Army.

General SHULER. We are all a part of the same Army, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Do you wish to say something further, Colonel?

Colonel BOYLAN. No, sir, I have nothing further to add.

Senator STENNIS. Admiral Pressey, come around, please.

Admiral, we are glad to have you gentlemen back. What do you have to say about your Reserves?

STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. GEORGE W. PRESSEY, DIRECTOR, SHORE ACTIVITIES DEVELOPMENT AND CONTROL DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

Admiral PRESSEY. I am glad to be with you again to speak for the Naval Reserve.

I have a prepared statement to submit for the record.

Senator STENNIS. Put it in the record, Mr. Reporter.

(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. GEORGE W. PRESSEY, U.S. NAVY, THE DIRECTOR, SHORE ACTIVITIES DEVELOPMENT AND CONTROL DIVISION IN THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, once again it is my privilege to appear before you for the purpose of presenting the military construction Naval Reserve authorization program for fiscal year 1965, a program vital to the capability and training effectiveness of our Reserve components.

The mission of the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve is to augment the active naval forces with trained personnel, manning the ASW ships, air squadrons, and combat units in the event of any declared national emergency. To perform this mission and at the same time be immediately responsive to the overall defense effort, the Reserve units are organized into a selective Reserve Force.

These units comprise some 126,000 Naval and 45,500 Marine Corps Reserve personnel who are instantly available for automatic integration into the Regular Active Forces. As you know, these Reserve units have frequently justified their reputation of being a truly ready force, and as such, are playing an essential part in our readiness to respond at once to defense emergencies of any magnitude.

This Ready Reserve cannot be maintained without the essential facilities required for the training and operations of a force that is subject to continuous modernization. This year's construction program will provide a portion of the updated facilities needed to administer, train, and to otherwise best support these units in the accomplishment of their assigned mission.

We are pleased to report this year that we have had the most significant growth in our onboard strength since 1956. On December 31, last, we had undergoing training in the program, approximately 99 percent of our authorized budget ceiling. This compares with 88 percent at the same time in the previous year. This is particularly significant since the increase has been for the most part, in experienced petty officers who have no obligation to affiliate, but are doing so on a completely voluntary basis.

During the past year, air Reserve and surface Reserve personnel have been actively participating in fleet exercises and have been integrated into fleet evolutions at every opportunity. As an example, each weekend the Reserve ASW squadrons, based on both east and west coasts, are flying ASW and shipping surveillance sorties in conjunction with, and in some instances, in place of, the Active Forces of the Anti-Submarine Forces of the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets. In addition, the ASW Reserve crews are continuously taking part in fleet exercises.

The Marine Corps Reserve this past year has placed increased emphasis on amphibious training, with units participating in two major air-ground maneuvers. During these evolutions the Reserve units were completely integrated with the Active Forces.

To support these forces, the Navy is requesting approval of lump-sum authorization in the amount of $6,500,000 for fiscal year 1965. This is in accord with the terms of Public Law 87–554, with which we thoroughly agree.

We have no plans to increase the number of air stations or surface training facilities this year. Through increased efficiency, previous consolidations, and general improvements, the Navy has been able to make its Reserve facilities accessible to approximately 75 percent of the male population throughout the country. Practiced frugality has enabled us to acquire and use the maximum

number of facilities at minimum cost. However, facilities that are of a temporary nature are deteriorating at a faster rate than they can be replaced, and a number of leases are being terminated with no opportunity of renewal. These facts, coupled with the assignment of more complex and sophisticated weapons systems have created an urgency in the requirement for modernizing our facilities, if we are to continue to meet our Reserve commitments in quantity and quality.

The facility requirements to be met by this year's tentative program are limited to replacements for the most critically needed training centers for the surface and ground forces. Again, as in the past year, personnel support facilities at the air stations are receiving a high priority in order to bring structures, such as barracks, messes, BOQ's, and medical facilities, up to an acceptable condition. We have found through experience that the young men that we want and need will not affiliate with an organization when the facilities in which they must live and train are badly deteriorated.

Being mindful of congressional desires and of prudent planning, we are continuing to pursue a policy of joint utilization. To exemplify this, all Air Reserve activities support both Naval and Marine Corps units and several provide support to Air Reserve units of other services. To further this end, a joint Army, Navy, Air Force Reserve Facilities Survey Board has been organized for the purpose of studying the feasibility of consolidating Air Reserve activities with a view toward effecting major economies. In addition, within the program planned this year, 10 of the 11 projects scheduled for the surface and ground forces are joint usage facilities, representing approximately 83 percent of the dollar volume required for these two categories alone.

It is our purpose to insure that only items of definite and continuing necessity are presented for your approval. To this end the program will be carefully screened to insure that only items of the greatest urgency are included.

This concludes my statement, Mr. Chairman. I am ready to provide any further information about the program which you may desire.

Admiral PRESSEY. The highlights are that we are supporting in this program 126,000 Naval Reserve and 35,500 Marine Corps Reserve personnel.

Both programs are supported here, sir.

I am pleased to report that we have had a significant growth in the personnel participating in the program recently. On December 31 last we had approximately 99 percent of our authorized budget ceiling. This compares with 88 percent of the previous year.

We are requesting this year in support of these forces, a lump sum authorization of $6,500,000. We have no plans to increase the number of our Naval Reserve or Marine Reserve training installations.

I would like, finally, to emphasize that bearing your guidance in mind, all Air Reserve facilities support both Naval and Marine Corps units and several provide support to Air Reserve units of the Army or the Air Force. To further this end, a joint Army, Navy, and Air Force Reserve Survey Board is now surveying all of the Reserve air facilities of the United States, under the direction of the Secretary of Defense, to determine where further consolidations can be effected.

In the program planned this year, 10 of the 11 projects scheduled for the Navy surface and Marine ground forces are for joint usage, representing approximately 83 percent of the dollar volume required.

That concludes my statement, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. I know in many of these units you have facilities from the Navy that these units use, but as I have said, I have been very much pleased and surprised, too, to find out how much talent you had in these Reserve units.

It seems to me we ought to give them more attention, with funds and the facilities that they really need, but it also seems that you always have what appears to be a mighty small program. What do you say to that?

Admiral PRESSEY. Mr. Chairman, I think we need, for healthy support of this program, about $10 million a year. The Navy has initially considered about $10 million or more, but within our own Department we reduced this amount to $9.7 million this year. That was further reduced upon review by higher authority to the present $6.5 million. Many of our existing training centers are badly deteriorated, and they reflect the austere budget conditions.

Senator STENNIS. I know you have to plan these things in advance. I would not know where to turn in connection with it, but I certainly support everything you have in this budget.

If I know of any others that are especially needed and I can defend them, I will be glad to try to do it. I believe in the encouragement that goes with it as well as the need for facilities.

Anything else?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, gentlemen. Thank you very much.

Colonel Barnett, I understand you are representing the Air Force. We are glad to have you here, sir.

STATEMENT OF COL. J. A. BARNETT, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERS FOR CONSTRUCTION, HEADQUARTERS, U.S. AIR FORCE; ACCOMPANIED BY COL. J. B. McDONALD, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR RESERVE FACILITIES

Colonel BARNETT. I have a short statement here in behalf of General Curtin which I will furnish for the record. I will highlight it briefly.

(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. ROBERT H. CURTIN, DIRECTOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

Our military construction authorization request for the Air Force Reserve this year totals $4.6 million and is a continuation of the program this committee authorized last year. We have started a phased aircraft replacement program for the Air Force Reserve troop carrier groups. The C–119 Flying Boxcar is being supplanted by the larger and faster C–124 Globemaster aircraft as they become available from the regular Air Force inventory.

The authorization of $4.6 million for the fiscal year 1964 Air Force Reserve construction covers eight major projects at five locations. Six of these projects will be under contract by June 30, 1964.

The development of our program under the lump sum authorization method reinstituted for fiscal year 1963 and continued for fiscal year 1964 to replace the line item procedure is enabling us to effectively manage the construction program in the face of the revised assignment of Globemasters to certain locations.

The major portion of the $4.6 million we are requesting for fiscal year 1965 is tentatively programed for priority facilities to support the continuing modernization of our flying units with Globemaster aircraft. Two of our troop carrier groups will be relocated in the near future to Air Force bases which can support the aircraft replacement with less facilities construction costs than at their current locations. Several of the projects in our proposed program are related

to these unit movements to provide essential back-of-the-line facilities at the new locations.

Two facets of the Air Force Reserve construction program deserve highlighting as indications of our continuing efforts to achieve economical solutions to facilities problems. First, to accommodate the C–124 Globemaster where modern hangars previously were constructed for the C–119, a modification has been designed whereby an addition to each end of the open hangar floor area converts that area to two maintenance docks.

The second facet is a new hangar design which has inherent flexibility for accommodating changes in mission aircraft. This type of hangar is to be used at locations without existing modern hangars to convert as previously outlined. It will be adaptable economically for any larger or smaller aircraft which later may be assigned.

As a result of difficulties arising during the Berlin and Cuba callups, we have reorganized the troop carrier unit into a group structure with the flexibility to provide base support functions if needed. We propose to build two operational mission training facilities during fiscal year 1965 to provide for operational training of these supporting elements.

This concludes my general statement in support of the Air Force Reserve military construction authorization program. We are prepared to answer any questions which you may have.

Colonel BARNETT. We have this year $4.6 million for construction, eight major projects at five different locations. Six of these projects will be under contract by June 30, 1964, and the 1965 program we have 11 projects at 8 different stations, $4.6 million. One of our big problems has been as a result of our difficulties arising during the Berlin and Cuban callups. We have reorganized our troop carrier units into a group structure with additional flexibility.

We propose to build two operational mission training facilities during this fiscal year 1965 to support these operational changes.

Mr. Chairman, that briefly summarizes my statement. Colonel McDonald is here to answer any specifics, in the event you have some questions on the program.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Colonel, do you have something further?

Colonel MCDONALD. Only one of our projects, replacing of a Reserve forces hangar, is for other than the C–124 Globemaster aircraft conversion program. The rest of our program, all of our other projects are pointed to an increase in the range and the speed and the payload of our troop carrier units.

Senator STENNIS. Range, speed, and payload have to do with what, exactly?

Colonel MCDONALD. Converting from the C–119 Flying Boxcar aircraft to the C–124 Globemaster aircraft to provide much greater augmentation for the Regular Air Force.

Senator STENNIS. What construction does this involve? I have not seen the list of the items. Will that increase runways?

Colonel MCDONALD. No, sir. About 20 percent of our projects are in the operation and training area and about 75 percent are in the maintenance and production projects, at the most economical rate.

As an example, at Barksdale Air Force Base, La., we are enlarging the one end of an existing Reserve hangar that was built for C–119 aircraft so that the doors will accommodate the wider wingspan of the C–124.

In this way we are getting maintenance facilities for the new aircraft that are falling out of the Regular Air Force inventory at a much

less expensive rate at about 60 percent of what a maintenance dock for the aircraft would cost.

Another area, at Davis Field, there we are putting in a large cantilever-type hangar that will be expandable for any type of aircraft that may become a part of the Reserve mission. This replaces a wooden truss hangar that was built in 1942.

Senator STENNIS. Of course you provide facilities for them whenever you can from any Air Force installation you have, I know.

Colonel MCDONALD. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. But these are just to take care of alterations.

Colonel MCDONALD. No, sir. These are projects mainly associated with mission changes.

Senator STENNIS. All right, gentlemen.

If there is nothing else, thank you very much.

I will certainly support what you have in the bill. It seems to me it is a very small program.

The next witness we have here is Mr. Sheridan, on the general provisions in title VI.

Come around, Mr. Sheridan.

You are very familiar with all these matters, Mr. Sheridan. You just proceed in your own way and point out here the changes, additions, or alterations in the general provisions of the bill.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD J. SHERIDAN, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (PROPERTIES AND INSTALLATIONS)

Mr. SHERIDAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The general provisions of the bill we are discussing this morning follow the same format as in previous years, with the exception of specific provisions to retain line item authorization for projects which would automatically expire. These savings clauses are for new items this year but they follow the same pattern as in previous years.

There is a substantive change relating to the Air Force Academy. We are proposing, under section 608 of the present bill, that authorization for construction be handled in the same manner as West Point and the Naval Academy, rather than as a revision to the original Air Force Academy Act.

There were certain changes in the general provisions made by the House on which we would like to comment. One of these changes is contained in section 602 with reference to emergency authorization. Mr. Gibbens of the Air Force spoke on that subject this morning. With the new provision as passed by the House, it would mean that when we use the emergency authorization, we have to give up specific project authorization that will have just been passed in this bill.

We feel that this reduces the flexibility to meet the emergency situations by requiring the forfeiture of other valid authorization provided by the bill.

It requires the unnecessary cancellation of new projects specifically authorized by Congress and for which a continuing need exists. It also results in lost design effort on such projects.

Senator STENNIS. Pardon me. It wouldn't cancel the authorization, would it?

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes, sir. If dollar authorization is transferred from a line item project to an emergency project, this provision cancels the original authorization and it imposes an additional administrative workload on the services by complicating legislative provisions.

As possible alternatives the House provision might be amended to allow for the use of surplus unfinanced authorization available from prior year authorization acts or by deleting the section 03 reference, in the appropriation language of section 602, still retaining the original Defense-proposed language in the individual titles of the bill. This latter alternative would have the effect of allowing authorization against emergency conditions but would deny authority to appropriate implementing funds. The relinquishing of the appropriating authority would make no change in present practices, since it has been customary for the military departments to finance emergency projects within the amounts of appropriations generally available for military construction through reprograming.

Now this morning I heard you ask a question, Mr. Chairman, as to what the rationale was behind the House action, and in my opinion—I was sitting there when it happened—the House Armed Services Committee inquired as to whether this authorization would be funded, and the witness answered it would not be funded, it would come out of savings.

So then it appeared to most of us that the House Armed Services took action on the basis that since you are not going to fund this, we are going to eliminate the funding authority from the bill.

This is not a new procedure we are following, and I think this is the first time it ever came up and was clearly stated that it was unfinanced. For that reason, the House eliminated the funding authority. But the House proposal does cause a definite hardship on the services.

Senator STENNIS. Assuming that rule is a good general rule to follow, that if you are not going to fund it, you will not authorize it——

Mr. SHERIDAN. In this particular instance it is different.

Senator STENNIS. It is a different situation altogether.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes, sir; that is correct. We have been in agreement, I think Defense, this committee, and the House Armed Services Committee, that if you wish to eliminate items that are not being funded, it makes sense.

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

Mr. SHERIDAN. But in this particular case it is a hardship.

Senator STENNIS. There is a difference because of the way it is handled. The effect would be to force you to go back and use an authorization to cancel out A in order to meet emergency B. That would be really defeating the legislative intent to a degree.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes, sir, it very definitely would.

Senator STENNIS. And No. 2, would be your bookkeeping, as you call it.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. It would greatly complicate your bookkeeping, is that right?

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes, sir; that is correct. And the projects that would drop out would have already been determined as valid by this committee, the House committee, and the Congress.

Senator STENNIS. Of course they are assuming that at some time, because of new developments or just a change of judgment, you will be forced to cancel one, possibly against your judgment.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes, sir. It would remove flexibility that we really need, that is very important to have.

Senator STENNIS. And that $17.5 million is the figure that you propose?

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes, sir; for each service.

Senator STENNIS. To put back in the bill.

Mr. SHERIDAN. That amount is already shown in the service titles of the bill, but the House section _03 language has to be changed, and we believe section 602 should be amended as well.

Senator STENNIS. Is there anything else you wish to add, Mr. Sheridan?

Mr. SHERIDAN. We prefer of course to retain the original DOD language.

Section 605, the House this year added a provision that the work to be done by the Air Force should be on an equal basis between the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Yards and Docks. The present percentage of work being done by the Engineers is about 70 percent of the overall program, and the Yards and Docks about 30 percent.

To arbitrarily take 20 percent of the program away from the Corps of Engineers and give it to the Bureau of Yards and Docks brings up a lot of problems. No. 1, the Yards and Docks officers would have to hire additional personnel because of the increased workload, and the Corps of Engineers theoretically should lay people off. But it doesn't always work that way, as a practical matter.

When your workload drops down, you don't auttomatically and instantaneously lay people off.

So we feel that there would be an increase in the number of people involved in the projects for the Air Force. But even more important is the fact that geographically the Navy offices are located along the shoreline of the Atlantic and the Pacific, and in Chicago and New Orleans, whereas the Army offices are located, because basically they have civil works responsibilities, all over the United States, and they are therefore more accessible to more Air Force installations. We feel that the provision that has appeared in previous laws should be followed in this particular law, and omit the words "on an equal basis" from section 605.

Senator STENNIS. Pardon me. In section 605, if such a change is made, it would have to be based upon considerable study and planning, wouldn't it beforehand.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes, sir. And right now we are way down the road on the design program for the fiscal year 1965 items that are in this bill, and that would mean a complete juggling of assignments of responsibility, setting up the offices, and so forth.

Senator STENNIS. If I were to ask you to make a recommendation along this general line of this amendment, as I understand you, you could hardly make one applicable before fiscal 1966 and beyond, is that right? You could hardly get it ready for 1965.

Mr. SHERIDAN. It would take until fiscal year 1966 to get it ready, and we don't feel in Defense that section 605 is a proper provision.

Senator STENNIS. But, if I were to ask you to make such a revision, nevertheless you couldn't make one that could be effective for fiscal 1965 now.

Mr. SHERIDAN. No, sir, not very well.

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, any statements that you have on other matters, let's have them put in the record and then we can discuss them after 12 o'clock.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Is that on the Defense agencies, Mr. Chairman?

Senator STENNIS. Yes. Do you have anything more?

Mr. SHERIDAN. I have about 2 more minutes, if I may.

Senator STENNIS. I am going to give you what time you need. Do you have a statement on the Defense agencies?

Mr. SHERIDAN. I have a short one here which I will put in the record with your permission.

(The statement referred to follows:)

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, title IV of S. 2467 would provide new authorization to the Secretary of Defense in the amount of $31 million for construction in fiscal year 1965 for the Defense agencies. However, as shown on page 1 of volume I of the project justification books before you, this request is reduced to $28.7 million, a reduction of $2.3 million which we recommended for deferral before the House and now to your committee. The witness for the National Security Agency will volunteer the withdrawal of a classified project in the amount of $300,000, which will further reduce our request for new authorization to $28.4 million.

Witnesses for the Defense agencies are prepared to give details in support of requirements for the items for which new authorization is being requested. The principal witness for the Defense Atomic Support Agency, which is first on the Defense agencies' agenda, is Col. Max C. Tyler, U.S. Army, Director of Logistics for DASA.

Senator STENNIS. If anyone else has statements, they will go into the record at this point.

(The statements referred to follow:)

STATEMENT OF COL. MAX C. TYLER, U.S. ARMY, DIRECTOR OF LOGISTICS, DEFENSE ATOMIC SUPPORT AGENCY

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, the Defense Atomic Support Agency program consists of only three projects totaling $6,736,000.

The first is for the construction of a nuclear weapons training building at Sandia Base, N. Mex., at an estimated cost of $2,590,000.

The second is for the installation of an evaporative cooling system in an administration building at Sandia Base, N. Mex., at an estimated cost of $46,000.

The third is for the support of safeguard No. 3, as enumerated by the Secretary of Defense to the House Armed Services Committee on January 27, 1964. This safeguard deals with the maintenance of facilities and resources necessary to institute promptly nuclear tests in the atmosphere. Our project is for the acquisition of necessary facilities at Johnston Island at an estimated cost of $4,100,000.

RECLAMA, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Installation: Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, Va.:

Item: Administration and academic building:	
Authorization requested	—$17,900,000
House Armed Services Committee action	—17,900,000
Approval requested	+17,900,000

BASIS OF REQUIREMENT

The basis for the requirement is stated in the letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense to the chairman, Committee on Armed Services, U.S. Senate, dated April 11, 1964, as follows:

"The gradual assumption of intelligence functions by the Defense Intelligence Agency has necessitated the conduct of sensitive operations in widely separated locations throughout the Washington area. The largest single consolidation of personnel and equipment at the present time is in two temporary buildings at Arlington Hall Station, which provide only minimum accommodations and are potential fire hazards. Security problems generated by these inadequate facilities and by the dispersal of DIA activities throughout the Washington area, can only be corrected by consolidation of DIA functions in one properly designed facility. The improvement to our intelligence capabilities, which can be achieved with this modern permanent structure, fully justifies this construction."

Classified details of the functions and specific utilization of the building will be supplied to the committee as required.

STATEMENT OF LT. GEN. ALVA R. FITCH, U.S. ARMY DEPUTY DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Lt. Gen. Alva R. Fitch, Deputy Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency. I have with me today Mr. Clyde W. Elliott, DIA Comptroller, and Mr. Richens E. Brigham, architect-engineer. We are addressing the requirement for a building for the Defense Intelligence Agency.

Last year the Defense Intelligence Agency requested authorization for a new building. However, the House Committee on Armed Services asked that we give further study to this requirement and present our conclusions this year. Accordingly, a comprehensive study has been made which confirms the requirement, and further strengthens the justification for a new building.

This year the House Committee on Armed Services deferred the matter until June 1 while a subcommittee looked into the matter and asked that we work with the Arlington County board and the National Capital Planning Commission to the end that any misunderstanding regarding our building plans at Arlington Hall Station be amicably resolved. Complete presentations of the master plan for Arlington Hall Station have been made to the National Capital Regional Planning Council, the National Capital Planning Commission, and the Arlington County board. The Arlington County board urged that the new building be located at South Post, Fort Myer, and that the Department of Defense confine the use of the Arlington Hall site to relatively low density purposes. If it is nevertheless determined to locate the facility at Arlington Hall, the Arlington County board urges that an overpass be constructed, service roads be installed, and other measures be considered to help relieve the traffic problem in the area. The National Capital Planning Commission approved motions of the Federal Planning and Projects Committee of NCPC to approve the master plan for Arlington Hall Station and recommended favorably the Arlington Hall Station capital improvement program consisting of the new DIA building—we hope that authorization of the building will be enacted this year.

DIA is an integration at the Washington level of many intelligence functions previously fragmented among the Army, Navy, Air Force, and the Joint Staff. As DIA assumed responsibility for the performance of each of these intelligence functions, it was necessary to assume control of various intelligence elements in place pending the availability of space to consolidate. Most of these intelligence activities which were housed in widely dispersed locations throughout the Washington area are being colocated in substandard temporary buildings at Arlington Hall Station (buildings T–401 and T–450) and at Anacostia Annex (buildings T–5 and T–6).

These buildings which were built in 1942 with an expected life of 5 years are constructed principally of wood and other highly flammable material. Many of the exits, both doors and windows, are restricted in various ways for security

purposes so that normal evacuation procedures are not possible. The safety of over 2,000 people is our continuing concern. We have frequent fire drills, fire marshals make regular inspections, and defective wiring is being replaced. In spite of this, these old temporary buildings require extraordinary care and attention to prevent them from becoming a dangerous fire hazard. To meet our immediate operational needs, the rehabilitation of these temporary buildings has been austere in accordance with the guidelines of the Secretary of Defense—limited only to those interim repairs which are absolutely necessary for safety and security.

Another major concern is the need to safeguard intelligence information. Adequate protection of classified materials is vital. These temporary buildings do not provide the degree of security protection we would like. The proposed permanent building would provide administrative and operational space with special security features for certain automation devices essential for the timely processing of intelligence.

Intelligence can be no better than the quality of the people who analyze and produce it. Decent working conditions are an important factor in maintaining a desirable level of competence, perhaps even more so than in other types of work. We are not able to offer our professional personnel some of the types of individual recognition given in private industry or in other less sensitive Government agencies. We believe that adequate and efficient working space which the proposed new building would provide will boost morale and will materially aid DIA's capability to recruit college graduates as well as other technical and high-level personnel. It is even more important that we retain the trained intelligence analysts and technical personnel that we have. A modern new building with special security features and a logical and functional relationship of offices and equipment will not only enhance DIA's capability to recruit and retain top-flight intelligence analysts and technical personnel, but it would also increase overall efficiency.

The importance of intelligence in Defense Department planning and operations and policy decisions at the highest levels cannot be overemphasized. Intelligence collection, processing, and dissemination activities must be in a position to provide information not only on a normal day-to-day basis, but more important they must be so postured as to possess a quick reaction capability to meet the ever-increasing time-urgent demands for intelligence support induced by current world conditions.

The management improvements which the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff had in mind in creating DIA cannot be fully realized until related activities can be physically collocated in a secure permanent building in a manner which will insure the optimum interchange of intelligence information between related functions. It is certainly not enough to collocate as an interim measure, these intelligence activities in substandard, ill-suited, temporary buildings. DIA should have a designed building which will provide for an orderly arrangement of functions with close support facilities in order to insure quick reaction to high-level requirements.

There is also the need to provide a permanent location for the Defense Intelligence School. The school was established January 1, 1963, by combining the Army Strategic Intelligence School and the Navy Postgraduate School and is temporarily housed in two temporary buildings at Anacostia. I am informed that present planning contemplates demolishing the two temporary buildings (T-5 and T-6) at the U.S. Naval Station, Anacostia annex. However, it is understood we will not be required to vacate these buildings, pending construction of a new DIA building within the next 2 or 3 years.

In conclusion, DIA requests $17.9 for a building which will provide permanent-type administrative and operations space with special security features for operational elements of DIA and classrooms and other facilities for the Defense Intelligence School.

The 660,000 square feet of gross floor area will permit the physical consolidation of related intelligence activities in a secure working environment, foster the application of management improvement techniques, and greatly enhance the prospects of "quick response" with fully coordinated intelligence information so essential to our national interests.

Gentlemen, I am convinced that the new DIA Operations and Academic Building will prove to be a prudent investment. This concludes my prepared statement. I will now answer any questions which the committee may have.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. DON C. CHRISTENSEN, SC, USN, CHIEF, FACILITIES MANAGEMENT DIVISION, DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Capt. Don C. Christensen, Chief, Facilities Management Division of the Defense Supply Agency. I am happy to have the privilege of appearing before this committee for the third successive year to present the Defense Supply Agency's military construction program.

The projects being requested are limited to our most pressing construction needs. In addition to providing essential operational facilities, the program includes construction which will provide the means to make very substantial reductions in annual operating costs by permitting certain activity consolidations. Next to assuring effective logistics support to the military departments our cost reduction efforts continue to receive maximum attention. These efforts have not been without a significant degree of measurable success and this success is reflected in reduced Department of Defense operation and maintenance appropriation requests presented to the Committee on Appropriations.

Our fiscal year 1965 construction program was submitted as a total estimated cost of $4.3 million. However, Mr. Chairman, we requested the House Armed Services and House Appropriations Committees to effect two changes to this program which reduced the estimated cost to $2.05 million. The reduction covered two projects. A project for the Defense Electronics Supply Center, which was a companion to other actions being taken in connection with streamlining the DSA supply and distribution system, has been eliminated from the fiscal year 1965 program. At this time, while the other actions are moving ahead, they have not reached that point in implementation which would necessitate approval of the original proposed project in fiscal year 1965. The second item covered the deletion of a proposed photographic storage facility at the Defense Depot, Mechanicsburg. I will make further reference to this cancellation and the request for substitution of the project at another location in a few minutes. Both the House Armed Services and House Appropriations Committees accepted the changes as requested.

With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I would now appreciate the opportunity to briefly elaborate on each of the five project items in order to cover some points which may not be fully described on the project justification sheets in volume I which are before you.

The first item is on page 11 and covers the conversion of warehouse 8 at Cameron Station to administrative space at an estimated cost of $1.4 million. You will recall Mr. Chairman that two similar conversions were undertaken in prior years to provide the headquarters facility for the Defense Supply Agency. Similar to those two previous conversions we propose to create by permanent-type construction administrative space at a cost of approximately $10 per square foot. This cost is about one-half the cost being experienced by GSA for new construction in the Washington area. The two buildings previously converted are now fully occupied and utilized. This occupancy is by those military and civilian employees who were transferred to DSA from the military departments when responsibility for the functions these employees had been performing were assumed by the Defense Supply Agency.

We are now requesting the conversion of this third warehouse to provide space for two DSA field activities which are already located in the Metropolitan Washington area. These two commands are the Defense Fuel Supply Center, now occupying commercial space leased by the General Services Administration at 801 19th Street in downtown Washington, and the Defense Traffic Management Service located in building T–7, Gravelly Point.

We propose to consolidate these two commands in the converted space to:

1. Reduce annual operating costs by approximately $400,000 as a result of vacating commercially leased space and consolidating administrative support functions;

2. Reduce by 27 the number of employees now engaged in performing administrative support functions for the presently dispersed organizations;

3. Release 51,000 square feet of administrative space in building T–7, Gravelly Point. This space will be used by the Department of Defense to relocate DOD elements who must vacate space presently occupied in order to meet General Services Administration schedudes for clearing the Mall of temporary buildings.

Mr. Chairman, the Cameron Station building proposed for conversion is presently occupied, except for a small area of about 5,000 square feet, by a tenant

activity, the General Accounting Office. They have arranged to relocate their warehoused materiel, consisting of historical records, to other Government-owned space outside of Cameron Stations.

The second project is on page 12 and covers a Cameron Station entrance road change at an estimated cost of $205,000. This proposed construction will connect with off-station construction being sponsored by the U.S. Army as an access road consideration. The project is required to eliminate severe traffic congestion which is occurring where existing station accesses converge on Duke Street in the city of Alexandria. Extensive studies undertaken by the Army, Bureau of Public Roads, State of Virginia, and various area planning groups has determined that the increase of through vehicular traffic on Duke Street, coupled with the increased traffic associated with the Cameron Station complex, requires the construction being proposed.

Mr. Chairman the two projects described and being requested have been closely coordinated with the Army and are in consonance with their planned utilization of the Cameron Station facilities.

The next project item which we are requesting to be approved in the fiscal year 1965 construction program appears on pages 17 and 18. This item covers improvements to the mechanical ventilation system in the pressing room of the Defense Clothing and Textile Supply Center, Philadelphia. The estimated cost of the project is $104,000.

The pressing room at the factory is an area of 10,000 square feet in which 116 steam garment presses are operated by 54 press operators. Piping to these presses is exposed and improperly shielded. As a result, heat being dissipated from the steam lines, as well as that steam which normally escapes during press operation, causes temperature and humidity conditions which are considerably above human comfort limits. As a result the 54 operators experience operating conditions where temperatures are as high as 115° F. In addition to the personnel factor the heat, coupled with the humidity, adversely affects the staying qualities of the press which has been applied to the 4,500 garments handled daily.

The project does not contemplate the installation of any mechanical cooling equipment but is limited to pipe shielding, mechanical ventilating units, and associated ducts.

Our next requirement is to provide suitable facilities for the storage of photographic supplies. The items comprising this commodity group include deteriorable chemicals, sensitized paper, and photographic film.

Mr. Chairman, the information which I will convey in the next few minutes in support of the projects being proposed will pertain to providing a suitable film storage facility at a DSA depot adjacent to each coastal area. I respectfully request therefore that you consider this information when the specific site location is being considered.

The Cuban crises focused our attention upon the importance of aerial reconnaissance. We all recall the pictures appearing in our newspapers which clearly showed the missile threat which faced us as a result of Russian missiles being installed a few miles to the south. These pictures were the result of new developments made by the film industry relatively to highly sensitive emulsions which could capture minute detail from aircraft flying at high altitude. Since that time additional new material developments have further increased photographic capabilities and the usage of photographic supplies.

With the development of these new film has arisen the requirement to provide for more specialized storage and handling procedures. Specifically, it is now necessary that the most generally used aerial photographic film be stored under rigidly controlled heat and humidity conditions in order to preclude fogging of the film. Thus it is necessary that we provide the facilities capable of maintaining a constant temperature of 50° and a constant humidity of 50 percent. Only under such conditions can we maintain those film stock levels required to meet our normal day-to-day training requirements and provide sufficient stocks to meet emergencies such as the Cuban crises.

At the time of the Cuban crises the Defense Supply Agency was called upon to supply a total of 1,516 miles of aerial film which was used to photograph the missile sites and Cuban landmarks. The volume of this requirement coupled with the development of new film requiring exacting environmental conditions for storage had not yet been converted into an inventory of suitable storage facilities. Consequently the comparatively small stocks which were on hand at the time were depleted almost overnight. In order to overcome this serious deficiency

DSA dispatched personnel to a film manufacturing plant and arranged for immediate production of the special film on a 24-hour basis. The total plant capacity was utilized and thus only through such an emergency measure were we able to keep up with the urgent demand.

The two projects being requested are to assure an adequate supply of aerial film to cover any future emergency requirement. Additionally, our best judgment dictates that this vital commodity should be stocked at two continental locations, one adjacent to each coast, and in the vicinity of the means to transport emergency requirements by air. Pages 18A and 18B cover the requirement for the proposed facility in the proximity of the eastern seaboard. Although our original plans requested the necessary construction be approved for our Mechanicsburg Depot, we are requesting that this project be changed to our Richmond, Va., Depot. This shift in location will permit us to reduce the scope and cost of the project from an original estimate of $322,000 to $141,000. This cost reduction is directly attributable to our request to change this proposed project from our Mechanicsburg Depot to our Richmond Depot. At Richmond the revised project will provide a facility to take care of our minimum requirement. However, any additional space that might be required in the event of an emergency can be provided on an emergency basis in a Government-owned perishable subsistence facility located in the Richmond area.

On pages 19 and 20 of the project justifications we have submitted the requirement for the film storage facility on the west coast. We are requesting that this facility be approved at our Tracy, Calif., Depot.

Both projects, the one being requested for Richmond and that being requested for Tracy, will be constructed within existing and available buildings. The scope of the project covers the installation of insulation to existing walls and providing the necessary mechanical equipment to control temperature at 50° and humidity at 50 percent.

Mr. Chairman, this item completes the Defense Supply Agency construction program for fiscal year 1965.

STATEMENT BY DR. LOUIS W. TORDELLA, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, the National Security Agency military construction program for fiscal year 1965, as contained in the program documents now before you, consists of four line items, for a total amount of $1,711,000. Three of these line items are contained in volume II, pages 38, 40, and 43 and one is contained in volume I, page 23.

Since our appearance before the House Armed Services Committee, a comprehensive program reevaluation has been completed concerning our long-term investment in Japan, with particular reference to housing and major construction required to support our operational activities in that area. As a result, the decision has been made to redeploy Agency personnel and equipment from Camp Fuchinobe, Japan, to military installations elsewhere in Japan and on Okinawa. This action precludes the necessity for additional construction at Camp Fuchinobe, as originally proposed in our project submission (vol. II, p. 38). We, therefore, request that the Senate Armed Services Committee delete the project from the military construction authorization bill. Elimination of this line item reduces the NASA fiscal year 1965 military construction authorization request by an amount of $300,000, to a new total of $1,411,000. It will also effect a reduction of $117,000 in estimated foreign exchange expenditures.

I should like now to discuss each of the three line items comprising the construction program of $1,411,000.

1. Addition to operations building, Sobe, Okinawa (vol. II, p. 43):

(*a*) The first item is an addition to the presently existing facility at Sobe, Okinawa, at a cost of $1,100,000. It is planned that the addition will be of essentially the same construction as the existing building and that the new structure be located north of, and immediately adjacent to, the existing building.

(*b*) Approximately 3 years ago, the Agency established an activity at Sobe, Okinawa, known as the Joint Sobe Processing Center (JSPC). The JSPC is an integrated organization, jointly manned by NSA, Army, Navy, and Air Force personnel, established to give support to theater commanders in the Pacific and to perform certain consolidated activities. The NSA portion of the JSPC operation presently occupies 29,500 square feet of operating space in a permanent-type building and all of this space is completely utilized. Addi-

tional construction comprising 36,800 square feet is urgently required to accommodate a programed requirement for improved operations in the Far East. The support in this area presently falls short of existing urgent requirements and immediate improvement in posture is essential. Current plans call for an additional 109 people and an augmentation in the general and special purpose electronic data-processing equipment utilized in JSPC operations. The dollar value of planned equipment procurement and rentals varies from $350,000 to $400,000 per year.

(c) Unless this project is appropriated at this time, there will be inadequate space for the additional people and electronic equipment programed for this facility. Without additional space for the programed equipment and people, the effectiveness of the JSPC in performing its mission will be reduced accordingly.

2. Acquisition of Land, Kent Island, Md., (vol. II, p. 40) :

(a) The second item involves the purchase of approximately 210 acres of land at a cost of $31,000.

(b) In January 1961, a 5-year lease was negotiated with the Diamond Construction Co., of Savannah, Ga., for the use of 210 acres at Kent Island, Md. The Agency was granted permission by the Department of Defense to establish an experimental antenna site at this location. The lease gives the Government the right to exercise an option to acquire a fee title to this property by written notice to the owner at any time prior to January 23, 1966, for a purchase price of $48,500, and all rents paid under the lease before exercise of the option will be credited against the purchase price. Since 4 full years of rent ($18,000) will have been paid prior to exercising the purchase option in fiscal year 1965, the appropriation needed to acquire the property will be $30,500. It is of interest that expenditures totaling $40,000 for real property improvement have already been made by the Government in establishing the experimental facility on this site.

(c) Prior to negotiation of the lease, the Agency attempted to locate a joint usage facility controlled by some other Government agency. This proved to be impossible, since the sites available in and around NSA are not suited to the requirements of an antenna test site. The facility at Kent Island provides a suitable site for the conduct of research and evaluation on very high frequency and microwave antenna systems. These systems are peculiar to the Agency's mission. The area utilized to conduct this type of research and evaluation must have a low radio noise interference level. The types of antennas used in these systems require a wide, unobstructed view of the horizon. The size of the Kent Island tract (210 acres) is adequate to allow experimentation and development of several compatible projects simultaneously.

(d) Unless written notice is given by January 23, 1966, for exercise of the option and the purchase effected by June 30, 1966, the property can be reclaimed by its owner and the Government might lose the $40,000 real property improvements. Loss of the facility would necessitate the accomplishment of antenna and direction-finding work by contract. This is undesirable because the antenna work is part of an in-house development project. The separation of antenna development from work on associated receiving systems would greatly increase the cost and time of development. In addition, contract work and equipment could not be adequately evaluated and tested without such a facility being available.

3. Alterations to operations buildings, Fort Meade (vol. I, p. 23) :

(a) The third item is for minor modifications and alterations in NSA operational facilities at Fort Meade, Md., for an estimated amount of $280,000.

(b) This line item will provide funds to—

(1) Accomplish the minor modifications and alterations which are made necessary by the shortage of operational space available to NSA, as well as those building and utility adjustments which are incident to the installation of new electronic data manipulators and processing systems currently under procurement and scheduled for delivery in fiscal year 1965.

(2) Accomplish the minor modifications and alterations necessary to provide NSA with the flexibility demanded by frequent changes in missions and requirements resulting from world political and military developments.

STATEMENT BY COL. G. B. THOMAS, U.S. MARINE CORPS, EXECUTIVE OFFICER, JOINT WAR GAMES AGENCY, OFFICE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, the mission of the Joint War Games Agency is to plan for, organize and control war gaming of combat and politicomilitary conflict situations for the purpose of assisting the Joint Chiefs of Staff and other governmental agencies in the decisionmaking process.

Inherent in the above mission are requirements for—

(*a*) Research and recommendations for improvement of war gaming tools and techniques responsive to Joint Chiefs of Staff requirements.

(*b*) Technical assistance and operational support to the services, unified and specified commands.

(*c*) Preparation of hypothetical enemy offensive plans.

(*d*) Planning, controlling, and conducting of war games as required by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

(*e*) Analysis of game results.

The Joint War Games Agency is staffed by 55 permanently assigned personnel. This number increases to as many as 100 during times in which war plans are being prepared and games are in actual progress.

At present the Agency is utilizing 8,000 square feet of regular office space in three widely separated areas as a temporary measure at the expense of other agencies. This space is inadequate to meet the increased gaming requirements. Further, the inconvenient arrangement and lack of properly equipped facilities detracts from the efficient operation.

The magnitude and the involvement of the Joint War Games Agency in accomplishing its mission for the Joint Chiefs of Staff requires 15,000 square feet of space with adequately equipped facilities providing conditions conducive to effective and efficient operation. The construction of such war gaming facilities is considered to be a matter of urgency.

Conversion of the space and the construction proposed in the attached DD forms 1390 will provide for the most efficient and economical facility to meet the requirements of the Joint War Games Agency.

In view of the technical and security requirements, it is estimated that $300,000 will be the minimum required to construct this facility. It is therefore recommended that provision be made in the fiscal year 1965 budget for this project.

SECTION 606(a) ANALYSIS OF HOUSE ACTION

Senator STENNIS. All right, Mr. Sheridan.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Mr. Chairman, on section 606(a) we have an analysis of the House action with a suggested change, and with your permission may I put that in the record?

Senator STENNIS. Certainly.

(The analysis referred to follows:)

Section 606(a) as submitted by the Department of Defense and as reflected in S. 2567 now before this committee uses language essentially similar to the language contained in prior year military construction authorization acts. This is the section, as you know, which repeals all outstanding project authorizations exclusive of family housing, as of a specified future date. In the case of S. 2467, all unused authorizations for military public works contained in acts approved before November 8, 1963 (fiscal year 1964 and prior year programs) would automatically expire as of October 1, 1965, unless specifically excepted.

The House version of section 606 this year differs significantly from versions enacted in prior years in the treatment of exemptions. The House committee indicated it did not wish an exception from repeal to preserve a specific project authorization indefinitely and accordingly provided that such exempted authorizations only remain in effect for 1 year, or from October 1, 1965, until October 1, 1966.

While the Department of Defense can accept this change, we feel nevertheless that this 1-year limitation is unnecessary and undesirable since authorizations exempted from repeal in any given year are automatically repealed in the follow-

ing year under the regular procedure of including recision clauses in the annual military construction authorization acts.

More importantly, however, this new language is undesirable and impracticable because it would also repeal authorization for projects on which funds have already been obligated for construction contracts (as of October 1, 1966). This could place the Department of Defense in a very difficult position. On any project where the construction period is a long one, the Department of Defense and the Congress would have to go through the burdensome process of exempting from repeal many individual projects already under contract, to be sure that their authorizations remain valid. We do not feel it is the intent of the Congress to question the authorization for projects which are already in a contractual status.

We recommend, therefore, that the original language of section 606(a) be sustained. As a very minimum we recommend that projects in an obligated status be exempted from automatic repeal. A draft version of section 606(a) which would exempt obligated projects is available, should the committee desire.

Mr. SHERIDAN. The only other change is section 608 of the bill which, as I mentioned before, puts the constructio.. program for the Air Force Academy on the same legislative basis as the Army and Navy. Those are the only changes that are in the general provisions.

Senator STENNIS. What do you mean by the same basis as the Army and Navy?

Mr. SHERIDAN. Well, the Air Force Academy authorization was contained in the Air Force Academy Construction Act which was a separate act.

Now with the expansion program out there, there is the alternative of amending the Air Force Academy Construction Act or putting it in the construction authorization bill, and it was felt that the best place would be within the military construction authorization bill.

Senator STENNIS. I heartily agree with you. You have it in the military construction authorization bill this year?

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes, sir; it is.

Senator STENNIS. You are just speaking to it for emphasis?

Mr. SHERIDAN. That is all, sir. I was just covering the changes.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Do you have anything additional?

Mr. SHERIDAN. If you are through with the general provisions, just one other item.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Mr. SHERIDAN. We have the problem of getting authorization for the Defense Intelligence Agency building in Arlington, and if we may have General Fitch speak to that, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, General Fitch, come around.

Mr. SHERIDAN. General Fitch is the Deputy Director.

Senator STENNIS. Yes. We have heard him before.

General FITCH. My statement has been provided.

Senator STENNIS. Will you proceed, General.

General FITCH. I would like to emphasize the importance of this building to the Defense Intelligence Agency, sir. We have at present a number of parts of the Defense Intelligence Agency in quite a number of buildings and installations in the Washington area. To achieve the maximum effectiveness, we need them congregated to work together.

This building provides for that. We have at present a large portion of the Agency housed in temporary buildings at Arlington Hall Station.

Senator STENNIS. Where is that?

General FITCH. That is on Route 50 about 500 yards west of Glebe Road as you go out toward Seven Corners. It is convenient to the Pentagon, and has been selected as the most suitable site for the building that we hope to put up.

These temporary quarters that we are occupying are highly unsatisfactory. They were built in 1942 and have decayed quite substantially.

The present organization of our staff in these temporary buildings is not such as to permit the most efficient collocation of related activities, and to permit them to work quickly and easily together. This would be corrected in the building we propose. It would add a great deal to the efficiency of our operations.

Another very important aspect of this, and one I am sure you will understand, is the personnel aspect of any new organization, the difficulty of getting the highly qualified people you need. You are aware that we can't provide the pay incentives that are offered by our competitors in industry and in the various study groups set up as legal entities to support the Government. We can't allow our learned and highly trained staff personnel to publish papers that they develop, thereby enhancing their professional reputation, as is the case with most practitioners of scientific disciplines.

About the only thing we can offer these employees is a chance to serve their country and to provide them satisfactory working conditions. The working conditions at Arlington Hall Station and in the other areas where our people work around town are generally unsatisfactory. They are crowded. They are poorly lighted. The layout is inconvenient, causing lost time and motion, and they are quite uncomfortable. These things should be corrected to assist us in our recruiting program and in maintaining and retaining the people we have.

Senator STENNIS. How many buildings are you operating in at the present time?

General FITCH. We are in 13 different buildings now in the Washington area.

Senator STENNIS. Is there anything else you wish to say?

General FITCH. I perhaps might add that there has been considerable discussion in the press of this matter, as you are aware.

Senator STENNIS. No, I really wasn't aware of it.

General FITCH. Well, sir, there are some groups, a group in Arlington that calls itself Arlington for Arlingtonians, who have as their objective the gift of Arlington Hall to Arlington County to be used for any of several purposes that they have outlined from time to time. This is quite beyond anything the Defense Department contemplates. It is anticipated that we will retain this property in any event for the activities being conducted there. The Deputy Secretary of Defense covered this situation in his letter to the Honorable Carl Vinson, and I would like to put it in the record.

MARCH 2, 1964.

HON. CARL VINSON,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I understand that the committee has almost reached the point where it will be considering the Department's request for the authorization of a building for the Defense Intelligence Agency.

The importance of intelligence in Defense Department planning, operations, and policy decision cannot be overemphasized. Our intelligence activities must

be so located physically, as to permit the maximum efficiency, and to promote quick reation capability to meet ever-increasing, urgent demands for intelligence support induced by current world conditions.

The proposed new building, which will have special security features and which will permit a logical and functional relationship of offices and equipment, would greatly increase the efficiency of the DIA and permit a realization of the management improvements which the Secretary of Defense had in mind when he established the Agency.

I understand there has been some controversy over the proposed location of this building at Arlington Hall Station. Regardless whether the new DIA Building is approved, the Department has no intention of disposing of the station for it will continue to be needed for the foreseeable future for the activities being conducted there. There is adequate space for the DIA Building at Arlington Hall, and that location was chosen only after a study of other locations in the area such as Cameron Station, Navy Yard Annex, Anacostia Annex, Bolling Air Force Base, and Andrews Air Force Base, giving consideration to relative availability, proximity to the Pentagon as to the time and distance, physical security elements in being, possibility for future expansion, and provision of logistical support. Moreover, the use of Arlington Hall Station would not entail the procurement of additional land by the Federal Government.

Secretary McNamara, the Joint Chiefs, and I feel that the continued improvement of our intelligence capabilities is of the greatest importance; the provision of a modern, permanent structure for the Agency would be a significant step in this effort.

I therefore very much hope that this item not be deferred again this year.

Sincerely,

CYRUS VANCE.

Their objective is to prevent permanent construction since this would be an obvious bar to any hope they might have that the Government would donate this property to the county.

They have generated considerable publicity on this matter.

Senator STENNIS. I hadn't kept up with that.

General FITCH. At the House examination Mr. Vinson appointed a special subcommittee to look into this matter, headed by Mr. Hébert.

The Arlington County Board adopted a nine-point policy position concerning the new building. I would like to put this in the record, together with our comments concerning their position. Also four letters which we have received in support of locating the new building at Arlington Hall. These inserts are as follows:

Arlington County Board policy regarding use of Arlington Hall property.

DIA comments concerning the Arlington County Board's policy regarding the use of Arlington Hall property, with attachments.

Letters:

(1) Northern Virginia Apartment Owners Association, Inc.

(2) Northern Virginia Board of Realtors, Inc.

(3) Mr. Harold D. Bankson.

(4) Mr. Otto M. Vrooman.

(The inserts referred to follow:)

STATEMENT OF THE ARLINGTON COUNTY BOARD, POLICY REGARDING USE OF ARLINGTON HALL PROPERTY

(1) Arlington Hall is a "second-best" site for the proposed DIA facility. Proximity to the Pentagon is an important consideration.

(2) The construction of the proposed facility at Arlington Hall will increase the available floor area at the installation by about 90 percent—from 410,000 to 770,000 squre feet. The proposed new building will contain 660,000 square feet.

(3) The Defense Department's master plan for Arlington Hall development is not definitive as to the proposed size of a projected future structure to replace older buildings which will continue to be used.

(4) The amount of space available after the construction of the proposed new building would permit the concentration at the site of a number of employees considerably in excess of the 5,100 proposed in discussion of the project. In this connection, it should be noted that employment at this site using the present facilities has been in excess of 5,000 for 14 of the last 20 years during which it has been used by the Federal Government.

(5) The intensive use of this site in the past has led to numerous problems both in the adjacent single-family and the adjacent apartment residential neighborhoods. Heavy traffic on residential streets and overuse of these streets for parking by personnel employed at Arlington Hall has in the past seriously and adversely affected the tranquility, convenience, and other amenities of these neighborhoods.

(6) Intensive use of this site introduces serious traffic problems as vehicles stack up awaiting clearance at the installation's gate. This is a problem now. It will worsen as employment increases at the facility, partly because of the increased population at the site and partly because of the general increase in traffic which already overburdens U.S. Route 50 by over 50 percent at peak hours.

(7) The location of this facility at South Post, Fort Myer, would better serve the purposes and objectives of the Agency. Placing the Installation at South Post, Fort Myer, would also avoid the impact on traffic and surrounding neighborhoods which is inherent in its location at Arlington Hall. We urge that this facility be located at South Post, Fort Meyer, and that the Defense Department confine use of the Arlington Hall site to relatively low-density purposes.[1]

(8) If it is nevertheless determined to locate this facility at Arlington Hall, we urge the immediate inauguration of plans to construct an overpass at George Mason Drive and U.S. Route 50, the installation of adequate service roads, and the consideration of other measures to help relieve the traffic problem in the area.

(9) If it is determined to build this facility at the Arlington Hall site, we urge the elimination of any gate at South Quincy Street, investigation of the feasibility of developing an alternate entrance to that part of the facility located west of South George Mason Drive in order to eliminate the existing entrance from South Taylor Street, investigation of the feasibility of developing an entrance feeding into the site from South Glebe Road, and the adoption of other recommendations already made by the county manager.

DIA Comments Concerning the Arlington County Board's Policy Regarding the Use of Arlington Hall Property

There is adequate space for the DIA building at Arlington Hall, and that location was chosen only after a study of other locations in the area such as Cameron Station, navy yard annex, Anacostia annex, Bolling Air Force Base, and Andrews Air Force Base, giving consideration to relative availability, proximity to the Pentagon as to the time and distance, physical security elements in being, and provision of logistical support.

The Arlington County board has taken the position that the location of this facility at South Post, Fort Myer, would better serve the purposes and objectives of DIA. We understand that South Post, Fort Myer, is earmarked for expansion of Arlington Cemetery and that this site is not available for our use. Attached for the record is a statement which documents the planned use of this land for future expansion of Arlington Cemetery.

The Arlington County board indicated that the proposed facility at Arlington Hall would increase the available floor area at the Arlington Hall site by 90 percent—from 420,000 square feet to 770,000 square feet. The facts are that the master plan provides for the demolition of 412,500 square feet comprising temporary building A, half of temporary building B, the cafeteria, gym, etc. The proposed new building is 660,000 square feet or an increase of 247,500 square feet attributable to the proposed building. On this basis the increase attributable to

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[1] If the Federal Government has no relatively low-density purposes for which this site might be used, consideration should be given to disposing it as surplus property with first opportunity to purchase being granted to Arlington County.

the proposed building is 37½ percent. If the proposed increase of 247,500 square feet is equated to the total square footage at Arlington Hall Station, the percentage increase would be less.

The Arlington County board has indicated that the Department of Defense master plan for Arlington Hall's future development is not definitive. We feel that this master plan is quite definitive and a copy of this plan, revision April 21, 1964, is attached for reference.

The Arlington County board has indicated that the proposed new building would permit the concentration at the site of a number of employees considerably in excess of 5,100. It is true that in 14 of the last 20 years the number of personnel at Arlington Hall Station has exceeded 5,000; however, DIA completed an exhaustive study of the future requirements for space at Arlington Hall Station and concluded that the personnel will not exceed 5,097 after the new building is occupied. Subsequently the National Capital Planning Commission approved an employment ceiling of 5,100 in any one shift at the station.

The Arlington County board has indicated that the intensive use of this site in the past has led to numerous problems such as heavy traffic on residential streets and the overuse of these streets for parking by personnel employed at Arlington Hall Station. The following actions have been taken by the post commander, Arlington Hall Station, pursuant to a meeting with the Arlington County manager to alleviate parking on the adjacent streets, and traffic on residential streets by personnel employed at Arlington Hall Station:

1. Adequate parking spaces are available and all personel are encouraged to park on the station. Employees are required to have a current vehicle safety inspection sticker and liability insurance to be eligible for an Arlington Hall parking sticker. A visual survey is being conducted every other day in order to detect any cars parked off post which display the Arlington Hall Station parking sticker. Owners of these cars have been advised that if they do not utilize Arlington Hall Station parking, they will lose their Arlington Hall parking permit.

2. A traffic survey of the persons using the Quincy Street gate is being conducted jointly by the Arlington County Traffic Highway Division and the Arlington Hall Station provost marshal to determine the volume of traffic using Quincy Street entrance. As a result of the traffic survey, it may be possible to close Quincy Street gate prior to the opening of the proposed gate at South Second Street. The latter entrance, which is shown on the master plan, would permit entrance to the station from Glebe Road.

The Arlington County board has indicated that the intensive use of this site introduces serious traffic problems as vehicles stack up awaiting clearance at the installation gate. From the beginning special consideration has been given to improving the traffic situation in this area and to relieving congestion caused by the impact of locating the new DIA building at Arlington Hall Station. Mr. Seltzer of the architect-engineer firm of Gehron & Seltzer has consulted at length with Mr. Stoneburner, chief, Highway Division, Arlington County, and others and has taken this into consideration in preparing the feasibility study concerning the location of the proposed DIA building at Arlington Hall Station. This feasibility study included specific recommendations for relocating the main entrance to the station on George Mason Drive instead of Arlington Boulevard and also provided for an overpass. The feasibility study also took into consideration the necessity for an access road or turning lane on George Mason Drive at the entrance to the station to relieve traffic congestion. The master plan prepared by the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, also provided for relocating the main entrance, proposed overpass, and a north entrance from a local road only, and not from Arlington Boulevard. We believe the changes planned in connection with the new building will relieve traffic congestion, not aggravate it.

A Statement Regarding the Plan for Future Utilization of South Post, Fort Myer

1. The plan for the addition of the area known as the Arlington Farms tract (now occupied by South Post, Fort Myer) to Arlington National Cemetery and its development for burial purposes was prepared in the early 1920's and approved by the Secretary of War in 1925. The plan had the approval of the Commission of Fine Arts; and on this plan the Arlington Farms area was clearly designated for future cemetery extension. In subsequent years the plan was informally approved by the National Capital Planning Commission,

the National Capital Parks, the Commission of Fine Arts, the Department of Defense, the Bureau of the Budget, and the Arlington County board. Formal approval of the plan was obtained from the Department of Defense in August 1960, from the National Capital Parks in August 1960, and from the Commission of Fine Arts in November 1960. The National Capital Planning Commission in November 1960 approved the plan on the condition that the site proposed for extension of the cemetery not be exhausted in a relatively short period of time. In addition to the above approvals, the Army received a letter dated August 14, 1961, written by the Honorable Joel T. Broyhill indicating that "the Arlington County board supports the expansion of land of the cemetery" as proposed in the land-use map for Arlington.

2. The chairman of all interested congressional committees were notified of the plan in August 1960. In addition, veterans organizations were notified, and a news release issued on August 10, 1960.

3. Although the administration announced in early 1962 a policy of non-expansion of the national cemetery system, the policy specifically excluded Arlington National Cemetery in view of its unique position as a national shrine. This had the effect of reconfirming the previously approved plans for the development of South Post, Fort Myer, as an addition to Arlington National Cemetery.

4. The fiscal year 1965 Department of Defense request for the appropriation "Cemeterial expenses, Department of the Army" includes a project for the development of new burial areas in Arlington which includes 21 acres in the southwest corner of South Post, Fort Myer. This development represents the first increment in South Post, Fort Myer, to be developed as burial areas; and owing to its urgency was, in fact, the subject of a special April 8, 1964, letter from the Secretary of Defense to the chairmen of congressional committees now considering the fiscal year 1965 cemeterial expenses appropriation.

NORTHERN VIRGINIA APARTMENT OWNERS ASSOCIATION, INC.,
Arlington, Va., May 8, 1964.

Hon. EDWARD HÉBERT,
Armed Services Committee,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. HÉBERT: It is our understanding that your subcommittee which is looking into the proposed construction of a Federal building at Arlington Hall, Va., will hold a hearing shortly for the purpose of hearing those who oppose the construction.

The Apartment Owners Association of Northern Virginia has been interested in this proposed construction for some time and we feel that the presence of the Defense Intelligence Agency at Arlington Hall is a distinct asset to Arlington County, and we feel strongly that their requested construction program should be approved and included in the current military authorization construction bill now before the Congress.

We realize that as a practical matter the possibilities of having the Arlington Hall site declared surplus and sold back to Arlington County are remote and practically nil.

The citizen groups protesting the construction are motivated largely by their desire to have an educational institution of some kind located on the property, and since that cannot likely be accomplished because the land will not be returned to Arlington County, the only other objections arise from a small group of property owners adjacent to the installation who complain of traffic congestion and difficulty in locating parking spaces near their homes.

We understand that General Carroll and his staff are reviewing their regulations on admission to the installation with a view to relieving some of these problems.

While the matter of roads and streets is one for local and State officials, if the committee could see its way to writing something into the bill to help make a very necessary overpass in the vicinity of the installation, it would be very helpful.

We enclose a copy of resolution we sent to the Arlington County Board and to the chairman of the Armed Services Committee as well as to Representative Broyhill.

We urge your subcommittee to agree with the Defense Establishment and the National Capital Planning Commission in approving the proposed construction and recommending to the Armed Services Committee that it be included in this year's military construction authorization bill.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK APPEL, CPM, *President.*

RESOLUTION

Whereas the Northern Virginia Apartment Owners Association is vitally interested in the continued and orderly growth of Arlington County, and

Whereas it appears that the basic premise on which the Arlington County board has based its opposition to the construction of a large office building at the Arlington Hall Station is a false premise; to wit, that the Federal Government will give up this property, and

Whereas the Federal Government has never expressed any intention of declaring the Arlington Hall Station "surplus" or of returning it to private use, and

Whereas the Arlington Hall property is already off the tax rolls and there appears no likelihood in the future of its being returned to private use which might make it subject to real estate taxes, and

Whereas it seems reasonable to assume that the construction of such a structure as proposed for the Defense Intelligence Agency would have some direct and indirect benefits to Arlington County and its business community, and

Whereas the personnel employed in such a structure would require housing and multiple ancillary services which would be a stimulus to the housing industry; to the retail trades; to the service companies; and to the county by increased revenues from these sources, and

Whereas the Fairfax County board has already expressed its interest in having such building built in Fairfax County, and

Whereas it appears that there are more benefits to be had than there are disadvantages in the construction of such an office building at the Arlington Hall Station: therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Northern Virginia Apartment Owners Association be of record as being strongly opposed to the action taken by the Arlington County Board in holding up this proposed building; and be it further

Resolved, That the Northern Virginia Apartment Owners Association urges the Arlington County Board to review its position in the light of practical considerations and to advise the proper authorities that there is no objection to the orderly processing and construction of such building as has been proposed; and be it further,

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to each member of the county board, to the county manager, to each of our Representatives in Congress, to the chairmen of the appropriate committees of Congress and to the appropriate officials of the Defense.

NORTHERN VIRGINIA BOARD OF REALTORS, INC.,
May 8, 1964.

Hon. F. EDWARD HÉBERT,
Armed Services Committee,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. HÉBERT: We understand your subcommittee will hold a hearing in the near future for the purpose of looking into the proposed construction of a Federal building at Arlington Hall, Va.

The Northern Virginia Board of Realtors, Inc., has supported this proposed construction since we first learned of the plan. For your information we enclose a copy of a resolution we sent to the Arlington County board, the chairman of the Armed Services Committee and to Representative Broyhill.

We urge you and your subcommittee to support the proposed construction and that it be included in this years' military construction authorization bill.

If there is anything any of the members of the Northern Virginia Board of Realtors can do to assist you in any way, please let us know.

Respectfully yours,

H. HARLAND CROWELL, Jr., *President.*

RESOLUTION

Whereas the board of directors of the Northern Virginia Board of Realtors, Inc., is vitally interested in the continued and orderly growth of Arlington County; and

Whereas it appears that the basic premise on which the Arlington County board has based its opposition to the construction of a large office building at the Arlington Hall Station is a false premise; to wit, that the Federal Government will give up this property; and

Whereas the Federal Government has never expressed any intention of declaring the Arlington Hall property "surplus" or of returning it to private use; and

Whereas the Arlington Hall property is already off the tax rolls and there appears no likelihood in the future of its being returned to private use which might make it subject to real estate taxes; and

Whereas it seems reasonable to assume that the construction of such a structure as proposed for the Defense Intelligence Agency would have some direct and indirect benefits to Arlington County and its business community; and

Whereas the personnel employed in such a structure would require housing and multiple auxiliary services which would be a stimulus to the housing industry, to the retail trades, to the service companies, and to the county by way of increased tax revenues from these sources; and

Whereas the Fairfax County board has already expressed its interest in having such a building constructed in Fairfax County; and

Whereas it appears that there are more benefits to be had than there are disadvantages in the construction of such an office building at the Arlington Hall Station: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Northern Virginia Board of Realtors, Inc., be of record as being strongly opposed to the action taken by the Arlington County board in holding up this proposed building; and be it further

Resolved, That the board of directors of the Northern Virginia Board of Realtors, Inc., urges that Arlington County board to review its position in the light of practical considerations and to advise the proper authorities that there is no objection to the orderly processing and construction of such building as has been proposed; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to each member of the county board, to the county manager, to each of our Representatives in Congress, to the chairman of the appropriate committees of Congress and to the appropriate officials of the Defense Department.

ARLINGTON, VA., *May 8, 1964*.

MEMBERS, ARLINGTON COUNTY BOARD,
Courthouse, Arlington, Va.

GENTLEMEN: I strongly favor the proposed location of the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) office building at Arlington Hall. In no way am I connected with the Department of Defense. For 20 years I have lived near Arlington Hall—for the past 13 years as a homeowner at my present address, about 300 feet from the western fence of Arlington Hall. The proposed location would benefit the surrounding community by maintaining the residential character of the neighborhood.

The five-story DIA building would be built on low ground that is approximately 75 feet lower than the elevation of our property and well below most of the property surrounding Arlington Hall, including most of the homes along South Sixth Street. Contrast this with the huge high-rise apartment now being constructed along Arlington Boulevard about 600 feet north of our home. This will probably be 8 or 10 stories in height and is being located on the highest ground in the area.

Some opponents of the DIA Building have mentioned traffic problems. The DIA Building would create no additional traffic problems, because, during many periods over the past years, there have been more than 7,000 employees at Arlington Hall according to conservative estimates. There have been few traffic problems except those created by residents who have removed their own off-street parking. Furthermore, additional access could be provided from

George Mason Drive and from streets along Glebe Road now dead-ended at Arlington Hall. There is, of course, ample parking space on the grounds.

Other opponents of the DIA Building have cited the problem of water runoff. Recent rezonings for apartments and office buildings along with road building in this watershed have ignored this problem, so it is illogical to oppose the DIA Building on the basis of runoff.

In the past there has been absolutely no reason to object to any activities at Arlington Hall, so I hope that the Government will continue to use this property. In particular, I would object to a park or any kind of educational institution at this location.

The unwarranted adverse publicity given to the DIA Building may have created a one-sided viewpoint on this issue.

Very truly yours,

HAROLD D. BANKSON.

ARLINGTON, VA., *May 19, 1964*.

Lt. Gen. JOSEPH F. CARROLL, U.S. Air Force,
Defense Intelligence Agency,
Washington, D.C.

SIR: In the past several weeks a local group, terming itself the Arlington Hall for Arlington Committee, has created considerable opposition in press and TV to the proposed Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) Building at Arlington Hall Station. It is not the purpose of this letter to discuss the merits of this group's protests although from recent casual observation the protests about parking conditions outside the post appear exaggerated.

There is another side to the picture affecting probably quite a few people in addition to the writer. These people are people who work for DIA and who have long lived in the area, recently moved into the area or hope to do so. For about a year, if the writer remembers correctly, there has been available to the public, via local news media, indications that the DIA planned to construct a building at Arlington Hall Station and there was little public comment on such proposals.

When the consolidation of intelligence element, scattered throughout the Washington area was accomplished, and plans for a permanent building had reached the stage of test borings for a specific site, the writer deemed the "picture" firm enough to purchase a house within walking distance of his work. It is believed that others have either bought or rented near Arlington Hall Station. From us, you have strong, though quiet support for building a permanent DIA Building at Arlington Hall Station.

Respectfully yours,

OTTO M. VROOMAN.

General FITCH. It is my understanding that the Hébert subcommittee is satisfied of our need and of our justification, and has so reported to Mr. Vinson, so we are asking that this be reinstated in the appropriation, in the authorization.

Senator STENNIS. As I understand it, the House took it out of the bill.

Mr. SHERIDAN. The House took it out of the bill, Mr. Chairman, on the basis of a statement by one of the groups there in Arlington that they were not advised as to what we proposed to build, how many people would be included in the building, and questions of that type, and that was not correct, and we have clarified that with Congressman Hébert's subcommittee to the point where I think the subcommittee is convinced that we did, over a period of about 2 years, keep in close touch with the responsible people there.

We have prepared chronologies of our contacts with the Arlington County officials and the National Capital Planning Commission which I would like to put in the record.

Contacts by OSD representatives with Arlington County officials

Date	Arlington County officials	OSD representative	Nature of contacts
Apr. 23, 1963	Mr. W. H. Kennedy, zoning administrator, office of planning.	Mr. W. O. Burford, U.S. Army, engineer district, Norfolk, Va.	Telephone. Initial contact with Arlington County officials advising that DIA Building was being planned at Arlington Hall Station.
May 2, 1963	Mr. Kennedy	Mr. Burford	Letter. Mr. Kennedy acknowledged call and requested 2 copies of preliminary plans for various county divisions. Enclosed copy of zoning ordinance.
May 8, 1963	do	Mr. R. E. Brigham	Visit. To discuss building height limitations.
June–July 1963	Mr. C. G. Stoneburner, chief, highway engineer, highway division, and M. Kennedy.	Mr. Seltzer, architect-engineer firm, Gehron & Seltzer.	Visit and telephone. To establish changes planned in Arlington Blvd. and George Mason Dr., adjacent to Arlington Hall Station.
Sept. 10, 1963	Mr. Stoneburner	Mr. Brigham	Visit. To discuss feasibility study prepared by Gehron & Seltzer re roads surrounding Arlington Hall Station. Mr. Stoneburner agreed the information was correct.
Oct. 9, 1963	Mr. Johnson, Arlington County manager.	Hon. R. McNamara, Secretary of Defense.	Letter. Request for additional information concerning proposed new building at Arlington Hall Station.
Oct. 11, 1963	Mr. Johnson; Mr. Richard E. Arms, planning director, office of planning; Mr. Stoneburner.	Mr. Brigham	Visit. To review past OSD contacts with the county during period April through September.
Oct. 18, 1963	Mr. Johnson	Rear Adm. S. B. Frankel, U.S. Navy.	Letter. Reply to Oct. 9 letter from Mr. Johnson.
Nov. 14, 1963	Mr. Stoneburner	Mr. Brigham	Visit. To discuss highway and traffic conditions.
Nov. 22, 1963	Mr. Johnson, Mr. Arms, Mr. Stoneburner, Arlington County. Mr. R. Plavnick, Mr. R. Cousins, and Mr. W. Weybright, NCPC Regional Planning Council.	Mr. Brigham, DIA; Mr. Filipowski, DIA; Mr. Beal, OSD (I. & L.); Mr. Kerley, OSD (I. & L.); Mr. Chasey, Office, Chief of Transportation, Army.	Conference. At NCPC request, DIA and OSD representatives made presentations at Arlington Hall Station reviewing traffic conditions, station population, and building site. Mr. Chasey, OCE, answered Mr. Stoneburner's question re availability of Federal funds for highway improvement and access roads.
Jan. 28, 1964	Mr. Johnson	Mr. Brigham	Telephone. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Brigham agreed that a presentation to the Arlington County Board would be more productive after planning had advanced further.
Jan. 23, 1964	do	do	Visit. To bring Mr. Johnson up to date on status of project.
Feb. 3, 1964	do	Hon. R. McNamara	Letter. Request for more specific information as available.
Feb. 11, 1964	do	Rear Adm. S. B. Frankel.	Letter. Reply to above of Feb. 3, furnishing present and projected strength upon occupancy new building. Information concerning temporary buildings completion feasibility study; that all present utilities are adequate.
Do	Mr. Arms	Mr. C. W. Elliott, DIA.	Telephone. Mr. Arms was advised new building was primarily to rehouse personnel currently at Arlington Hall Station with slight increase.
Mar. 17, 1964	Mr. Johnson, Mr. Stoneburner, Mr. Arms, Mr. Wurt.	Admiral Frankel, Mr. Brigham, Mr. Elliott.	Discussion with Arlington County members regarding proposed DIA Building.
Apr. 3, 1964	Mr. R. Plavnick, NCPC; Mr. B. Johnson, Arlington County; Mr. Stoneburner; Mr. Arms.	Admiral Frankel, DIA; Mr. R. Brigham, DIA; Mr. M. Barth, OSD; Mr. T. Kerley, OSD; Mr. L. Zach, OCE; Mr. E. Menke, OCE.	Review of Arlington Hall Station master plan and questions submitted by Arlington Planning Board.

Contacts by OSD representatives with Arlington County officials—Continued

Date	Arlington County officials	OSD representative	Nature of contacts
Apr. 4, 1964	Mr. R. Plavnick, NCPC; Arlington County Board.		Presentation of Arlington Hall Station master plan by NCPC representative to Arlington County Board.
Apr. 19, 1964	Mr. R. Plavnick, NCPC; Arlington County Board; Arlington County Citizens.	Admiral Frankel, DIA; Mr. C. W. Elliott, DIA; Mr. E. Menke, OCE.	Informal work session to consider Arlington Hall Station master plan.

Mr. Vinson said during the hearing that if we made our peace with Arlington County, and the Senate reinstated the project, that he would be amenable during the conference to go along with it. So our hopes lie with this committee. Report No. 1235 to accompany H.R. 10300 is worded as follows:

[H. Rept. No. 1235, 88th Cong., 2d sess.]

AUTHORIZING MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

TITLE IV—DEFENSE AGENCIES

Defense Intelligence Agency

The Defense Intelligence Agency requested $17,900,000 in new authorization to provide a permanent administrative and academic facility at Arlington Hall Station for the consolidation of defense intelligence activities.

The Committee on Armed Services denied this request for authorization because of the objections raised to the project by the National Capital Regional Planning Council and the Arlington County Board. These objections were based upon the alleged failure of representatives of the Department of Defense to properly observe the consultation procedures established by the National Capital Planning Act of 1952. This act requires the advice and consultation of the National Capital Planning Commission on proposed Federal and District of Columbia developments and projects.

Section 5(a) of the act specifically provides, in part, as follows:

"In order to insure the comprehensive planning and orderly development of the National Capital, each Federal and District of Columbia agency prior to the preparation of construction plans originated by such agency for proposed developments and projects or to commitments for the acquisition of land, to be paid for in whole or in part from Federal or District funds, *shall advise and consult with the Commission in the preparation by the agency of plans and programs in preliminary and successive stages which affect the plan and development of the National Capital:* Provided, however, That the Commission shall determine in advance the type or kinds of plans, developments, projects, improvements, or acquisitions which do not need to be submitted for review by the Commission as to conformity with its plans. After receipt of such plans, maps, and data, it shall be the duty of the Commission to make promptly a preliminary report and recommendations to the agency or agencies concerned. If, after having received and considered the report and recommendations of the Commission the agency does not concur, it shall advise the Commission with its reasons therefor, and the Commission shall submit a final report. *After such consultation and suitable consideration of the view of the Commission the agency may proceed to take action in accordance with its legal responsibilities and authority.*" [Italic added.]

In view of these stated objections, the committee deferred the project request for the Defense Intelligence Agency and established a special subcommittee which has been charged with the specific responsibility of inquiring into both the need and procedures involved in the establishment of a new Defense Intelligence Agency facility.

Contacts by OSD representatives with National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC)

Date	NCPC representative	OSD representative	Nature of contact
Dec. 20, 1962	Director, NCPC	Mr. E. J. Sheridan, Deputy Assistant Secretary (P. & L.).	Letter; to Director, NCPC advising that DOD was considering plans to expand activities at AHS.
January–September 1963.	Various members of the NCPC.	Mr. T. Kerley, OSD	Telephone; to various members of NCPC with respect to use of AHS.
Nov. 20, 1963	NCPC	do	Letter; forwarding copy of DIA feasibility study to NCPC.
Nov. 22, 1963	Mr. R. Plavnick	do	Meeting; at request of NCPC, at AHS Mr. Brigham made a presentation regarding the DIA facility, OSD gave inputs; station loading, traffic conditions, Arlington Hall current planning.
		Mr. H. Beal, OSD	
		Mr. R. Brigham, DIA.	
	Mr. W. Weybright		
	Mr. R. Cousins.	Mr. J. Filipowski, DIA.	
Feb. 13, 1964	Mrs. Rowe, Chairman	OSD (P. & L.)	Letter; OSD advised NCPC of all facts with respect to DIA building; influence of station loading on the people in surrounding vicinity, traffic conditions, number of stories building height, square feet area, etc.
Feb. 17, 1964	Mr. Plavnick	Mr. M. Barth, OSD	Presentation; representatives of OSD and DIA appeared before National Capital Regional Planning Council presented DOD picture and reiterated previous contacts.
		Mr. J. Kerley, OSD.	
		Mr. Brigham, DIA.	
Mar. 25, 1964	Mr. R. Plavnick, NCPC.	Mr. R. Brigham, DIA.	Presentation of AHS master plan to NCPC. NCPC will forward master plan to Arlington County.
		Mr. M. Barth, OSD.	
Apr. 30, 1964	National Capital Regional Planning Council.	Admiral Frankel, DIA.	NCRPC reviewed Arlington County Board policy statement and voted to defer and urge consideration of alternate sites.
		Mr. C. W. Elliott, DIA.	
		Mr. L. Zach, OCE.	
		Mr. E. Menke, OCE.	
		Mr. R. Brigham, DIA.	
		Mr. M. Barth, OSD.	
May 6, 1964	Federal Planning and Projects Committee of NCPC.	Admiral Frankel, DIA.	Reported motions: Approving the master plan for AHS and establishing an employment ceiling of 5,100; recommending favorably the AHS fiscal year 1965 capital improvement program consisting of the new DIA Building, and recommending appropriation of $500,000 representing 50 percent of the cost of providing a grade separation at Arlington Blvd. and George Mason Dr.
		Mr. C. W. Elliott, DIA.	
		Mr. M. Barth, OSD.	
		Mr. R. Brigham, DIA.	
May 7, 1964	NCPC	(Same as May 6 meeting.)	Approved the above motions.

General FITCH. Since that time, we have obtained the approval of the National Capital Planning Commission. On May 7, 1963, the NCPC approved two motions which I would like to put in the record.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, ARLINGTON HALL STATION MASTER PLAN

REPORT OF FEDERAL PLANNING AND PROJECTS COMMITTEE, MAY 7, 1964

Motion (1) approving the master plan for the Arlington Hall Station, Arlington County, Va., as shown on NCPC Plan File No. 2101.10(05.12)-22565, and (2) establishing an employment ceiling of 5,100 civilian and military personnel in any one shift at the station all as a basis for project review pursuant to sections 5(a) and 7 of the National Capital Planning Act of 1952 and Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, ARLINGTON HALL STATION, FISCAL YEAR 1965 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY BUILDING

REPORT OF FEDERAL PLANNING AND PROJECTS COMMITTEE, MAY 7, 1964

The committee recommends the following:

Motion (1) recommending favorably the Department of Defense, Arlington Hall Station, fiscal year 1965 capital improvements program, consisting of the Defense Intelligence Agency Building, as shown on NCPC Plan File No. 2101.10 (05.12)-22565, and (2) recommending the appropriation of additional funds in the amount of $500,000 representing 50 percent of the cost of providing a grade separation at Arlington Boulevard and George Mason Drive and widening of George Mason Drive from two to four lanes from the station to Four Mile Run Drive in order to reduce the traffic impace and improve accessibility to the station, provided that the projects are under contract by July 1, 1968, in order to make such facilities available at the earliest possible date.

Senator STENNIS. Are you asking for the money this year?

General FITCH. We are asking for the money, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

General FITCH. The temporary buildings to be replaced by the new building are not fireproof, and they do not incorporate the security requirements that we need for the highly classified work we do there. Our security provisions are unsatisfactory.

The buildings are very susceptible to fire, and the improvised security systems that we have installed further accentuate this. We have had to bar windows, limit access to certain areas, to doors that can be guarded, and the result is that should we have a fire, the danger to human life is greatly exaggerated.

Another and also very important danger of fire is that many records are stored there where they can be readily accessible to the intelligence analysts that are most important and in some cases not replaceable. The same is true of our automatic data processing equipment which is located in these buildings.

It is improperly protected, and on this equipment are stored much important, extremely critical data to our defense, and very complex machine programs that have been most expensive to develop.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Is there anything else?

Mr. SHERIDAN. Mr. Chairman, on section 606 of the general provisions there are some items there that we are asking to protect the authorization on. This is the usual practice.

We have statements backing up each particular item so we can put those in the record, if you would prefer to have it done that way.

Senator STENNIS. Put it in the record.

(The information referred to follows:)

(a) Operational facilities and utilities in the amount of $3,105,000 at classified locations that is contained in title I, section 101, under the heading "Outside the United States" and subheading "Army Component Commands (European Command Area)" of the Act of June 27, 1961 (75 Stat. 98).

This project for construction of European troposcatter facilities at five sites in the European area was not started because negotiations with the French Government were not completed until May 1963 for the locations in France. Furthermore, the Defense Communications Agency expanded and realined the original Army system to incorporate it into the defense communication system. This resulted in delay of design of this system. The requirement for this system still exists.

(b) Utilities in the amount of $115,000 for Naval Magazine, Cartagena, Spain, that is contained in title II, section 201, under the heading "Outside the

United States" and subheading "Naval Weapons Facilities" of the Act of June 27, 1961 (75 Stat. 102).

This project authorizes construction of a water main bypass of the Taibilla Water Reservoir at Cartegena, Spain, to assure a continuing water supply for the city of Cartagena in the event of an explosion in the high explosive magazine area 1,175 feet from the reservoir. This possibility of damage to the reservoir resulted in an agreement between the joint U.S. Military Group Madrid and the Spanish Government that the United States would construct the necessary bypass. This project was authorized and funded in fiscal year 1962; however, construction has been deferred in consideration of the international balance of payments. Retention of the authorization is necessary in view of the agreement with the Spanish Government.

(c) Troop housing in the amount of $611,000 at Fort Benning, Georgia, that is contained in title I, section 101, under the heading "Inside the United States" and subheading "Continental Army Command (Third Army)" of the Act of July 27, 1962 (76 Stat. 223).

This covers authorization for an enlisted men barracks (263-man) without mess. These enlisted men are required for the operation of the new 500-bed hospital at Fort Benning, Ga. At present, the medical detachment is housed in a permanent barracks located 3 miles from the hospital. When this project is completed, the facilities presently occupied by the medical detachment will be used for housing enlisted women. The existing WAC complex is inadequate and deteriorated and will be demolished. The House Appropriations Committee deleted this project from the fiscal year 1963 funding program. The Senate committee considered the project essential. The project was not restored in conference.

(d) Administrative facilities in the amount of $833,000 at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, that is contained in title I, section 101, under the heading "Inside the United States" and subheading "Continental Army Command (Third Army)" of the Act of July 27, 1962 (76 Stat. 223).

This covers authorization for a division headquarters and finance building at Fort Bragg, N.C. The House Committee on Appropriations deleted this project from the fiscal year 1963 funding program with the statement that: "Existing facilities are adequate to meet the requirements for administrative space for division headquarters and finance personnel, and the request for a new facility for these functions in the amount of $833,000 is denied." The Senate Report No. 1994 states: "The committee feels that this project can be delayed for a year, and that the Army should continue to use existing facilities." The division headquarters and finance office are presently housed in permanent barracks that are needed to house troops. The facilities presently occupied will have been used more than 1 additional year by the time fiscal year 1965 appropriations are available.

(e) Maintenance facilities in the amount of $212,000 in Germany, that is contained in title I, Section 101, under the heading "Outside the United States" and subheading "Army Component Commands (European Command Area)" of the Act of July 27, 1962 (76 Stat. 225).

This covers two projects, a motor maintenance shop and a hardstand in Germany. Being lower priority projects, these items were deferred for construction in fiscal year 1964 to reduce the outflow of gold in foreign countries. The requirement for these two facilities still exists and it is planned to place them under contract in fiscal year 1965.

(f) Operational facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing, and utilities in the amount of $3,705,000 at classified locations that is contained in title I, section 101, under the heading "Outside the United States" and subheading "Army Component Commands (European Command Area)" of the Act of July 27, 1962 (76 Stat. 225).

This project for construction of European troposcatter facilities at eight sites was delayed because negotiations with the French Government for the locations in France were not completed until May 1963. Furthermore, the Defense Communications Agency expanded and realined the original Army system to incorporate it into the defense communication system. This resulted in delay of design of the system. The requirement for this system still exists and it is planned to place this project under contract during fiscal year 1965.

(g) Troop housing in the amount of $383,000 at Fort Meade, Maryland, that is contained in title I, section 101, under the heading "Inside the United States" and subheading "Continental Army Command (Second Army)" of the Act of July 27, 1962 (76 Stat. 223).

This covers authorization for 50 bachelor officer quarters at Fort George G. Meade, Md. In deleting this project from the fiscal year 1964 funding program, the House Committee on Appropriations stated: "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." The Senate committee on military appropriations agreed with the House portion. It is proposed to combine these 50 BOQ spaces with an additional 100 BOQ spaces, for which authorization is being requested in the fiscal year 1965 program, as suggested by the congressional committees, to approach the method of replacement with a larger increment of the required facilities.

(h) Troop housing in the amount of $679,000 for Marine Corps Air Stations, Iwakuni, Japan, that is contained in title II, section 201, under the heading "Outside the United States" and subheading "Naval Weapons Facilities" of the Act of July 27, 1962 (76 Stat. 229).

This project authorizes the construction of three 166-man barracks at MCAF Iwakuni, Japan, to relieve the overcrowded conditions in the present substandard quonset and wooden buildings. Construction has been delayed due to studies and adjustments relative to the international balance of payments. Retention of this authorization is necessary to permit construction in fiscal year 1965.

(i) Community facilities in the amount of $476,000 for the Naval Air Station, Lemoore, Calif., that is contained in Title II, Section 201, under the heading "Naval Weapons Facilities (Field Support Stations)" of the Act of July 27, 1962 (76 Stat. 228).

This project for a gymnasium at the Naval Air Station, Lemoore, Calif., was authorized in fiscal year 1963 but appropriation was denied. This project will provide recreation for the station forces and crews of assigned aircraft, and is needed for physical training and fitness programs. No other facilities are available for this purpose. Funding of the project is being requested in fiscal year 1965.

(j) Community facilities in the amount of $189,000 for the Naval Ammunition Depot, Concord, California, that is contained in title II, section 201, under the heading "Naval Weapons Facilities (Fleet Readiness Stations)" of the Act of July 27, 1962 (76 Stat. 228).

This project for the construction of a gymnasium at the Naval Ammunition Depot ,Concord, Calif., was authorized in fiscal year 1963, but appropriation was denied. The project would provide recreation for the station complement and crews of ammunition ships berthed at this depot, which average about 1,200 enlisted men. There are no indoor recreation facilities on the base and the offbase facilities are extremely limited. This requirement is still valid, the engineering plans have been completed, and funding of this project is being requested in fiscal year 1965.

(k) The development of classified facilities in the amount of $30,000, which is included in the line item amount of $4,080,000 for the Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico, that is contained in title II, section 202, of the Act of July 27, 1962 (76 Stat. 230).

This project for classified facilities at Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, P.R., was authorized in fiscal year 1962, but appropriation was denied. Although it has subsequently been determined that only a part of the authority will be utilized at this time, retention of the authorization is necessary to permit initiation of the project, funding for which is requested in fiscal year 1965.

Senator STENNIS. What about the situation at San Juan?

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes, sir. With respect to Puerto Rico, this is authorization that would expire this year. I have been informed that Secretary BeLieu has written a letter to you, Mr. Chairman, dated May 15, with the story all lined up in that.

Senator STENNIS. The question raised here is why you want to spend $4 million-plus on this authorization when you are only going to ask for $30,000 this year to implement it. I understand that is the fact.

Are you prepared to answer that one now?

Mr. SHERIDAN. This protects the entire authorization by extending it. The other choice is to come up and substitute a new item in the bill,

and that would be introducing legislation at a rather late stage, and we prefer to do it this way, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. All right, thank you very much, Mr. Sheridan.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, we will take up the Defense Agency projects justifications. The necessary witnesses are here?

Mr. SHERIDAN. They are here, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Suppose you come up, gentlemen, and sit around the table.

Mr. Sheridan, will you introduce them?

Mr. SHERIDAN. The first witness will be Captain Christensen, of the Defense Supply Agency.

Senator STENNIS. Captain, you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. DONALD C. CHRISTENSEN, U.S. NAVY, CHIEF, FACILITIES MANAGEMENT DIVISION, DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY, ACCOMPANIED BY MR. J. F. ECSI

Captain CHRISTENSEN. The Defense Supply Agency.

Senator STENNIS. Do you speak for the Agency?

Captain CHRISTENSEN. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Captain CHRISTENSEN. I have submitted my statement which pretty clearly explains each item in here. We have one item in the Washington area to provide office space for two of our field commands.

We have two items operational requirements to provide photographic storage facilities, one at Richmond for the east coast area and one at Tracy, Calif., for the west coast area.

Then, in addition to that, we have a ventilation problem in a pressing room, a production facility in our Philadelphia defense clothing factory which we are asking authorization to improve this ventilation situation.

Senator STENNIS. How much is your total authorization request?

Captain CHRISTENSEN. The total is $2,058,000, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I think this ought to be discussed further, gentlemen, but our time is up for today.

We will leave this matter open.

We have some outside witnesses on this bill, too. We will have to try to arrange another meeting at a time when the outside witnesses can be here, too.

Since you gentlemen are here in the city, we will give you notice as soon as we arrange a time.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Thank you, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Is that satisfactory?

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you very much for coming over today.

The committee will now take a recess, gentlemen, until the call of the Chair.

(Whereupon, at 12:15 p.m., the subcommittee recessed, subject to the call of the Chair.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL YEAR 1965

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1964

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee (composed of Senators Stennis (chairman), Cannon, Byrd of West Virginia, Young of Ohio, Saltonstall, and Smith) appointed to consider H.R. 10300, an act to authorize certain construction at military installations, met, pursuant to recess, at 8:35 a.m., in room 224, Old Senate Office Building.

Senator STENNIS. The subcommittee will please come to order.

This morning we are going to hear from nondepartmental witnesses on several items in this bill including a proposed land acquisition.

Gentlemen, I am sure that all witnesses will fully cooperate with the subcommittee. I wish everyone to be heard, but if anyone has a lengthy statement, I am going to ask him to present it for the record, summarize it here, and then respond to questions. I want everyone to have a chance to be heard, but that can be complied with without lengthy statements.

I am against taking land unless it is absolutely necessary. I come from a rural State and I love the land, farming, the home, and the communities. We have a large installation, a missile-testing facility in Mississippi that is taking thousands of acres of land. People are forced to move out. A great number held a mass meeting, and I had thousands of letters from them with reference to taking their land. So I am familiar with the situation from that standpoint and I want you to know this, so that you know you don't have to go into great detail. I think that is shared by the other committee members.

Your testimony will be presented to and discussed with all committee members, and will be reviewed by the staff before any decision is made. There are others here who have other subjects to discuss besides land acquisition. We have a matter concerning a fuel conversion proposed at Fort Bragg. However, the question of whether or not Fort Bragg is going to use gas, wood, or electricity is largely a military matter for the executive branch of the Government. We will be interested in any showing of a savings, but this subcommittee doesn't make decisions regarding types of fuel to be used. We use a lot of natural gas down home.

It is customary to hear Members of the Congress first.

Congressman McClory, of Illinois, we are glad to have you here, sir.

FORT SHERIDAN, ILL.

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE ROBERT McCLORY, OF ILLINOIS

Mr. McCLORY. Good morning, Senator.

Senator STENNIS. You are interested in the Fort Sheridan matter?

Mr. McCLORY. Yes, Senator. Thank you.

My name is Robert McClory. I live in Lake Bluff, Ill. I represent the 12th Congressional District of Illinois in which lay both Fort Sheridan, an Army camp, and Great Lakes Naval Training Center, the largest naval training center of naval personnel in the world.

The principal reason for my appearing before the committee this morning is in behalf of the decision of the Department of Defense to transfer the 5th Army Headquarters from what is called the old Chicago Beach Hotel on the south side of Chicago to Fort Sheridan. I might say that the 5th Army is the only Army which does not have its headquarters located at an Army post.

The transfer to the Chicago Beach Hotel was made in 1946 when the hotel was reconverted from an old hospital into this headquarters.

Now, at the present time, there are 150 of the approximately 700 military personnel who serve the 5th Army Headquarters who reside at Fort Sheridan, and there are three busloads daily which transport the military personnel from Fort Sheridan, which is about 35 or 40 miles north of the Chicago Beach Hotel, to the headquarters at the Chicago Beach Hotel, and return them each day. I might say some of the top officers of the 5th Army are transported by plane each day back and forth.

Now the question has arisen—I don't think there is any question as to the saving which the Army and the Department of Defense have gone into very carefully.

The only question which was raised before the Appropriations Committee of the other body was that there was not adequate available housing in the Fort Sheridan area. First of all I would like to present for the consideration of the committee communications I have received from the mayor of Highwood and from the mayor of Highland Park, which are the two communities that adjoin Fort Sheridan, attesting to the fact that there is and will be available housing.

(The documents referred to follow:)

CITY OF HIGHWOOD, LAKE COUNTY, ILL., *May 22, 1964.*

Hon. ROBERT C. McCLORY,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. McCLORY: In regard to housing the 5th Army in the Fort Sheridan area, the city of Highwood has a construction program in progress of 60 units of housing which is within two blocks of the base.

As the land across from the west gate of Fort Sheridan becomes available from the North Shore & Milwaukee Railroad Co., local financing will be available for more housing.

We feel that with all the building going on in the Highland Park and Lake Forest area housing facilities will be adequate before the 5th Army move is complete.

Should there be any further questions in regard to the above please feel free to contact me.

Very truly yours,

JOHN FRANTONIUS, *Mayor.*

CITY OF HIGHLAND PARK, LAKE COUNTY, ILL., *May 22, 1964.*

HON. ROBERT MCCLORY,
U.S. Representative, 12th District,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MCCLORY: We are exceedingly distressed to learn of the action of the House Appropriations Subcommittee in deleting the appropriation for the transfer of 5th Army Headquarters from Chicago to Fort Sheridan.

I wanted you to know that this community, along with our neighbors, have planned for and looked forward to that event. You have personal knowledge of our desire to cooperate in every way possible by affording physical facilities, utilities, and housing to the maintenance of the military reservation and its personnel.

You will be interested to learn that, in the last 12-month period, 383 housing units have been constructed in this community alone. There have been more multiple-family rental units built in Highland Park this year than in any year since World War II, and these are available at moderate rentals. There are 2 additional developments being planned with a total of 240 living units.

I strongly urge you to impress upon the membership of the Appropriations Subcommittee our earnest desire to facilitate the transfer of the 5th Army Headquarters to our area and that we would welcome its personnel to our community.

Respectfully,

FRED E. GIESER, *Mayor.*

Mr. MCCLORY. Of the 700 military personnel who would be transferred, as I said 150 are already residing at Fort Sheridan and of the remaining number it is estimated that approximately 400 or so are married and would require housing. This is a very small responsibility I can assure you for our county because we are in the habit of receiving large numbers of military personnel. We have had as many as 20,000 at Fort Sheridan at one time, and to accommodate a mere 300 or 400 families is no job at all.

There is a very good attitude in this area. I know the military personnel who serve there are happy with that assignment, and there is the most hospitable and cordial reception which is accorded to the military and I can give assurance in addition to the assurances which are given here of the new housing that is being constructed that there will be more than adequate housing to take care of the military personnel that would be transferred.

Senator STENNIS. Congressman, it is your judgment that you could absorb these without the need to build any additional military family housing?

Mr. MCCLORY. Let me say this. I think there are 97 families that are living now in trailers. Some people like to live in trailers.

Senator STENNIS. That is right.

Mr. MCCLORY. But it would be better for them not to live in the trailer park but to live in more substantial military housing.

Also I am sure that a number of the military men who are now living off the base would like to have the advantage of the military housing on the base. But I am saying that there is and will be more than adequate housing to house the military personnel.

Senator STENNIS. So you think that your community, using the term in its larger sense, can absorb this additional?

Mr. MCCLORY. Without any difficulty at all, Senator.

Senator STENNIS. Of course you are familiar with the facts in that case. You represent that district.

Mr. MCCLORY. Yes.

Senator STENNIS. That is very good. Do you have anything else?

Mr. MCCLORY. I can't think of anything offhand. I did speak on the floor of the House on this subject, and my remarks appear at 11572 to 11574 of the record, and I have documented some things there that I have not included in my statement. And I might say that I have undertaken to secure the best possible factual information which I am reporting to you here this morning.

Senator STENNIS. All right. I think your testimony is of real value to us and I appreciate it.

Mr. MCCLORY. I would like to add two more things which come to my mind.

Senator STENNIS. Certainly.

Mr. MCCLORY. One is that there is what they call a Twin Towers Housing at the Chicago Beach Hotel now, but only 60 military families attached to the 5th Army Headquarters reside there, not 252, which is the total housing. There are some civilians and some military personnel that serve elsewhere than at 5th Army Headquarters.

The other thing is that there are not 2,000 civilian employees who will be transferred to Fort Sheridan but more in the neighborhood of 800 civilian employees.

Senator STENNIS. Those are very significant facts. I would like to have a copy of the remarks which you made on the floor, there might be some additional points there, if you could furnish us with a copy for the committee files.

Thank you very much, we are delighted to have had you here. Your testimony will certainly receive full consideration, Congressman.

Mr. MCCLORY. Thank you.

FORT RILEY, KANS.

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, I am going to call witnesses in the order in which the clerk has listed them, taking them up by subject matter. The next witness on Fort Riley, Kans., is Mayor Lee Rich, of Junction City, Kans., accompanied by Mr. T. J. Griffith, president of the Union Bank.

All right, gentlemen, come around please.

STATEMENT OF MAYOR LEE RICH, JUNCTION CITY, KANS.

Mr. RICH. Thank you very much. Mr. Griffith was unable to be here today.

Senator STENNIS. All right, Mr. Rich. Do you have a prepared statement, sir?

Mr. RICH. I have about two typewritten pages.

Senator STENNIS. You may read it. We have a copy of it here. I appreciate your having it prepared.

Mr. RICH. Thank you very much.

First of all, Senator Stennis and members of the committee, I want to thank you for your courtesy in giving me the opportunity to appear before you today. I would like to introduce myself. I am Lee Rich, mayor of Junction City, Kans., a small city of 20,000 persons, and the largest community adjacent to Fort Riley, Kans.

My purpose is to ask the members of the committee to give favorable consideration to the Department of Defense request for the

purchase of 49,500 acres of land at Fort Riley to provide adequate terrain for the proper training of our soldiers.

First of all, let me emphasize that I am not a military expert. I am certain this committee already has heard testimony from competent representatives of the Department of Defense who are far more skilled and qualified than am I.

I would like to tell you that Fort Riley and Junction City have lived side by side in harmony and friendship the past 111 years, since the military post was established to safeguard the settlers emigrating from the East to California—the soldiers were to protect them—to keep open the Santa Fe Trail and other routes to the West.

In 33 years of living in Junction City, it has been my privilege to know and in many cases to have as friends such men as Gen. George S. Patton and Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright and to know hundreds of others, enlisted men and officers, that gave their best and in many cases their lives all the way from Bataan to Utah Beach and Bastogne in World War II and other conflicts.

Many, many times I have heard those responsible for the lives of our soldiers declare that the most important requirement is training. I have heard them declare we must have well-trained soldiers to win battles; that the well-trained, disciplined soldier often will save his own life and the lives of others by doing what must be done in emergencies.

It is their feeling, those officers there now, that to provide this kind of training we need more land at Fort Riley for the firing of all kinds of weapons, for the proper disposal of troops and armor. We have a great investment in all facilities except land.

As I recall the figures that I have been told, the investment represents around $90 million. That is the book value. I would venture to say that the actual value that is necessary to replace those physical facilities is around $300 million instead of the $90 million.

In my own life I have seen the reservation grow from the 18,000 acres needed for two cavalry regiments armed principally with carbines and machineguns, to the 50,000 acres which was inadequate in World War II and which is far more inadequate now when we must train soldiers in everything from guerrilla to atomic warfare.

I would add that my community is solidly behind the Department of Defense in its request for additional training area.

Furthermore, I would submit that Fort Riley and Junction City have set the mark in good community relations for many years. We know the Army and its problems and they know and understand ours.

This feeling generally is statewide; in part, because Fort Riley is a major factor in the State economy. But the feeling is deeper than that; Fort Riley is a part of our heritage and our life.

Had the time been available here, and had we thought it really necessary, we could have had a delegation of 25 or more persons here today, from every section of Kansas, and every walk of life, in advocacy of this land program.

Again, I would like to thank you for the opportunity to appear here, and to file with your committee other statements, newspaper articles and editorials, letters from the State chamber of commerce and the Junction City Chamber of Commerce to support my statement.

Thank you very much.

Senator STENNIS. All right. How long are these additional statements and how many are involved? We are going to receive all of them.

Mr. RICH. There are two actual letters. There is a newspaper article. There is a map. You have the whole thing right there.

Senator STENNIS. I think we will receive them for the files, Mr. Reporter.

Mr. RICH. That will be fine, sir. If there are any questions I will be pleased to answer them.

Senator STENNIS. Yes; I want to ask you a question or two. I want to commend you first for your excellent statement here and your clear, fine presentation of this entire matter. It certainly is helpful to the committee and to the staff.

Secondly, I want to commend you also for taking part in local self-government.

Mr. RICH. Thank you, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I think the mayor of a city has to live a little closer to the problems of local government than most anyone, unless it is a county supervisor. I had my office in the county courthouse when I was district attorney and judge, and I know something of the problems of local government and what the officers have to go through. I am very proud of Fort Riley, but have they ever given up any land in all this change that has come about over these 111 years? Has the Army ever given up any land or turned back any to the public? The trend is to take and never give up.

Mr. RICH. As I said, sir, I am not a qualified military expert.

Senator STENNIS. You don't know then. That is not a military question.

Mr. RICH. No; to be exact——

Senator STENNIS. You don't know?

Mr. RICH. No; I don't know other than a few small ones.

Senator STENNIS. That is the problem. It is always a request for more, and there is need for more in many instances, but I have never known the military to volunteer to give up any land. I am sure they do, but I just don't know about it.

Have they exchanged any? As far as you know, is there any military land out there that might be exchanged for this?

Mr. RICH. No; there is none to my knowledge.

Senator STENNIS. Is the chamber of commerce, the mayor, board of aldermen, or other people doing anything to get these people suitable land to live on if this is taken?

Mr. RICH. I was at Fort Riley in 1938, I believe it was, when the reservation was expanded from 18,000 to around 51,000 acres. I believe at that time the Department of Agriculture and the State organizations assisted in the relocation problem, and I am sure that the communities and anyone that could would be glad to help in any way possible.

Senator STENNIS. What plans are there along that line that you know of?

Mr. RICH. Sir, there are no definite plans that I know of.

Senator STENNIS. Have you heard any discussed?

Mr. RICH. I have heard no request for assistance.

Senator STENNIS. These people are fighting to keep their homes of course, but it seems to me from the public standpoint that there ought to be some plans and concern to take care of these people, or to help them take care of themselves. They are going to find that the Government will hassle with them a lot as to what they are going to pay them for this land. They will argue with them, send negotiators out there and try to run the prices down and get it as cheap as they can, and then they will find when they try to buy a place to live for themselves, that the land has gone up. They are going to be forced to sell at a low cost and buy at a high cost, and they are not going to be happy about that naturally. They will be drawn into court, and it is a bad situation.

I know. I have been through these things many times, and it is a difficult situation. Do you want to stay and hear the testimony from the other side, if you are through?

Mr. RICH. I would like to.

Senator STENNIS. I appreciate your coming here and you have given good testimony.

Mr. RICH. Thank you very much.

Senator STENNIS. All right, Mr. Clerk, call the next witness.

Mr. NEASE. Mr. Lyle Sylvester accompanied by Mr. Hartner and Mr. Leonard.

Senator STENNIS. Have a seat and let me say a word or two more here. We want to get to the issue as quickly as we can. I want a word first from Maj. Gen. William R. Shuler of the Army. What kind of training is this land needed for? What is the Army's position on the need for the land? I know we have gone over that once. General Shuler, could you just give us a brief statement? What kind of training and weapons are going to be employed here?

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM R. SHULER, DIRECTOR OF INSTALLATIONS, OFFICE OF DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS, ARMY

General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, as the committee will recall, in 1961 we had two additional divisions come into the force structure and three were converted from recruit training to combat ready. One of these is now stationed at Fort Riley. The difficulty is that we cannot fire the many complex weapons of the type of division we have here. It is now a ROAD division, a STRAC division, we do not have the land to maneuver on, to train on, or to fire most of the major weapons. I have a list here, sir, of the type of weapons that are involved.

Senator STENNIS. Just name two or three of them.

General SHULER. Eighty-one-millimeter mortar, 106-millimeter rifle, the 76-millimeter tank guns, the 90-millimeter tank gun, 105-millimeter howitzer, 155 millimeter howitzer, and others.

Senator STENNIS. General, doesn't the Army presently have land that could be used for artillery firing training rather than to take this excellent and well-developed agricultural land?

General SHULER. Sir, as Mr. Rich brought out, we have a book value investment there of about $90 million in permanent construction, and it is just not efficient in any sense of the word, sir, not to do

our training at this installation. It would be very costly to travel all the way out to Camp Irwin or to Camp Stewart to do some of the firing. We couldn't do all of it there either.

This is merely a case, sir, of acquiring a minimum amount of land in order to train this division and be ready to fight as it should be trained to fight.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you General. Mr. Sylvester, do you want to read your statement or do you want to summarize it?

STATEMENT OF LYLE SYLVESTER, RILEY-GEARY COUNTY SURVIVAL ASSOCIATION; ACCOMPANIED BY HARRY HARTNER AND ROBERT LEONARD

Mr. SYLVESTER. I would appreciate being able to read it, sir. I will leave out portions of it but I would like to stay pretty close to the copy.

Senator STENNIS. I have a statement before me, with exhibits, of some 19 or 20 pages. Is that the length of it?

Mr. SYLVESTER. Yes.

Senator STENNIS. Can we put this in the record now and you gentlemen summarize the points that are involved?

The committee is familiar with the background of this matter.

Let's see if you can summarize it and then when you are through, if you still want to read it, I will let you do that?

Mr. SYLVESTER. First, Senator Stennis, I am Lyle Sylvester, a farmer in the area. I till the soil and I am very interested along with many other people in the surrounding area which includes the State of Kansas, all of Riley, the people in Riley where the town will be affected adversely, and I would like to thank the committee for this opportunity to appear before you to present our case.

This is the first time that we have been given the opportunity to appear before a committee. I feel obligated to Senator Russell for giving us this chance. Also I feel obligated to Senator Fulbright who has been real encouraging to us. The news that some 50,000 acres of excellent agricultural land would be taken from Riley and Geary Counties sparked the formation of the Riley-Geary County Survival Association. The interest that has generated for the survival of these counties encouraged the title.

The County Survival Association has the support of several organizations, cities, and counties on the outlying borders.

All of these organizations have gone on record opposing this expansion, and the opposition and resolutions have been mailed to you for your policies.

The policy of the organizations opposing the expansion:

> The Army must not only demonstrate its need for added acreage, but should first utilize bases of adequate size for the training of weapons and troops, and when acquiring real estate for any such purpose, should use the least valuable land.

This request for additional acreage comes at a time when the Secretary of Defense is closing or reducing 63 military bases, depots, and arsenals and consolidating offices in 29 States.

Certainly farm people are in favor of adequate military strength, and recognize the need for adequate firing range and maneuver

area. However, on the basis of the information we have, it appears the Armed Forces could just as easily and more cheaply utilize land already owned by the Federal Government in the West. As the weapons are improved, there is little doubt that bigger and bigger ranges will be needed. There has been no assurance this would be the last of the expansion. If this be the case, the Army will be better off to continue training troops at bases with adequate size.

We who are presenting this testimony are representing the interest of the people affected. Their homes and their livelihoods are at stake. We believe these people have a motive in protecting and maintaining their homes and the welfare of their families that is superior to any military gain in the proposed acquisition of approximately 50,000 acres for Fort Riley. The people in this area urge your careful consideration of the enclosed material.

The agriculture of Riley and Geary Counties is one of the more diversified of the State of Kansas. Here the farmers look to the raising of hogs, beef, and dairy cattle along with growing corn, sorghums, hay and small grain for their income. This type of agriculture is quite favorable both from the standpoint of soil fertility and a balanced income. These counties still have large acreages of native grass pastures that are capable of supporting good herds of beef cattle. These pastures are of the bluegrass or bluestem nature and are the best to be found in the State of Kansas.

The fertile bottomland soils along the Kansas and Blue River Valleys have been inundated by the construction of the Tuttle Creek and Milford dams and reservoirs, with nearly 100,000 acres purchased away from farmers and ranchers these Federal acquisitions increase the importance of the deep, smooth to gently rolling upland that is in this area now proposed to be taken for the annexation to the Fort Riley Reservation.

The average rainfall in this area is 31 inches. A complete crop failure is unknown. In general, the farmers and landowners of this requested area are a progressive, forward-looking industrious type of individual.

They are not backward farmers, sir. These men are educated. They have tilled the soil to the best of their ability. They are not the last to take up new methods of farming and improved practices. These farmers are conservation minded and have kept their land in a highly productive condition.

The Kansas State University extension services have contributed much to the condition of this land. The land in this requested area is nearly level to gently undulating and slightly rolling in the grassland tracts. The agriculture soils in this area date back in history, having been developed chiefly from wind-deposited materials (loess). This material is from 3 to 10 feet in depth over limestone and shale bedrock. The soils are brownish-black in color.

It runs better than the land along the river bottom which is sand. This soil runs to depths of more than 10 feet.

Class II and III, 29,634 acres, upland: Crete soils—nearly level to undulating—1 to 4 percent slope. Deep upland soils with dark colored silt loam to silty clay loam surface soils and clay subsoils.

This is good land that can be cultivated safely with easily applied conservation practices and good soil management.

CLASS IV: 2,183 ACRES, UPLAND

Crete soil—moderately sloping—4 to 6 percent slope. Deep and moderately deep upland and high terrace soils with dark colored silt loam and clay subsoils. Subject to water erosion. This is moderately good land that can be cultivated with intensive conservation practices and good soil management.

CLASS V, VI, VII: 13,163 ACRES, GRAZING LAND

Largely crete type soil—2 to 8 percent slope. Depending largely on location, several hundred acres of this grazing land could be tillable with intensive conservation practices, and good soil management.

Land suitability in the proposed annexation area is as follows:

The suitability of arable land (suited to cultivated crops—classes I through IV) is for Geary County, 8,160 acres; Riley County, 27,470 acres; and total acres, 35,630. The grazing land (not suited to cultivation—classes V through VII) is 1,700 acres for Geary County; 11,080 acres for Riley County, and total acres, 12,780.

The total for Geary County is 9,860 acres; for Riley County 38,550 with a total of these being 48,410. With the 3 percent error allowed this comes to 1,452 or a final total of 49,862.

Following is information regarding soil conservation work for which Government cost-share was paid on farms in the proposed Fort Riley Reservation expansion area.

The figures are approximate. In 1962 the cost-share paid was $5,-419.67. In 1963 the cost-share paid was $5,922.31. The 2-year total was $11,341.98 or an average of $5,671.

Average cost for carrying out approved conservation practices (Government cost-share plus farmers cost)—$11,342.

Total cost of practices for 16 years, since the soil conservation district was organized in 1947—$181,472.

PRODUCTION OF THE 50,000 ACRES

The average annual production for 1960 to 1963 inclusive of the 50,000 acres is dairy products, $218,400; eggs, $127,400; poultry, $8,190; cattle, $1,401,400; hogs, $414,960; crop sales, $564,200; and other sales (dividends, Government payments), $104,650, or a total of $2,839,200.

This money has been at the rate of 3¾ to 4 percent. These farmers have money invested in Federal savings that are helping other people and they have got this money from the land they have tilled. They do not have any other source of income. These are taken from farm management figures, from association No. 1, from the extension service, Kansas State University. The Army says there are no towns in the area but there are 500 people there, men, women, and children. We have 91 farming units. These units produce an average of over $35,000 each a year. Now Colonel Rollins has 153 sets of improvements which is correct.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE AND SIZE OF FARMS

The number of people and size of farms which will be removed is 496 men, women, and children will be displaced along with 91 farming

units. The average acreage per unit is 550 acres and the investment managed per unit is $157,000.

Each dollar of income from crops and livestock generates another $3 in spending volume, thus contributing over $11,356,800 a year to the total income of the State.

COMMUNITIES AFFECTED ADVERSELY AND TAX STRUCTURE LOST

The communities that will be affected adversely by this proposal cover a wide area. This request for real estate not only will be felt locally, but for miles around. The amount that will be lost cannot be written down in figures. Some of the farms in the area have been in the same family names for many generations.

These farmers are operating a prosperous business today. The trade from this area is divided among Clay Center, Leonardville, Keats, Wakefield, Manhattan, and Junction City. The one to be hit the hardest is Riley. A city of 600, it derives nearly 75 percent of its livelihood from this area. Riley is a modern town and receives a huge amount of trade from the highways (U.S. 77 and U.S. 24) that serve the community. Riley is a modern and growing town and it has a first-class sewer and water system.

Riley residents are especially concerned about the fate of their grade school. This school system is one of the finest in the State of Kansas. The expansion would take more than two-thirds of the area (and valuation) of the district, while only 45 of the nearly 200 children would be moved out of the district. Thus, Riley would have to support three-fourths of the original enrollment on one-third of the original area. Also located near Riley is the new Riley County High School which also will feel the loss of revenue for its support.

With this land taken out of production this puts the Government in a 30 percent support bracket to operate this high school.

The tax valuation to be eliminated from Riley County alone amounts to over $2 million and in Geary County to $368,000. To you, Senator, this would probably sound like peanuts; but to the operation of a county, this is a healthy figure. With the economy move in Washington and the war on poverty, it seems a crime for such needless expenditure to force poverty onto a once prosperous community.

When the news of the expansion was released to the press, January 21, 1964, several businessmen from Riley and Manhattan, went to Washington to see what could be done.

These were the president of the Riley State Bank, the county commissioner, chairman of Riley County, the Riley County attorney, a Chevrolet dealer. While there, they visited with Colonel Rollins, Corps of Army Engineers. He stated that the Army would have very little use for this additional land as the range would still be so small that tank troops and others would still have to be sent out for training. Also the number of troops would not be increased at the post.

Senator STENNIS. Pardon me just a minute. General Shuler, did you hear that statement?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. I do not know who could have made such a statement.

Senator STENNIS. He mentioned who made it. I want to know if it is correct?

General SHULER. Sir, I do not know who made that statement.

Senator STENNIS. It says Colonel Rollins, R-o-l-l-i-n-s, Corps of Army Engineers. Now what I want to know is do you contest it or refute it? What is the true situation?

General SHULER. The true situation is as I stated it previously Mr. Chairman. I named the weapons that we cannot fire there now and that we could fire if we were allowed this land, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Let me ask you this question. If you get this land will that be all you need to do all your training there or will you have to go elsewhere for a part of it?

General SHULER. If we have Stricom maneuvers where more than one division is involved, such as we have going on at Desert Strike yes, we would have to do that, but that would be much larger than one division in training and maneuvers.

This land would allow us to train the division and maneuver the division on this land, sir, the total land.

Senator STENNIS. You can take care of all division maneuvers with this additional land?

General SHULER. Of that division at that station, yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Will there be an increase in the number of troops that you will have at Fort Riley?

General SHULER. No, sir, not at all, sir. They are all there now, sir.

Senator STENNIS. This is just a matter of expansion for training of those that are there.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SYLVESTER. This expansion, Senator, add only 7 miles to their present firing range.

Senator STENNIS. Well, we have got a direct contradiction here now between the military men and Colonel Rollins. Do you know Colonel Rollins?

General SHULER. I believe, sir, that he was the district engineer of the Kansas City district, I believe up to about a year ago. He is presently now, I believe, in the office of Chief of Engineers, sir, in another job.

Senator STENNIS. Please get his full name for the record. (Col. Andrew P. Rollins, Jr.)

All right, you may proceed.

Mr. SYLVESTER. When asked if other less valuable, adjoining land had been considered that might be acceptable to the Army, Colonel Rollins replied, "Yes," but he intimated that the local political pressures had prevailed in favor of the acquisition now proposed to this committee.

It should be pointed out that the expansion as proposed is largely in Riley County and will not reduce tax revenues coming to Geary County of which Junction City is the county seat. The alternative expansion would have been in Geary County and would have reduced Geary County tax revenues substantially. But under this proposal, Geary County and Junction City are in position to get a large share of any benefits there may be in larger Army spending, while Riley County takes virtually all the loss in tax revenue and productive capacity.

This delegation of men asked Congressman William Avery's assistance in obtaining an appointment with the House Committee on Armed Services. They were told that Representative Carl Vinson, the chairman, does not make it a practice to hear local people in opposition to these acquisitions.

Senator STENNIS. Pardon me, Mr. Sylvester, I don't think that is relevant here. You are having your hearing so let's move on.

Mr. SYLVESTER. Yes, sir. In a letter to William Poindexter, of Missouri, from Richard H. Ichord, Member of Congress, February 11, 1964, he stated he had been informed by Carl Vinson that the Army is requesting authority to purchase this additional 49,500 acres of land with an estimated purchase price of $6,113,000. The remainder of the requested appropriation of $16,100,000 would be used for relocation of U.S. Highway 77 and negotiations incurred by the transactions. The estimated value of our land is $12,676,850.

The value per acre used in determining this figure is based on "going prices" in this locality. The differential between these two figures is very great. It is possible that the Corps of Engineers negotiators can purchase this land away from the private individuals at the lesser amount. They have proven this in the purchase of real estate for Tuttle Creek and Milford Dams, when the property owners were forced to take the corps offer or be thrown into condemnation procedures.

Senator, I know whereof I speak as I have had the personal experience, and this is not a pleasant experience. Since there is not more than 1 percent wasteland in our area, the estimated value of our land is a fair and just figure.

Within the past several years, every county in the area has felt the sting of eminent domain in one form or another—if not for dams, reservoirs or some other Government project, at least for roads. But, few have been stung as often (or so seriously) as Riley, Geary, and Pottawatomie Counties. What with Tuttle Creek, Milford Dam, Prairie National Park, and now the expansion of Fort Riley, the Federal Government has been at war with various farmers in these three counties continuously for more than 15 years.

In that time the Government sought to use eminent domain to condemn the following:

	Acres
89 sections for Tuttle Creek	57,000
57 sections for Milford Dam	37,000
89 sections for Prairie National Park	57,000
77 sections for Fort Riley expansion	50,000
Total area (312 sections)	201,000

Assuming the Government would pay an average of $225 per acre (a modest assumption), the total value of property removed from the tax rolls in these four projects alone would be in excess of $45.2 million.

Acreages by classification: Approximate acreage by class of land in proposed annexation area by Fort Riley[1]

[In acres]

Land quality	Geary County	Riley County	Total
Class I	850	4,030	4,880
Class II	0	5,040	5,040
Class III	5,950	17,640	23,590
Class IV	1,360	760	2,120
Class V	0	0	0
Class VI	1,700	8,060	9,760
Class VII	0	3,020	3,020
Total	9,860	38,550	48,410
3 percent error allowed			1,452
Total	9,860	38,550	49,862

[1] Calculations based on Soil Conservation Service reconnaissance soil surveys of Geary and Riley Counties by O. W. Bidwell, professor of soils, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kans.

Estimated value of land by classes

Land quality	Acres	Real estate value
Class I	4,880	$1,464,000
Class II	5,040	1,386,000
Class III	23,590	5,897,500
Class IV	2,120	212,000
Class V	0	0
Class VI	9,760	1,464,000
Class VII	3,020	302,000
3 percent error allowed	1,452	254,100
Total	49,862	10,979,600
Valuation of 91 farmstead facilities		1,433,250
Valuation of 33 homes		264,000
124 homes in area. 165 landowners. Total estimated value		12,676,850

Whether the taking of land will perpetuate the activities of Fort Riley

We submit the following appraisal of whether or not such taking of land is needed to perpetuate the activities of Fort Riley.

The activities of Fort Riley during World Wars I and II demonstrate its ability to train troops for the toughest type of warfare. With the advancement of modern weapons this addition of 50,000 acres, with only 7 miles added to the firing range, would still be a training deficiency to the troops that will be trained at the fort. With the power charge cut back because of the limited firing range, this would serve as a limiting factor in the amount of training the troops will receive.

In order to operate such weapons and train the troops to operate such weapons in actual combat, the logical place to train is on a desert base. In this modern day of speed it is part of military training to pack up and move out with very short notice. If the Secretary of Defense should announce some day he was going to close Fort Riley, an additional 150,000 acres would not insure its permanence. With the advancement of modern weapons, time will only prove that more bases will become obsolete in terms of capacity to use modern weapons.

This small addition to Fort Riley will not insure its permanence if the use of modern weapons is the criterion for maintaining an Army base.

Senator STENNIS. Go back to your estimate. How much is in the bill for this land, Mr. Clerk? This is on page 6. You say your information is that there is just $6,113,000 in the bill.

Mr. SYLVESTER. Yes.

Senator STENNIS. You say the remainder of the requested appropriation of $16.1 million would be used for relocation of U.S. Highway 77 and negotiations incurred by the transaction.

General Shuler, I believe you had better come to the table here so I can more readily ask you questions. That is correct. Page 108 of the Army record, Fort Riley, shows $6,113,000 for the cost of land. You are asking approximately $10 million in addition thereto for mineral rights, severance damages, contingencies, resettlement costs, relocation of U.S. Highway 77, $3,451,000; to move telephone powerlines is going to cost $1.8 million.

Mr. Sylvester, you say you estimate the value of the land involved at $12,676,850; is that correct?

Mr. SYLVESTER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. On what is that estimate placed?

Mr. SYLVESTER. Going prices, sir, in our area.

Senator STENNIS. Have you methodically and carefully gone over this and that is your figure?

Mr. SYLVESTER. Yes, sir; we have had appraisers help us on these figures.

Senator STENNIS. Men that are competent?

Mr. SYLVESTER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And available for such purposes in the community?

Mr. SYLVESTER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. There is always an argument between the owners and the purchasers. If it were a free sale I wouldn't worry about that so much, but this is a forced sale. You gentlemen will be forced to sell your land. You are at a disadvantage. I wanted to get that cleared up to be sure we agree on those figures.

Mr. SYLVESTER. The history of Fort Riley.

Fort Riley and the surrounding area has an interesting history. It is located at the junction of the Republican and Smoky Hill Rivers, forming the Kaw or the Kansas River. These rivers were the routes of the very early settlers and traders. It was not long until early settlers settled in the area now known as Fort Riley.

The fort was named after Maj. Gen. Bennett Riley. The first appropriation for Fort Riley was approved March 3, 1853, covering expenses for the erection of buildings. The land area at that time was about 4,000 acres. Later Fort Riley was expanded to 23,000 acres, remaining at that size until 1941. In that year a World War II expansion took in 32,370 additional acres, bringing the total acreage up to some 55,370, its present size, and we hope it continues to remain at the same acreage for years to come.

Over half of the land taken for expansion in 1941 and 1942 was fertile cropland, and many stories are still told of how the Army was attempting to pay pastureland prices for good farmland. Also,

the Army did not allow any consideration or compensation for farm buildings, and many buildings were well kept and in a fine state of repair.

In the year of 1964 a number of the same farm people are being asked to surrender to the Army for an expanded Fort Riley.

Our Nation has always supported principles that have given agriculture an opportunity to achieve the highest levels of efficiency and productivity the world has ever known. In times of crisis the world looks to our Nation for food. The capacity of our farms to produce food and fiber is recognized as a major factor in any test which we might face in our Nation's defense. Our system of private enterprise is the major factor in the productive capacity of our farms. Federal acquisitions of land in which selfish desires of individuals or communities are allowed to override traditional concepts of private ownership become a threat to the concepts which have made us a free and independent Nation.

Has the public interest in this matter been determined? Certainly, we must agree that the interests of one individual must give way when the public interest is clearly demonstrated. But in this situation we believe that investigation will show that some individuals in one community hope to gain an advantage by Government action at the expense of other individuals who for several generations have been secure in the rights of private ownership guaranteed by our system of government. We do not believe there has been a genuine showing of any true "public interest."

Gentlemen, how long can we allow Federal acquisition of private lands to continue, when such acquisitions serve no true public interest, and still remain a free and independent Nation?

There is no question that Fort Riley has made a contribution to the history of our State and to the defense of our country. However, nearly all military bases throughout this land of ours have played a major role in writing our history, and have contributed greatly to the defense of our country. Many of these historical forts and landmarks are being closed in the interest of our national economy, and because of changes in military weapons geared to modern warfare. There have also been vast changes in manpower requirements.

A policy of closing some military installations in the interest of national economy, while others are being expanded in the interest of national defense, seems inconsistent. Since some of our military bases are being closed in the interest of national economy, it would seem more consistent for Fort Riley to remain at its present size rather than being expanded. When this proposed expansion would be made by taking over highly productive farmland at the same time that millions are being spent to bring irrigation to arid lands, and more millions of acres of wasteland are available, this acquisition seems particularly senseless.

One of the best weapons for national defense would be a balanced budget. A nation that is financially stable is better able to defend itself than one that allows professional military men to dissipate its natural resources and to violate its basic traditions of landownership and development as is threatened in the Fort Riley expansion.

Present military strength of the post

The present military strength of the post, generally speaking, is approximately 18,000 Army personnel; but this figure fluctuates virtually day by day. Personnel has been packed into this post to help stimulate this requested expansion scheme. The retiring General Oberbeck stated that the number of troops now stationed at Fort Riley would be maximum even with the requested area. It is the consensus of the opponents in outlying areas that the proponents of this request were instrumental in obtaining the troop personnel increase beyond the present capacity in an effort to get additional support for the project. The threat of reducing the troop strength on the post to normal capacity brings fear to some citizens in Junction City and Manhattan; and they are persuaded to support this unjustified expansion because they are concerned about their own economic status. An excerpt from the Grass and Grain, April 21, 1964, stated:

> The population census of 1963 showed that the population in Junction City, Kans., slipped 556 persons per ward, and 750 in Manhattan, Kans.

It is apparent that these persons were military personnel and were moved from Junction City to the post in order to get a high population figure for the post.

The fact that no additional revenue will come to the area

Erroneous statements are being made that such an expansion will bring additional revenue to the area. This is proposed by the proponents of this request. Fort Riley units ran up an expense bill of $1,056,000 transporting troops and material to other posts for advanced training. The units at Fort Riley are in three groups: tank weapon units, antitank units, and field artillery units. The Army says the full division should engage in live fire training twice a year. This would be an impossibility at Fort Riley, even with the expansion area; so the transportation costs will continue.

Since when has the Army started keeping records of its expenses? Transportation moves are a phase of good soldier training? Removing this 49,500 acres from the tax rolls would mean a loss of $180,000 annually in revenue to our county, State, and Federal Governments, plus the loss of nearly $3 million in gross income. Each dollar of income from crops and livestock generates another $3 in spending volume, thus contributing nearly $12 million in new money to the economy of our Nation annually. Since the contingent at Fort Riley will not be increased this could be counted only as a net loss of over $12 million.

Many of these people who are supporting the request are doing so only on the basis of the additional revenue they think will be available in the two larger centers of population close to the area. Many of these consider this as new wealth, but actually it is not. These are tax dollars that will be used and tax dollars are not new wealth, but are simply money extracted from the whole population for expenditure in a limited area.

Refutation of the argument that Fort Riley will be abandoned

To refute the argument that Fort Riley will be abandoned unless the expansion is granted, we submit the following facts. Fort Riley is a base designated for the training of officers. This is one of the top training bases for college ROTC units and reserve units during summer encampments. The Department of Defense has an investment in Fort Riley amounting to many millions of dollars which will have high use potential for many years to come. Many millions of dollars have been spent in recent years and millions are being spent right now to provide permanent facilities for men, for families, for officer training, for basic training—in short, for functions which the Army plainly proposes to continue.

The Army has often ridden over public opinion to get something it wanted with no attention to fiscal responsibility or to actual need.

We believe this request for real estate is largely spearheaded by certain Junction City businessmen who hope for personal gain from this expansion. The fact that some Junction City businessmen raised $18,000 to promote the expansion is proof of their motives. The proof of the promotion funds appeared in the Junction City Republic, and was mailed to Senator Stennis for his files.

It is also obvious that the civilian aid to the Secretary of the Army for Kansas, John D. Montgomery, editor of the Junction City Union, is the main spokesman for promoting this expansion with no regard to the adverse conditions forced on third and fourth generation landowners, loss to businesses in surrounding towns, and loss of revenue to other units of government that will erupt from this sinful move.

With the talk of economy in Washington and the recent closing of several obsolescent bases, the oft-heard opinion that Fort Riley is too small to support the number of men stationed there has influenced the Junction City Chamber of Commerce to pressure those in high position to give them what they demand. The proposed expansion, Junction City feels, would help secure the position of Fort Riley as a more permanent establishment.

Cyrus Vance, attending a dedication of a new bridge at Fort Riley, April 28, 1964, made the following statment:

> **The expansion of Fort Riley will give troops of this installation a maneuverability they have not had in recent years. No longer will it be necessary to move troops from here to California for the type of firepower training and tank operations they have not been able to perform here.**

We don't know who wrote Secretary Vance's statement for him. We are sure Secretary Vance had made no personal investigation of the situation. But qualified military men who have served at Fort Riley have stated unqualifiedly that the proposed expansion will not permit full use of modern weapons and that certain exercises will still have to be held at desert bases. Whoever collaborated with Secretary Vance in preparing a statement that ignores the danger of firing heavy weapons in a limited area, surrounded by heavily populated areas, is placing personal gain above the public interest. We believe the statement was irresponsible.

We do not ask that Fort Riley be closed, but that the base remain as it is. At this time our U.S. budget cannot afford this expenditure, and our community and State cannot afford the loss of revenue from agricultural trade.

Current use being made of Fort Riley

We submit the following concerning the current use now being made of Fort Riley in the military effort and what in our opinion if anything will be added by acquisition of the additional land.

Cyrus Vance stated:

> Just in recent times Fort Riley has become inadequate, because of the advancement in the firepower of modern weapons.

The modern weapons proposed to be used at the base will fire for many, many miles. The proposed addition will add only 7 miles to the present firing range of 9 miles. In order to fire weapons in this area, power charges will have to be cut back. A small miscalculation could cause shells to drop into the area surrounding the expansion which is thickly settled. Maneuverability would be limited. The advantage of testing the mobility of units firing live ammunition from several directions would be lost completely.

An excerpt from the Junction City Union, January 21, 1964, states:

> The expansion would provide adequate space for the training of military units and make possible the firing of heavy weapons at Fort Riley.

This is an erroneous statement. Another excerpt from the Topeka Daily Capital, March 15, 1964, quotes Lt. Col. John Wheeler, Jr., tank commander, Fort Riley, Kans.:

> What I could do with my men was limited at Fort Riley, so I went to California and traveled 26 miles on the desert range without disturbing anything and was firing live ammunition throughout the entire exercise.

Also on this limited base they intend to fire the Honest John rocket. We do not know too much about this rocket, but we do know if something happened and it veered off course it could land in the city of Manhattan or one of the other adjoining populated areas. The only safe place for these weapons is on the desert bases. Since the expanded area is already inadequate it seems a terrible waste of valuable land, and adds nothing except more acres of Government land.

The 1st Infantry Division stationed at Fort Riley was, until 1961, a training division. It conducted basic training for troops and required no land for unit training. Then in 1961 the division was made combat ready and added to the Strategic Army Corps. Note that this base, short of land, was made combat ready. In the last 5 years permanent buildings were constructed—still under construction—on this limited base.

Major General Shuler noted some $59 million worth of permanent construction was at Fort Riley.

Rather than try to conserve acres, the Army built these permanent buildings out into what was the firing area, thus eliminating the use of 26,000 acres. This caused the remaining 25,000 acres to lie in a horseshoe shape. Since the remaining area is in a horseshoe shape, the additional 49,500 acres will result in a small square box form with little addition in actual range, thus further hindering the firing of long-range divisional weapons—8-inch howitzer, 762-mm. rocket, 106-mm. rifle, and tank weapons.

With this in mind it seems apparent that the Army is simply trying to add 49,500 acres to its already large holding of land without solid justification. Since we already know that Junction City businessmen have donated $18,000 to promote this expansion, it also is essential

to know the part that prominent Junction City businessmen have played in this request. A member of our association visited with these men about this matter. He stated that 8 years ago they [members of the Junction City Chamber of Commerce] started to work toward this acreage increase by first acquiring authority to build 18 permanent structures at the post. They got authorization to build six.

This was more than they expected. With this, our informant concluded:

> We got the buildings, now we are going to get the land to go with them, and if you value your homes and land above national security, that is too damn bad.

Cyrus Vance stated in a speech to the Junction City Chamber of Commerce that this "human element" is important in making an acquisition such as this. We are reminded of the incident of Bong Air Force Base, Wis., where 5,000 acres of rich farmland was ruined, never again to produce. There $29 million was spent before the Air Force got up enough nerve and courage to say they didn't need it. To recall this incident causes us concern. It will be from 2 to 5 years before the Army will be able to use this requested acreage for Fort Riley. Will they still need it or will it be obsolete and abandoned? The story of Bong seems to fit our area—a Government land acquisition plan backed by some Congressmen, a few State legislators, and one or two newspaper editorial writers.

Budgetary situation of the United States

The budgetary situation of the United States is not good at the moment and will only be further injured by such expenditures.

We have had budget deficits in every year since 1930 except the years 1947, 1948, 1951, 1956, and 1957; but the deficit in this fiscal year of 1964 will be the largest peacetime deficit in the history of our Nation. A deficit of $10 billion was predicted last March for this fiscal year with estimated expenditures (excluding trust accounts) at $98.4 billion, up $5.8 billion from 1963.

For fiscal 1965 (the year beginning July 1, 1964) estimated expenditures are $97.9 billion, which is $4.9 billion in excess of estimated revenues. However, many experts are predicting that the 1965 deficit actually will be twice that amount, because the estimate is made on a reduced income tax rate.

Certainly, this is no time to undertake new expenditures when the stability of our economic system may be threatened by repeated massive annual deficits. The national debt has now passed the $300 billion mark, compared with the peak of $258 billion at the end of World War II.

This policy not the tradition of the American system

This kind of a policy is not in tradition of the American system which was built on private ownership of property when such expansions are not needed in peacetime.

> We believe that private ownership and operation of the Nation's land resources is in the national interest * * *.
>
> Additional Federal land acquisitions should require clear, individual congressional authorizations and a demonstration of need for essential public purposes.

Long existing, unused purchase authorizations should be terminated. Where additional land is needed for public purposes, every effort should be made to select less valuable land * * *. The power of eminent domain * * * should be used with restraint—(excerpt from American Farm Bureau resolutions).

I would like you to turn to the map at the back where you see K–82 marked in red. The road is there, but it is being improved to carry tourists from the east and from the west across this Madison Creek Cove which sticks up in there. This Madison Creek Cove was designated as one of the outstanding coves in this Milford Dam area.

Also in this cove area we had the possibility of bringing industry in 2 years ago in July to build up this area and bring revenue to our State, but the Junction City Chamber of Commerce turned thumbs down and it was lost completely when the Army began to make moves toward this acquisition. Also the water supply in this area has been reported by the Kansas City University as being large lakes below this area of ours.

We have proof of this by the people of this lakeshore development as uncovering an old oil well that was abandoned several years ago, where the supply of water was so great they could not plug up the hole, so they abandoned it, and they uncovered this hole to use it as a water supply for this development.

Also this is the area here showing where the firing range is, which I stated adds only 7 miles to the present firing range. Also I would like to draw your attention to the proposed relocation of Highway 77.

We have a good highway right up through where Highway 77 now is, and this is unfeasible to put this road out like it is. It detours the traffic away. It is going to ruin, not ruin but just demolish the revenue that could have come from this area through development, also from the development around this lakeshore Madison Creek Cove area.

Senator STENNIS. You have the map before you?

Mr. SYLVESTER. Yes, I do, sir.

Senator STENNIS. As I read it, you have the present reservation marked by small X's?

Mr. SYLVESTER. Yes.

Senator STENNIS. And the proposed expansion is the heavy black line?

Mr. SYLVESTER. Yes.

Senator STENNIS. And that extends on the left hand side all the way around here?

Mr. SYLVESTER. Yes it does. This 77 still goes up through the reservation, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I was going to say it still leaves the highway within the land that you buy.

Mr. SYLVESTER. Yes, very unfeasible, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How do you explain that, General Shuler? You are spending $3 million to move this highway but still you are going to continue it through this land that you are going to acquire, which I thought was for an artillery range.

Mr. FOSTER. May I address myself to that, Mr. Chairman?

I am Mr. R. B. Foster from General Shuler's office. The land back of the road will be used for training but will not be endangered by firing exercises which will fire south and east. This location has been

worked out with the State Highway Commission, and is acceptable to them as well as to the Army.

Senator STENNIS. I don't know anything about relocating the highway, but here is a case where you are asking for more land because of change of weapons, and still you are building a highway back there in such a way that if your weapons change any more you would have to move the highway again.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Chairman, we need this land for two reasons. One is firing of weapons. The other is combined arms maneuvers up to brigade size. At the present time we can only exercise a battalion, and that with difficulty.

Senator STENNIS. I understand that, but if you come in with new weapons with an even greater firing range, you are going to have to relocate the highway for a second time.

Mr. FOSTER. As well as human minds can foresee the future, Mr. Chairman, we don't anticipate that happening.

Senator STENNIS. Human minds can't foretell the future. That is why you are asking for more land now. Is this a new division you are bringing in there? Is this one of the increased divisions?

General SHULER. This is one of the three divisions that were converted to combat ready in 1961.

Senator STENNIS. It is hard to tell just what is needed but we had one administration that came along and reduced the Army by about two divisions and another one came along and increased it by two divisions, and each time we had to take more land and furnish more of everything at a cost of billions of dollars.

I believe in getting along with what you have if possible, and it is not my impression that that is the way we do things here. Your statement is well put together. I know you have been as accurate as you could be and I hope you have been totally accurate in all of these matters.

Is there anything else you want to state?

Mr. SYLVESTER. I would like to add this letter from Cyrus Vance stating Fort Riley has $72.3 million investment in facilities at Fort Riley——

Senator STENNIS. In what?

Mr. SYLVESTER. The statement of Cyrus Vance stating that the current facilities investment at Fort Riley is $72.3 million, this was sent to Senator Fulbright in a letter from Secretary Vance stating this figure.

I wanted to get that in the record, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That has been included previously in the record. This map will be made a part of the committee file.

Mr. SYLVESTER. We have exhibits of our area, sir, that we would like to present at this time.

Senator STENNIS. We will preserve these for our files. We want every member of the subcommittee to see them. These are identified as improvements on this land; is that right?

Mr. SYLVESTER. Yes, sir. There have been statements in the papers that our area has not been developed, that no improvement has come to our area for many years, but those are erroneous statements. These are our farms and our land, sir, our homes. These are just a few of the farms, a representation that you will find in our area.

As we flew in, sir, the only area that I could see that would be comparable to our area is this lovely Shenandoah Valley, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What is the going price of land per acre out there, of this improved land?

Mr. SYLVESTER. About two and a half, sir, straight across.

Senator STENNIS. Are you personally familiar with these pictures here that you are handing up?

Mr. SYLVESTER. Yes, sir, I am.

Senator STENNIS. You say that they accurately represent the scenes and the conditions on this land?

Mr. SYLVESTER. Yes, sir. I was in the plane the day those aerial shots were taken.

I was also with the gentleman that took the ground shots.

Senator STENNIS. How much have you gentlemen been forced to spend or how much have you spent trying to protect your land?

Mr. SYLVESTER. That would be a figure that would be hard to arrive at, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Anyway it is an appreciable sum; isn't it?

Mr. SYLVESTER. Yes, indeed.

Senator STENNIS. What about these gentlemen with you? Mr. Hartner, do you want to say anything?

Mr. HARTNER. I don't believe so.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Leonard?

Mr. LEONARD. I think Lyle has pretty well covered it.

Mr. SYLVESTER. I would like to summarize, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, you may proceed.

Mr. SYLVESTER. I have a clipping here of the warning that President Eisenhower noted. I would like to read it, sir.

It is important to recall the warning of former President Eisenhower as he left office in 1960. He recognized the danger that a military-industrial complex might become so embedded in our application and our economy that there could be no dislodging it.

The raw truth is, sir, that defense spending already is embedded in our economy and our application. It will become more embedded, deeply embedded unless the average citizen begins developing some concern about what this may mean to his and his children's future.

In summary, first, 63 bases have been closed to economize in the interests of national security. This is unwise to expand Fort Riley when nothing will be gained. This is not a defense measure when we have the proof of the part of the Junction City editor played in this request. So much land already being taken by the Government for reservoirs that we lost the very thing that makes this country strong.

This grab of private land has got to be stopped before we fall prey to some evil force.

This land should remain in private ownership. This is the way our great country was founded. Private property can be operated much more efficiently and at less cost. This causes us great concern because we see how great republics that were started before ours have crumbled.

The Army cannot make us strong financially. The money they operate with is tax dollars. When their source is cut off so are they. The Fort Riley expansion is not the key to the defense of our Nation. The Army accommodations elsewhere were without this costly

expansion. On behalf of the Riley and Geary County people and the many people in the State of Kansas who have given us support, we wish to thank you, Senators, for your attention and your great concern for our livelihood, also for your fine letters which have encouraged us.

The letter we received from Senator Russell stating he would be glad to hear us will be remembered for years. This last statement from the people we represent; please deliver us from poverty; please do not sign the death sentence to our lovely country.

Senator STENNIS. You have made an excellent presentation. The idea of having to give up land and move out is kind of a flint rock point with me. I don't like to see it done unless it is necessary. I have had people come here pleading that the land not be taken, and the military service, not the Army as I recall it, said they had to have it and we went ahead and gave it to them and 5 years later they would abandon the whole thing, a new installation. It makes us leery here, it makes us doubtful as we move along. This won't bring in any additional men into Fort Riley, gentlemen; is that right?

General SHULER. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I tell you, gentlemen, any proposal that you submit to spend more money at a military installation will get the solid support of a lot of the commercial interests around it. I know that by experience too. They think there is going to be more dollars rolling around, and naturally that attracts them. But that is not the whole story at all, and they are often disappointed. I don't know where this military program will go. We can't tell. We are threatened with an extension of the war in Vietnam right now and there is no answer to it.

I don't have any answer. But if we decide to go in there, there will be some promises of assistance perhaps in the first instance but the net result will be that we will have to carry the burden of the cost in dollars and manpower.

Mr. LEONARD. Sir, it seems inconsistent to be closing 63 bases across our land and to be expanding some of the others. This is a little hard to understand.

Senator STENNIS. Well, if this training could reasonably be done somewhere else it would certainly be where they have room for it in these desert areas, as you say. All right, we will look into this further, gentlemen.

I think you have made a fine presentation and thank you very much for coming in.

General Shuler, is there anything you want to say before we move to another matter?

General SHULER. No sir, just one point. Among these 63 installations are none in the category of this station, no large station such as this.

Senator STENNIS. All right, thank you, General Shuler.

We will come back to this matter and give it further consideration. Mr. Taylor, do you have a statement on this matter?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir. I am assistant legislative director of the American Farm Bureau, Mr. Stennis, and I am representing the Kansas Farm Bureau and presenting a statement for them.

Senator STENNIS. We are glad to have you here, sir.

STATEMENT OF JOHN I. TAYLOR, ASSISTANT LEGISLATIVE DIRECTOR, AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION, REPRESENTING THE KANSAS FARM BUREAU

Mr. TAYLOR. In view of the actual presentation these gentlemen have made, I am just going to file my statement.

Senator STENNIS. All right, I was going to say unless you have personal knowledge of it you could hardly improve on what they said, but your statement represents a viewpoint that I am sure is of value.

Mr. TAYLOR. It follows the policy of the Kansas Farm Bureau and of the American Farm Bureau Federation on my six points.

Senator STENNIS. We are glad to have you, sir. Your name wasn't on the regular list. That is the reason I didn't call on you. Thank you very much Mr. Taylor.

(The statement of John I. Taylor follows:)

We appreciate the opportunity to appear here today at the request and on behalf of the Kansas Farm Bureau in its opposition to the proposed expansion of Fort Riley, Kans.

The American Farm Bureau Federation does not usually testify on individual projects of this kind and then only at the request of a State farm bureau and when such proposal is clearly in variance with the policies of farm bureau.

The proposed addition of 50,000 acres for the "need" and "purposes" outlined by the Department of the Army is such a project, and we therefore join the Riley-Geary County Survival Association and the Kansas Farm Bureau in opposition to the proposal.

At the lastest meeting of the voting delegates of the American Farm Bureau Federation held in Chicago, Ill., on December 12, 1963, they said:

"We believe that private ownership and operation of the Nation's land resources * * *"

"Additional Federal land acquisitions should require clear, individual, congressional authorizations and a demonstration of need for essential public purposes."

"Where additional land is needed for public purposes, every effort should be made to select less valuable land."

"Federal land acquisition statutes should be revised to provide more equitable compensation or resettlement costs and to insure that only such land and interest in land is acquired as is essential to the project involved."

On the basis of these policies, we oppose the proposed acquisition for the following reasons:

1. It violates the principle of private ownership of land, removes land from the tax structure of the community, displaces people of long tenure, and adds additional tax burden to the remainder of the county areas not taken.

2. We do not believe a clear demonstration of "need" or "purposes" for use has been established, as testimony of the Riley-Geary County Survival Association shows, inasmuch as the rockets and missiles proposed to be fired on this base would not have sufficient room even with the proposed addition.

3. At a time when the Department of Defense has recommended the closing of many bases in many States, it would seem inappropriate to expand one in this area at this time.

4. Testimony shows that there is available in this area land which could be used to as good or better advantage and which is much less valuable and will cost much less than this proposal. We make the further observation that in our limited experiences with military purchases, the practice has been to obtain or attempt to obtain what they want rather than what they need.

5. We believe that Federal land acquisition statutes are unfair, not uniform, and totally inadequate. Resettlement costs vary greatly and methods of acquisition vary between Federal agencies and even with divisions of the Defense Department. A study is currently being completed by a House Select Subcommittee on Real Property Acquisition to point out these variances and recommend curative legislation. We, therefore, recommend that this proposed expansion be disapproved until a uniform code of land acquisition is enacted by the Congress.

6. Finally, in view of the above reason and the budgetary condition of this Nation, we feel this proposal and many others should be held in abeyance.

Thank you for this opportunity to present our views.

FORT BRAGG, N.C.

The next item concerns Fort Bragg, N. C. Come around, Mr. Gaissert, and Mr. Kyle.

STATEMENT OF L. J. GAISSERT, REPRESENTING NORTH CAROLINA NATURAL GAS CORP.; ACCOMPANIED BY VOLNEY H. KYLE, PRESIDENT

Mr. KYLE. Volney Kyle, president of the North Carolina Natural Gas Corp.

Senator STENNIS. All right, gentlemen, we are glad to have you here. Senator Ervin, a member of this committee, has expressed an interest in this matter. I am inclined to believe this is largely a decision to be made by the military and I am sure you understand and agree with that.

Mr. GAISSERT. We do understand that, Mr. Chairman. The purpose of our appearance before you this morning is to particularly support the use of natural gas at Fort Bragg. To give you a background of the negotiations between North Carolina Natural Gas Corp. and the Department of the Army in connection with the use of natural gas at Fort Bragg and——

Senator STENNIS. I think we have put in natural gas in a number of military installations in the last few years.

Mr. GAISSERT. I believe that is true, yes, sir, and in particular support of the requested appropriation in H.R. 9750 for $1,220,000 for conversion from coal to enhance natural gas heating equipment at Fort Bragg.

Senator STENNIS. The Army had that in the budget and the House left it out?

Mr. GAISSERT. Yes, sir; I believe the House took it out of the budget for two reasons. The report of the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives raised a question as to the value of military labor which was involved in some $831,000 of annual savings to be obtained from the use of natural gas for the $1,422,000 expenditure in facilities.

There was also a question raised in the hearings before the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives in connection with the replacement of coal, and it was particularly along that line that we wanted to give some information to this committee.

Senator STENNIS. Certainly. That is very good. I suppose you are familiar with General Shuler's testimony on this, where he said on page 77 of our hearings:

> The next item is on that the House denied us. It is one our reclama list—

and he was referring to the gas installation.

> But as I said before, the understanding that the Secretary of Defense for Installations and Logistics and I have is that Senator Byrd wants it reviewed, and we will do so and I will not testify on it at this time.

Senator Saltonstall said "You are not asking for a reclama," to put the money back.

> General SHULER. We are restudying it. It is on our reclama list. I don't believe I should defend it now because the restudy might give us a different answer.

So they are really not asking for the money now.

Mr. GAISSERT. I am aware of that testimony.

Senator STENNIS. All right; we start from there then. Go ahead.

Mr. GAISSERT. My name is L. J. Gaissert. I am a consulting engineer and a vice president of R. A. Ransom Co., Inc., of Washington, D.C., which is a firm of consulting engineers whose work is primarily that in rendering engineering and consulting services for gas utilities. Our connection with North Carolina Natural Gas Corp extends back to 1955 when the company was first though of, and particularly from 1957 on. Our company did the engineering and supervised the construction of North Carolina Natural Gas Corp. system. North Carolina Natural Gas Corp. is an intrastate gas system wholly within the State of North Carolina.

In addition to rendering service to Fort Bragg, it renders service to 23 of its own towns which are served by its distribution systems, and it renders service to 9 additional towns where the gas is resaled by municipality or Tidewater Natural Gas Co.

In 1959 at the time the system was being constructed, at the request of 3d Army, North Carolina Natural Gas Corp. asked our firm to make a report and a complete survey in connection with the possible conversion of fuel at Fort Bragg to natural gas, that is the coal that is being used, the oil that is being used, and some of the electric service. Our survey was completed in the early part of 1960, and based on our estimates, with an expenditure of $2,575,000 the Government would be able to save $1,513,000 per year in fuel, maintenance, and labor cost.

In an attempt to save the Government costs of land on Fort Bragg itself, North Carolina Natural Gas Corp. agreed to deliver the gas to Fort Bragg at one metering station on the south side of the reservation, but North Carolina Natural Gas Corp. would and has built transmission lines to various gas utilization areas on the post.

The reservation itself, that is the built-up area of the reservation where fuel is used is approximately 4 miles from north to south and about 5 miles from east to west. To date North Carolina Natural has installed at a cost of approximately $208,000 in the neighborhood of 7 miles of transmission lines on the reservation. Our report for North Carolina Natural in connection with the survey also made a layout of gas distribution systems in each of these utilization areas which could be used and is being used as a master plan by 3d Army for the installation of the gas lines.

That was done at no cost——

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Gaissert, pardon me just a minute. Would you state again why it is you want to present this matter. You see there is nothing in issue here. I am glad to put anything in the files that you wish and to file your statement, but there is nothing at issue. The Army is not asking for this money and we naturally are not going to allow it if it is not asked for.

Mr. GAISSERT. The North Carolina Natural Gas Corp., Mr. Chairman, respectfully urges and requests that the Armed Services Committee of the Senate reinstate this requested appropriation.

Senator STENNIS. No, we are not going to do it. I am not. I can't defend that on the floor of the Senate. The House has taken it out. The Army says "We agree for the time being. We are not asking for it."

Now how can I defend a position on the floor of the Senate that says we are going to overrule the Army and are going to overrule the House? We can't do that. I can't. Maybe somebody else can. Put in the record here, anything you wish to.

I think you ought to have a chance to do that and build up the record for next year. I am just going to have to ask you to follow that course. I thought there was something at issue, but you see where the Army has decided that they want to restudy this matter, so that is it for this year.

Mr. GAISSERT. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. It would make the committee look foolish to go on the floor under these circumstances. That is my opinion. We will put your material in the record any way you want.

Mr. GAISSERT. I do not have a prepared statement, Mr. Chairman. My plan was just to make brief remarks which I am sure would not take more than 5 minutes.

Senator STENNIS. If you don't have a prepared statement, what about Mr. Kyle? Do you have a prepared statement, Mr. Kyle?

Mr. KYLE. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right you may proceed.

Mr. GAISSERT. I have pretty well covered the background of the survey and the work that was done for North Carolina Natural Gas Corp. and for 3d Army in connection with the original installation. In February of 1960 the Department of the Army entered into a contract with North Carolina Natural Gas Corp. for natural gas service for certain installations on the reservation.

Senator STENNIS. In 1960?

Mr. GAISSERT. 1960, yes, sir. At the time this contract was entered into, North Carolina Natural anticipated that over a period of some 5 years there would be a major conversion of other fuels to natural gas operations to save the Government money over a period of some 5 years, that is the conversion would be over a period of 5 years. To date the only conversions have been approximately 65 messhalls which were converted from coal operation to natural gas, and one PX which was converted from oil firing to a combination of oil and natural gas firing.

I would like at this time to discuss some of the merits of the change over to gas as were requested in the appropriation or the requested appropriation of $1,422,000, which as I understand it is not now before you. In addition to the savings, estimated annual savings of $831,000, the use of natural gas at Fort Bragg and also at Pope Air Force Base will greatly reduce the smoke problem which I understand Pope Air Force Base has now in connection with its airborne operation.

Pope Air Force Base is adjacent to Fort Bragg, and I have some pictures of a messhall being fired with coal at Pope Air Force Base which I will be glad to give you.

Senator STENNIS. We will be glad to have them. I think they have a bearing.

Mr. GAISSERT. In the hearings before the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives a question was raised as to the replacement of coal by natural gas as proposed in the $1,422,000 requested appropriation. We understand that this replacement would convert some 26,000 tons of coal at Fort Bragg over to natural gas operation.

North Carolina Natural Gas Corp. buys all of its gas from Transcontinental Gas Pipeline Corp. It has a contract demand and buys exactly the same amount of gas every day in the year whether the gas is used by preferred customers such as Fort Bragg or whether it is used by other industries in replacing coal.

If this new load is taken on at Fort Bragg, it is the company's intention to meet the winter requirements for the load at Fort Bragg by purchasing peaking service from Transcontinental Gas Pipeline Corp. That means in order to obtain gas from Transcontinental in the wintertime to serve this additional load at Fort Bragg, North Carolina Natural Gas Corp. will take away from industries natural gas in the summertime, and put it into storage, Transcontinental will put it into storage in fields in Pennsylvania during the summertime and deliver it back to North Carolina Natural Gas in the wintertime.

As a result of this kind of operation, the actual estimated net reduction in coal in North Carolina Natural Gas Corp.'s area will not be 26,000 tons as estimated by the Army but approximately 7,000 tons because the industries will use coal in the summertime for the gas being taken away from them. This 7,000 tons amounts to only about one-tenth of the coal now used at Fort Bragg. Based on the average number of days that a miner works in West Virginia, and the average tons of coal produced per day, this reduction of 7,000 tons of coal in North Carolina would mean work for between two or three miners.

In the report of the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives there was a question as to the use of military labor as being a saving in arriving at the $831,000 saving that the Army had associated with the $1,422,000 expenditure. In addition to a saving, we estimate that over 100,000 man-days of training will be allowed by the use of natural gas in these buildings that are proposed to be converted, because they are now hand fired with military personnel.

Senator STENNIS. The coal is hand fired?

Mr. GAISSERT. The coal is hand fired by military personnel, yes sir. In firing of both heating and water heating equipment, we estimate that approximately 1¾ million man-hours are used in firing. We are of the opinion that the Department of the Army has recognized the value of military labor in view of a contract which was entered into for the past heating season for custodial services at the Special Warfare School.

This contract was for $61,619 for outside personnel to do the hand firing of coal in the Special Warfare School area. Involved in the contract were 116 buildings, which is an average of some $531 per year per building.

If this is used as a measure of the value of military labor in the Special Warfare School area, and if it is used as a measure of the value of military labor in hand firing the coal in the 1,490 buildings which were proposed to be converted, the cost would be somewhere in the range of $790,000 per year for labor on the same kind of an arrangement. Mr. Chairman, we appreciate the opportunity to be heard this morning.

Senator STENNIS. You have well presented some good points in your testimony and it is a very interesting matter. As I have already said, this matter is not before us this year. I remember when this was put in at Pope a few years ago.

You had a new contract or something came up about Pope.

Mr. GAISSERT. At Pope Air Force Base. The line has been run to the reservation now and it is my understanding that the gas will be used to some extent in military housing at Pope Air Force Base.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Kyle, do you want to say something?

Mr. KYLE. Yes; you said the Senate is interested in saving money and that is one reason we are here. We are being forced out of the market down there by this coal situation, the moratorium on fuels. We haven't had any increase in gas in the last 2 years at Fort Bragg due to this moratorium, I understand. Now I don't know if the Department of Defense has taken this into consideration, but these troops are very highly trained at Bragg. They are the crack troops of the Army, and in special warfare and they haven't got time to shovel coal, and they have entered into a contract with civilians costing the Government $61,000 this last winter.

Now this has been taken into consideration by the budget last year and if it was approved by the Department of Defense the Government would have saved at least that much money. One other thing I have got to say. The 2,000 of these coal furnaces in Fort Bragg, in the wintertime with the smoking conditions at the peak, in my opinion, it is dangerous for all these troops to be flying around in those conditions.

Senator STENNIS. I read the testimony here as to the Army's position on this matter. They have really deferred the matter and are not asking for it to be restored to the bill.

Mr. KYLE. Well, we are sure the Senate wants to save money and that is why we are here.

Senator STENNIS. Well, I think you have made a good record here.

Mr. KYLE. The Budget Director of the United States has informed us that the Department of Defense would support this bill, but unfortunately they have not, and that is why we are here.

Senator STENNIS. Well, this is the situation. We have a general policy here that we only consider the items that the military itself is backing up. That is the story. But you have kept your light burning by presenting the matter, and we will have it in the record for next year.

The Army is making restudy of it and General Shuler said he didn't want to make a request now for money when he might be contradicted by their restudy of the entire matter.

Mr. KYLE. Of course I can't understand why they ever made it in the first place.

Senator STENNIS. Well, I don't either.

Mr. KYLE. The whole Government approved it, including President Johnson in his economy move.

Thank you.

(The following letter was subsequently received from Mr. Kyle with the request that it be made a part of the record:)

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., April 3, 1964.

Mr. V. H. KYLE, Jr.,
President, North Carolina Natural Gas Corp.,
Fayetteville, N.C.

DEAR MR. KYLE: The President has asked me to reply to your letter of March 10, 1964, in regard to a $1.4 million construction project at Fort Bragg, N.C. The

project is designed to convert individual coal-fired furnaces and stoves to natural gas, and was submitted to Congress as part of the President's budget for 1965 and was also included in the legislative proposal for authorization of military construction. Testimony in support of the project was given before the House Armed Services Committee. The committee in its report of March 11, 1964, on the 1965 military construction authorization, deferred the project from the proposed legislation. On March 18, 1964, the House of Representatives passed the committee version of the bill.

You are assured that this project will be defended by Defense representatives before the Senate Armed Services Committee at the appropriate time.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM D. CAREY,
Executive Assistant Director.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you for coming in, gentlemen. We have the matter here and those pictures you may leave, if you wish, for our files. Thank you a lot.

Mr. GAISSERT. Thank you.

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY, ARLINGTON HALL, VA.

Senator STENNIS. The next item we have is the matter of Arlington Hall and I have the names of Mr. Roy L. Lowry, chairman of the Arlington County Board, Mr. Robert J. Corber, Mrs. Elizabeth Weihe, and Mrs. Katherine Stone.

Senator STENNIS. We have had a message from Congressman Broyhill's office saying that he had to go to a funeral this morning and may not get back in time to appear. He regrets it very much, and he will come over if this matter is still in progress when he gets back to his office.

Now, we have before the committee this matter of a large new office building. There were rumors of opposition to this.

Mr. Lowry, are you the spokesman for the Arlington County Board?

STATEMENT OF ROY L. LOWRY, CHAIRMAN, ARLINGTON COUNTY; ACCOMPANIED BY ROBERT J. CORBER, MRS. ELIZABETH WEIHE, AND MRS. KATHERINE STONE, MEMBERS OF ARLINGTON HALL FOR ARLINGTON COMMITTEE

Mr. LOWRY. I am the spokesman.

Senator STENNIS. Are you a member of it?

Mr. LOWRY. The chairman of the Arlington County Board.

Senator STENNIS. That means the county board of the local government?

Mr. LOWRY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What do you call that in Virginia? What is the name of the board?

Mr. LOWRY. In most counties, it is known as the board of supervisors, but under the legislative authority for Arlington County, it is just called the Arlington County Board, and this leaves various and sundry taxpayers and other parties to decide what of.

Senator STENNIS. If you were here, you heard me say that the only thing that is closer to the people than a mayor is a member of the county board, so we feel we are really getting to the merits of the thing when we hear from you ladies and gentlemen. We are glad to have you here.

You may proceed in your own way.

Do you have a prepared statement?

Mr. LOWRY. Sir, I don't have a prepared statement.

Senator STENNIS. All right, make your points and then we will ask some questions.

Mr. LOWRY. My name is Roy L. Lowry.

Senator STENNIS. We will have the ladies express their interests, too.

Mr. LOWRY. May I introduce on my right Mrs. Katherine Stone. Mrs. Stone is a member of the house of delegates in the Virginia General Assembly. She has been interested in many planning efforts and has been a member of numerous planning committees. Mrs. Stone is a Democrat.

Senator STENNIS. We are glad to have Mrs. Stone with us.

Mr. LOWRY. To Mrs. Stone's right is Mr. Robert J. Corber. Mr. Corber is an outstanding attorney. He is chairman of the 10th Congressional District Republican Committee.

Senator STENNIS. We are glad to have Mr. Corber with us.

Mr. LOWRY. Mrs. Weihe is the chairman of the Arlington County Planning Commission. I don't know Mrs. Weihe's politics, but I know she is an able chairman of the planning commission and a fine and gracious lady.

Senator STENNIS. We are delighted to have them with us, especially at the same time. I value highly the people of Virginia and the State of Virginia. I have many happy associations with it. I know you have a problem here. The government is big and getting bigger and adding more and more offices.

Just how does this matter affect you? Just make your points as you see fit.

Mr. LOWRY. Mr. Chairman, we have prepared for the committee a small blue book which essentially is the county board's record in this case. There are just three things in this book that I would like to bring to your attention.

The first is a chronology of events. The second item is the item tabbed in red which is the county board's policy resolution on this matter, and the final item is the county's land use map which is followed in the back here which I think helps to explain the problem as we see it very clearly, if it could be unfolded and laid before you.

(The document referred to follows:)

MAY 28, 1964.

To: The county board.
From: Bert W. Johnson, county manager.
Subject: Arlington Hall discussions.

At the request of Chairman Roye L. Lowry, I have received the attached statements relating to contacts by Federal officials with our administrative personnel prior to the news release of October 1, 1963.

It is obvious to me that these contacts were of a routine nature and it cannot be inferred from these discussions that there would be approval of the project by Arlington County. In no instance were the merits of the project discussed; not until the news release of October 1963 did any of our staff know of the cost, size, or siting of the project.

The information requested and received is the type given to any citizen on request.

BERT W. JOHNSON.

MAY 27, 1964.

To: Mr. Bert W. Johnson, county manager.
From: W. H. Kennedy, zoning administrator.
Subject: DIA Building, Arlington Hall, Mr. Richens E. Brigham.

I remember Mr. Brigham coming to the zoning office early in May of 1963. I had had previous conversations with him concerning his own property.

Also, just a few days prior to his visit, I had a long-distance telephone call from a Mr. W. O. Buford, of the Corps of Engineers in Norfolk, Va., concerning zoning requirements for a building proposed to be built at Arlington Hall. I sent him a copy of the zoning ordinance on May 2, 1963 (see attached letter).

I met Mr. Brigham at the zoning counter, and he stated he was the project officer for a building to be built at Arlington Hall. This surprised me somewhat, since I had been talking to a Corps of Engineers representative in Norfolk the previous week. Mr. Brigham requested a copy of the zoning ordinance, which I took out of a drawer in the counter and handed to him. I remember telling him that I supposed that the Government would not have to honor the zoning ordinance if it so chose since the county has no jurisdiction on Federal land; but if they wanted to fit in with the community, he had best go to see Mr. Arms, the planning director. He then asked what was the maximum height a building could be constructed. I told him that the C–O (office building district) permitted 130 feet of height. I then gave him directions on how to reach Mr. Arm's office, since it is located in the Investment Building. Mr. Brigham thanked me and left. Our entire conversation was less than 5 minutes, and was held at the zoning counter and not in my office.

The telephone call from Mr. Buford; my letter to him, and the one conversation with Mr. Brigham are the only contacts I have had with anyone concerning the DIA Building.

I did not bring Mr. Brigham's visit to Mr. Arms' attention at this time since it was so routine. Both requests were for copies of the zoning ordinance, which I presumed were to be used for future planning purposes.

MAY 2, 1963.

Mr. W. O. BUFORD,
Corps of Engineers, Norfolk District, Fort Norfolk,
Norfolk, Va.

DEAR MR. BUFORD: In response to our telephone conversation of April 30, 1963, I am enclosing a copy of the Arlington County zoning ordinance.

The Arlington Hall property is classified "S–3A, Special District." Pertinent information for construction in this district will be found in section 2A (p. 25) and in section 22 (p. 107).

Should you have any questions, we will be happy to assist you any way we can. When you have completed your preliminaries, and if you care to send us two copies, we will circulate them to the various county divisions to obtain their comments on the water, sanitary and storm sewers, and streets. Naturally, we will include anything else that we think might be helpful to you. Incidentally, the building division uses the BOCA basic building code.

Very truly yours,

OFFICE OF PLANNING,
W. H. KENNEDY,
Zoning Administrator.

CHRONOLOGY OF CONFERENCES WITH FEDERAL OFFICIALS CONCERNING THE DEVELOPMENT OF ARLINGTON HALL

(By Richard E. Arms, planning director, Arlington County)

Early May 1963

Zoning Administrator Kennedy informs me that he sent a copy of the zoning ordinance to Mr. W. O. Buford, Corps of Engineers, Norfolk, responding to an April 30 telephone conversation requesting information about Arlington's zoning ordinance as it applied to the Arlington Hall tract.

Within a week or so Mr. Kennedy had a short conference at the zoning counter with a DIA representative (Mr. Brigham) where he delivered another

copy of the zoning ordinance. Mr. Kennedy describes the discussion as "routine" to the point that the discussion was held at the counter and that he did not discuss the matter with his superior. Mr. Kennedy did not, and it does not fall within Mr. Kennedy's jurisdiction to, state that "most any height up to 100 feet would be acceptable to Arlington County planners * * *." Since discussions involving impact on community and judgment of proposed development fall within the responsibility of the planning section (located in an entirely separate building from the zoning section) Mr. Kennedy did recommend contacting Mr. Arms. No such contact was made. Mr. Kennedy reports he had no other contacts with Federal respresentatives concerning this site.

June, July, August, and September 1963

No Office of Planning staff member, specifically including Mr. Dieter and Mr. Arms, had any contact with any Federal representative concerning Arlington Hall. The only contact which might possibly have been made with Arlington County planning and zoning officials during June and July would have been with zoning inspectors across the zoning counter of such routine nature that no record has been kept.

Early October 1963

Newspaper articles reporting a plan facility at Arlington Hall caused staff discussion resulting in an October 9 letter from the county manager to Secretary of Defense McNamara requesting additional information. This resulted in an October 11 conference with Mr. Brigham wherein Mr. Arms had his first contact with Federal officials regarding this development. This conference resulted in a report to the county board dated October 14 stating that the plans "were not firm." Further contact was anticipated.

November 22, 1964

A conference at Arlington Hall with DIA, ASA, and other Federal officials, including the post engineer, resulted in the first disclosure that ASA personnel at Arlington Hall were not planned to be relocated, that the proposed total new floor area was not 610,000 but 660,000 square feet, that there was no assurance that 410,000 square feet of floor area in the old tempos would be demolished and that there was no master plan for the development of the site for review by National Capital Planning Commission and local planning agencies as required by law. Assurances were repeatedly made that personnel would not significantly increase in total (no evidence suggested that this meant "personnel per shift," as recently incorporated in the NCPC resolution).

March 25, 1964

Between November 22, 1963, and March 25, 1964, no change in status from the Arlington Hall conference was disclosed. On the latter date, a preliminary plan called Arlington Hall Station study dated March 10, 1964, and March 18, 1964, was received and became the subject of a letter from the county manager to Mr. Robert Plavnick, dated April 2, 1964.

This plan, which has been subsequently modified, gave Arlington planners their first opportunity to evaluate Arlington Hall development.

MAY 28, 1964.

[Interdepartmental memorandum]

ARLINGTON COUNTY, VA., *May 28, 1964.*

To: Mr. Bert W. Johnson, county manager.
From: C. G. Stoneburner, highway engineer.
Subject: Arlington Hall.

In reference to the comments given in the congressional hearings for the House Armed Services Committee regarding the proposed development of Arlington Hall, I wish to supply the following information.

We received a great number of requests for information regarding studies and proposals that are being developed by individuals, agencies, consulting engineers, and architects. When they are endeavoring to develop proposals within Arlington County, it is common practice of this and other agencies to cooperate to the fullest extent possible in providing these individuals or groups with all of the pertinent information that is available that would assist in their

endeavor. It is then fully expected that the proposal will be submitted to the county in the proper form for review and whatever action is then necessary. In this particular type of item and other items such as site plan approval, zoning, and actions that the county is to take, this office then submits its comments and recommendations regarding the proposal in the proper channel. These would either be direct comments to you and the county board or comments to the county department or agency that was preparing for the necessary action. In this latter case, an example would be comments submitted to the office of planning where they were assembling information from various offices to be included in a final report.

In the case of Arlington Hall, they indicated that certain meetings were held in June and July with me and other county employees, incldng Mr. Arms. I can recall only one appointment in this time plus a visit to our counter by Mr. Brigham. We were informed that a feasibility study was being made regarding certain proposals at Arlington Hall and they wished to have any information that we might have that would be helpful to them regarding streets and utilities. Insofar as the highway division was concerned, they were advised of the proposal to upgrade Arlington Boulevard to a control access facility with service roads and a grade separation was proposed at George Mason Drive and Arlington Boulevard. They were advised that this was a State highway and that the State highway department would be vitally concerned as well as Arlington County. They were also advised that this proposed change would influence any access to the Arlington Hall site from Arlington Boulevard; that the county's major thoroughfare plan proposed the development of George Mason Drive as a north-south thoroughfare. They were also advised that the section of George Mason Drive between Arlington Boulevard and South Four Mile Run Drive was developed partially and that a future project would be necessary at some time in order to make it possible to have the full four-lane highway. They were advised that the county would not have funds authorized for any such project and that we did not know when any funds would become available for this work.

Included in this advice was the statement that there were a number of improvements throughout the county including other higher priority projects in other sections of George Mason Drive which also were not financed. Regarding the storm sewer improvements, they were advised of the existing sewers and it was our indication that we could not reasonably review the effect of any proposal on this site until we had specific information regarding building areas, pavement surfaces, and other items of impervious natures.

At one or more of the sessions that we had with them, they were advised of problems affecting existing neighbors including the street parking problems and South Quincy Street and Sixth Street South traffic problems and I believe neighborhood complaints made earlier by citizens regarding noise.

From these conferences it was our belief that the final results of this study would be submitted to the county for review and comment before any specific proposal was to be authorized. The data in such a proposal would be essential to us before we could submit final comments for recommendations to you or any other agency. This is in line with procedures we follow regarding private individuals and agencies as well as with other Government agencies including defense installation.

We were glad to cooperate with this agency the same as we were glad to work with anyone in assisting them in assembling the data they need to make their study.

Regarding the comments referring to September 10, 1963, between Mr. Brigham and me, I do not have any record on this specific date of an appointment. This could well be one of Mr. Brigham's visit to our counter. I might add that all of our contacts with Mr. Brigham, Mr. Seltzer and others have been very cordial and we felt there was no reason to believe that their ultimate findings would not be reviewed with the county on the same basis. While I cannot recall this specific date, I do remember advising Mr. Brigham, as pointed out above, what the ultimate proposals were for both George Mason Drive and Arlington Boulevard and the problems associated with Sixth Street South and South Quincy Street. I canont recall on any occasion advising Mr. Brigham or anyone that there was "no reasonable justification for requesting Federal funds based on an adverse impact on the local road network surrounding Arlington Hall Station" and I believe anyone that knows me will agree that this type of com-

ment would hardly come from me. First, I could not speak for the State highway department and, second, I had already advised them regarding the need for the extra roadway on George Mason Drive and that there were no funds in sight or likely to become available in the near future.

It should also be pointed out that I was the one that raised the question regarding the availability of Federal funds for financing projects of this nature. As I recall, this was done at the meeting on October 11, 1963, which was the first time that an official meeting was called to present the proposal as they were being developed.

Mr. LOWRY. The property concerned, Arlington Hall, is noted with some arrows.

Mr. Chairman, this is the land use map of Arlington County. These different colors indicate different land use. The arrows point to Arlington Hall Reservation which, as you will see, is practically in the middle of the county. The ground that you see to the north of Arlington Hall Reservation is a large apartment development, primarily Buckingham Apartments. This is a fine garden-type apartment that has existed in the county for many years. To the east along Glebe Road you see small bits of commercial and some apartments, and then some single-family homes, in that orange color.

Senator STENNIS. Pardon me just a minute. I want to understand this a bit better. I am familiar to a limited degree.

First, Shirley Memorial Highway——

Mr. LOWRY. That is down to the south.

Senator STENNIS. It runs south.

The Army-Navy Club is to the right, as you go south?

Mr. LOWRY. Right.

Senator STENNIS. Now, we cross Glebe Road just beyond the Army-Navy Country Club going south; is that right?

Mr. LOWRY. Yes, sir; that is right.

Now, you take a right-hand turn and go north here.

Senator STENNIS. On Shirley Highway going toward Richmond, I know where you cross Glebe Road. Now, how far is it from there to Arlington Hall Reservation?

Mr. LOWRY. About 2½ miles.

The other way to go there is over Memorial Bridge and swing around on Route 50 right around behind Fort Myer and keep on going out that way, and shortly after you pass under Glebe Road, Arlington Hall Reservation is on your left.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

I know about where it is.

Mr. LOWRY. Now, we can see where it is and the land use that surrounds it.

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

Mr. LOWRY. This is what gives rise to some of our concern. We were concerned, Mr. Chairman, because we first heard about this in a newspaper article last October, and since that time we have been conducting a very active correspondence and calendar of appointments to try to find out what this is all about. That is summarized on the chronology.

There has been a great deal of citizen interest in it. We had finally a public session with Admiral Frankel, and other representatives of the agency on April 9 and on April 15 we adopted a county board policy statement which is the tab sheet in the bluebook and it is to this that I would like to address myself in particular.

As a result of our discussions and what we could learn, it was discerned that Arlington Hall is a second best site for the proposed DIA facility, proximity to the Pentagon and very important considerations to DIA, and if Admiral Frankel and DIA could have its "druthers" it would rather be on top of the Pentagon. So we recognize that Arlington Hall is not the DIA first choice for the location of this facility.

Senator STENNIS. Let me interrupt to ask a question. What is the first choice?

Mr. LOWRY. Their first choice, if they could have it, would be on top of the Pentagon. They want to be that close.

Senator STENNIS. Is that a practical matter to consider?

Mr. LOWRY. I am pointing out that this is not really the choice.

There are areas, there are places which are closer to the Pentagon which we believe should receive serious consideration.

Senator STENNIS. All right, I get your point. Go ahead.

Mr. LOWRY. No. 2, the construction of the proposed facility at Arlington Hall will increase the available floor space at the installation by 90 percent from 410,000 square feet to 770,000 square feet. The proposed new building will contain 660,000 square feet.

No. 3, the Defense Department's master plan for Arlington Hall development is not definitive as to the proposed size of a projected future structure to replace older buildings which will continue to be used for the time being. There are some other structures which they will continue to use and which will be replaced in the future. There is no indication of what size this would be, so we have no notion of what the total impact of enlarged facilities would be on our community.

The amount of space available after the construction of the proposed new building would permit the concentration at this site of a number of employees considerably in excess of the 5,100 proposed in discussion of the project. In this connection, it should be noted that employment at this site using the present facilities has been in excess of 5,000 for 14 of the last 22 years during which it has been used by the Federal Government.

The intensive use of this site in the past has led to numerous problems both in the adjacent single family and the adjacent apartment residential neighborhoods. Heavy traffic on residential streets and overuse of these streets for parking by personnel employed at Arlington Hall has in the past seriously and adversely affected the tranquillity, convenience and other amenities of these neighborhoods.

Senator, you have no idea of the amount of citizen complaint that we have heard and previous boards have heard from the citizens surrounding this area. Both in the single family areas to the west and the south and the apartment areas to the north, parking space is preempted by employees. Trucks and other vehicles roaring down residential streets in the quiet of the early morning. The parking situation in some places was so bad that we had to issue parking permits to residents to permit them to park their own cars in front of their own homes so they wouldn't get tickets or so they wouldn't get them hauled away.

This is really a rather discouraging kind of thing, and this has caused a tremendous amount of citizen complaint over the years.

Senator STENNIS. That is generated by your present conditions.

Mr. LOWRY. By the facility that now exists there.

In recent times this pressure has been somewhat reduced because the personnel is not as great as it was, but it has been a continuing problem over the years.

Intensive use of this site introduces serious traffic problems as vehicles stack up awaiting clearance at the installation's gate. This is a problem now. It will worsen as employment increases at the facility, partly because of the increased population at the site and partly because of the general increase in traffic which already overburdens U.S. Route 50 by over 50 percent at peak hours.

I can tell you from personal experience, Mr. Chairman, that there are times when the traffic to the west on Arlington Boulevard, which runs just to the north of this site, backs up practically to the Fairfax County line, when people are trying to get into that facility and they have to be checked in at that gate, and it is an interesting experience.

Senator STENNIS. Do you know how many are employed there now?

Mr. LOWRY. The figure that we heard at the session we had on April 9 was 3,800. This was the figure given to us at this time.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Proceed.

Mr. LOWRY. The location of this facility at South Post, Fort Myer, would better serve the purposes and objectives of the agency. Placing the installation at South Post, Fort Myer, would also avoid the impact on traffic in surrounding neighborhoods which is inherent to its location at Arlington Hall.

We urge that this facility be located at South Post, Fort Myer.

Senator STENNIS. South Post?

Mr. LOWRY. South Post, Fort Myer, and that the Defense Department confine use of the Arlington Hall site to relatively low-density purposes.

If the Federal Government has no relatively low-density purposes for which this site might be used, consideration should be given to disposing of it as surplus property and hopefully with the first opportunity to purchase being granted to Arlington County.

Now, since the board developed this statement, another suggestion has been made regarding the possible location of this facility at a site located closer to the Pentagon. There are about 60 acres of parking lots at the Pentagon. This is relatively expensive real estate. Is it entirely inconceivable to build a parking structure and to build this building above it or to build this building over one deck of parking and to build a parking structure to handle some of the other parking that would be called for, perhaps?

This, we feel, is a matter that should receive some serious consideration. However, if it is nevertheless determined to locate this facility at Arlington Hall, we urge the immediate inauguration of plans to construct an overpass at George Mason Drive and U.S. Route 50, the installation of adequate service roads and the consideration of other measures to help relieve the traffic problem in the area.

If it is determined to build this facility at the Arlington Hall site, we urge the elimination of any gate at South Quincy Street, investigation of the feasibility of developing an alternate entrance to that part of the facility located west of South George Mason Drive, in order to eliminate the existing entrance from South Taylor Street, investiga-

tion of the feasibility of developing an entrance feeding into the site from South Glebe Road, and the adoption of other recommendations already made by the county manager in discussions with the DIA people.

Mr. Chairman, let me say that if this had been a question of a private developer seeking to build a structure of this type in this part of Arlington County, it would be inconceivable that he would be able to get the proper zoning in order to do this.

The Federal Government is not bound by any zoning requirements. The Federal Government can do as it pleases.

But we do urge that this site be preserved if it is to be used for Federal purposes, it be preserved for relatively low-density use which is consistent with the land use plan in the neighborhood in which it is located, and that more serious consideration be given to location of South Post or the parking lot alternatives near the Pentagon.

Sir, I will be glad to try to answer any questions which you have.

Senator STENNIS. I think you have covered the subject well.

Mrs. Stone, do you have something?

Mrs. STONE. I think Mrs. Weihe would like to speak briefly.

Mrs. WEIHE. I have a statement I want to file, and I will only take just a couple of minutes.

Senator STENNIS. You may have such time as you wish.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF MRS. ELIZABETH WEIHE, CHAIRMAN OF ARLINGTON COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

I am Elizabeth Weihe, I have the honor of being the chairman of the Arlington County Planning Commission.

My purpose in appearing before you today is to express the planning commission's earnest interest in recapturing for local use the 87 acres of Arlington Hall.

This site is in the approximate center of Arlington and, as such, would be most useful for any one of various local needs, while yet fitting in with Arlington's general land use plan.

This land use plan has cost us thousands of dollars and thousands of hours of effort.

Your plan for constructing what amounts to a large office building (in fact the third largest in Virginia) is in direct conflict with Arlington's land use plan and zoning. I urge you to consider alternate sites for this building.

The planning commission would be most grateful to be allowed to work with you on such an alternate.

In 1962, the commission, under the chairmanship of Col. J. Fuller Groom, discussed the need for a study of the future of Arlington Hall. It had been assumed by most of the people of Arlington that, in time, the Defense Department would relinquish its use of the Arlington Hall area.

On April 27, 1964, the Arlington Planning Commission unanimously passed the following resolution and appointed Colonel Groom to chair an ad hoc citizens committee to be called:

"ARLINGTON HALL FOR ARLINGTON

"The goals of the Arlington Hall for Arlington Committee are as follows:

"1. The committee urges the Defense Department to build their planned office installation for DIA as close to the pentagon as possible. (There are many acres of federally owned land available).

"2. We recommend to the county board that a citizen's committee be appointed to make a study of the Arlington Hall land to determine—

"(*a*) It's possible need to a growing Arlington

"(*b*) If the resulting need is evident, then study the economic feasibility of how best to negotiate with the Federal Government to acquire the Arlington Hall land."

Arlington County has an area of only 25 square miles. We are almost fully developed: Over 95 percent.

If you look at our boundaries you will note that we are bounded on the north and west by Fairfax County, on the southwest by Alexandria, and on the east by the Potomac River.

We cannot annex any land or any water, there is nowhere for us to expand.

I know you gentlemen appreciate our struggle to keep Arlington from becoming a mass of concrete highways and corridors—and our burning desire to plan for the services, the amenities, cultural and recreational, our community should have 25 or 50 years hence.

Turning your attention to Arlington Hall specifically—

In 1942, Arlington Hall was a private junior college for women. As an emergency measure the War Department took over Arlington Hall by condemnation and has maintained it for military purposes ever since, even though the emergency has been over for nearly 20 years. The Federal Government paid $650,000 for this land and it comprises approximately 87 acres.

On the north, Arlington Hall is bounded by Arlington Boulevard and the Buckingham Community (garden-type apartments); on the west and south by excellent one-family homes: on the east by one- and two-family homes, with only a scant portion (230 feet) adjacent to apartment zoning; and, at the extreme northeast, on the corner of Glebe Road and Arlington Boulevard Arlington Hall abuts a tiny (156 feet) commercial zone.

The deleterious impact of Arlington Hall has, for many years, been serious on the surrounding neighborhood. They have been injured and inconvenienced with excess parking of cars by Arlington Hall employees in front of their homes day and night, not to mention the noise and confusion.

Studies are underway to determine how to upgrade several of our deteriorating neighborhoods in other areas in Arlington; Residential streets choked with cars parked all day long are one of the first signs of blight.

The Defense Department in their planning this huge office complex (nearly twice as large as the existing floor area) has ignored our land use plan and zoning.

If a private developer owned the land and came in with an application to zone it to office buildings or even apartments, the planning staff, the planning commission and the county board most certainly would deny this request.

On a samiliar tract nearby, the county board has repeatedly refused zoning, not for office use but for apartments.

Do you feel the Federal Government should insist upon erecting a building or otherwise use this land in disregard of the zoning of adjacent neighborhoods? Arlington Hall was put into this zoning category with school and park land. had not zoned federally owned land to a specific classification, but such land could only be used for single family homes with lots having 10,000 square feet—and 18 percent of our land is federally controlled.

S–3A means special single family on lots having a minimum of 3 acres, and Arlington Hall was put into this zoning category with school and park land. The thinking which this zoning was based on was that, should this land ever be developed further by the Government with Arlington's concurrence or was sold and privately developed, its land use would still be controlled by the county board.

Lastly, to illustrate our situation in regard to land: Arlington owns less than 700 acres of land for parks, recreation, playfields, stream valleys, tot lots, plus all the land around our schools.

We are presently below the national standards for parks and recreation by 50 percent; i.e., 1 acre per 100 people.

Anticipating a population of 220,000 by 1980, we should have over 2,200 acres in parks and recreation.

We are being criss-crossed with more and more roads and superhighways. As an example (in addition to Route 66 and others)—Arlington Boulevard, the sole access to Arlington Hall via Route 50 is saturated now. Wouldn't a site nearer the Pentagon to more accessible by roads, in addition to buses and the potential of rail rapid transit, and be more desirable to the Intelligency Agency and the Department of Defense.

We welcome apartments, commercial and office buildings in their proper places.

May I thank you for your sincere and kind attention and offer any help in resolving the location of this building to another site where—

1. It will be compatible with the surrounding neighborhood
2. It will not create deleterious effects on the community at large and the neighborhood in particular.

3. It will not further impact already overcrowded highways.
4. It will be more desirable for DIA, the Department of Defense and its employees.

The planning commission believes we can come together and, with understanding and reason, resolve our differences to the satisfaction of the Federal Government and Arlington County.

Mrs. WEIHE. I was interested in the testimony on Fort Riley when you were talking about 50,000 acres. Arlington is only 25 square miles if you look at it. I have a feeling that we are less than the 50,000 acres. You can do your arithmetic much faster than I.

This gives you the perspective there that this 87 acres is probably more precious to use than the 50,000 acres at Fort Riley, and most of this land is sold by the square foot instead of by the acre. You can see that we have no place to expand with Fairfax and Alexandria and the river with this population surge.

We just have no place to go, and I know that you would be interested in one of our land tragedies, and that is that we just don't have enough park land. We only have 700 acres in all of Arlington. This includes every bit, I mean lots, all of the land around our schools. Now, this is less than half the national average. We know that our people support the need for more park land for recreation and for schools.

We passed a bond issue last fall. But the planning commission's burning desire is to look forward 50 years, 25 years to provide the amenities that we are going to need in Arlington, and we just don't want to be nothing but high rise apartments separated by vast strips of concrete, and this is why we are here.

My position is much more emotional than Mr. Lowry's. We feel very strongly that some way must be found for this to come back to Arlington, these 87 beautiful acres right in the center of Arlington. That just about sums up what I want to say.

Senator STENNIS. That is a very fine statement.

Mr. Corber, do you have something?

Mr. CORBER. Could Mrs. Stone go first?

Mrs. STONE. I think Mr. Lowry changed the order a bit. I want to speak very briefly, Senator Stennis.

Senator STENNIS. We will be glad to hear you.

Mrs. STONE. First, from personal experience since I have lived in south Arlington for 24 years, and remember when Arlington Hall, a former girl's school, was taken as an emergency matter during World War II, and, of course, we were all very patriotic and we were happy to see it used then if needed in that way. We have watched it over the years and I have been on various planning bodies and have had a long-standing interest in this.

I also drive past it habitually, millions of times, I suppose, so I have seen all of the conditions that have developed around this installation for a period of 24 years. That is my first position, that it has developed into a really serious situation as traffic on Route 50, the main route west after you cross Memorial Bridge, has developed past the saturation point, as Mr. Lowry explained.

My second point is that I do feel it is feasible to construct a DIA building on some other site. Many of us feel this way. We understand that you have to take into account security matters, and yet it seems that a building could be made secure on some other site.

The use of this very valuable bit of geography around the Pentagon that is used only for surface parking does seem questionable.

It seems that as we look toward the planning of the facilities that must be kept in downtown Washington or close to downtown Washington we will have to evaluate the proper use of every square foot, and in many parts of the country we are putting in three-, four-, and even

five-tier parking with a building above, using the airspace above it more economically.

Another suggestion has been made. Several large office buildings are going up down in the Rosslyn area just across Key Bridge, but with very ready access to the Pentagon, and as the Government has in many other cases it could move in and rent one of these new buildings complete. This is another possibility, and it would have nice new space and it would have it virtually right away, because I understand that one of the problems of DIA is that they have been cramped and overcrowded now for a long time with very undesirable space. Remembering the old building in there before they took it over, I was in recently at the officer's club, I know that this is true. I know that these people are working under undesirable conditions. So they would get their building even quicker if they took over one of these new office buildings at Rosslyn Circle.

But my point is that we, the Federal Government, we, the citizens, want them to have the building they need, but we should certainly look over the full range of possibilities for quick access to the Pentagon, and desirable space, the proper kind of modern space that they need.

My third point is that Arlington, as you know, is the residence of many Federal employees, from the armed services as well as all of the departments. It is also the residence of a goodly number of Congressmen and Senators. And, as we look, as Mrs. Weihe pointed out, into the future, and feel so boxed in this very small 25 square miles, there is no place we can acquire space for local public use. And so it does seem reasonable from every point of view, and out planning staff is now restudying the feasibility of some of these alternate sites, to reopen this question, to do the best thing for DIA, to put it as close to the Pentagon as possible, to give them modern space, but to do what I think is the right thing from the standpoint of the whole Federal Establishment, to preserve this open space for local public use.

I know it seems odd for a community to come and say we don't want this installation. This is not true. We do know that they need to be close to the Pentagon, but we think that the broader Federal consideration should be given to the matter, so that the welfare of all Federal employees, the Congressmen, the Senators who live in Arlington and their families, looking into the future, will have what they need in terms of local land for local public purposes.

As I look back on this, I am sure that those of us living in Arlington in 1942 regarded this purely as a temporary measure. We realize that it is Federal property and that Uncle Sam has the right to do exactly what he pleases with it. But we plead with you to make the larger consideration of the welfare of the whole.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you. That is an excellent statement.

Mr. Corber?

Mr. CORBER. Yes, sir, Senator Stennis; I have a prepared statement which I would like to submit for the record.

Senator STENNIS. All right, put it in the record.

(The statement referred to follows:)

TESTIMONY OF ROBERT J. CORBER OF THE ARLINGTON HALL FOR ARLINGTON COMMITTEE

My name is Robert J. Corber. I am a resident of Arlington County, Va., and I serve as chairman of the Legislative Liaison Subcommittee of the Arlington

Hall for Arlington Committee. The chairman of the full committee is Col. J. Fuller Groom, a civic leader of many years' standing in Arlington and past chairman of the Arlington County Planning Commission. He, unfortunately, is out of town and unable to be here today.

The Arlington Hall for Arlington Committee is a citizen organization established under the direction of the chairman of the Arlington County Planning Commission acting pursuant to resolution of the planning commission. Besides Colonel Groom, its members are a cross section of all leaders of our community, comprising Arlington County public officials, members of the Virginia General Assembly, political leaders from all political parties, and leaders from nearly all our civic organizations. Attached to this statement is a representative list of the members of the committee. It is requested that it be made a part of the record.

This committee was formed as a result of the newspaper announcement a few weeks ago made without prior consultation with Arlington County officials, that the Defense Intelligence Agency was seeking authorization from Congress to erect a permanent, high-rise office building at Arlington Hall that would be the third largest building in Virginia. The authorization request has been denied for this year by the U.S. House of Representatives.

On May 11 of this year a special subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee heard objections to the proposal and suggested to the Arlington Hall for Arlington Committee and the Arlington County Board that there be consultations with the Defense Department to explore the possibility of locating the building on an alternative site in Arlington.

The broad representation of community leaders on the Arlington Hall Committee reflects the virtual unanimity of concern within Arlington for the adverse effects the proposed DIA building would have on land use planning in Arlington if it is not located on an alternative site. Thus the purpose of this committee is to bring together and express the public reaction against construction of this high-rise office building at the Arlington Hall location. It is also the hope of the committee that eventually Arlington Hall will be restored to the people of Arlington, from whom it was taken for emergency war purposes in 1942. The community is severely limited in open space and with a population still growing by leaps and bounds, it must conserve what little potential open space remains for parks, schools, and other needs.

It is my personal hope that this land will be returned to Arlington for the kind of use it had when taken for emergency war purposes—a junior college. There is a growing need for a coeducational junior college offering technical courses. It has been estimated that persons of college age in Virginia will increase by 70 percent by 1970 and that college enrollment will rise by 40 percent by that time. There is already a junior college potential of 3,000 in Arlington according to standards for estimating this potential recommended by the Southern Regional Education Board.

Education—particularly technical education—is the investment with which the promise of our modern world will be fulfilled. If we falter now the failing legacy of tomorrow may be a nation half unschooled, half untrained. A junior college in Arlington could be one small, but nevertheless important step in helping to avoid this kind of future.

Surely Government can fulfill no higher mission than clearing the way for educational opportunities for our young. This is why we continue to entertain the thought that eventually Arlington Hall will be returned to the community.

Whether or not this goal will be achieved our committee will continue to urge that an alternative location for the DIA building be found in Arlington. The community expression in support of this objective is clear.

Attached to my statement are copies of resolutions to this effect adopted by the Arlington Civic Federation, PTA's, and other important civic organizations in Arlington.

We believe this evidence of community opposition to the proposed building on the Arlington Hall site should not be disregarded. We are endeavoring to carry out the House Armed Services suggestion that there be consultations with the Defense Department to find alternative sites. If your committee declines to restore the authorization for the building we can proceed with these efforts.

We earnestly urge you to decline the authorization.

Mr. CORBER. If I could make a couple of additional remarks, I would appreciate it, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Certainly. You can summarize your statement and make such additional remarks as you wish.

One thing I want to understand a little better before we leave Mrs. Stone's testimony, you had hopes, as I understand you, Mrs. Stone, to perhaps acquire this for the community area some time?

Mrs. STONE. Yes; we do.

Senator STENNIS. For park and other public use?

Mrs. STONE. Yes; or for educational purposes.

Senator STENNIS. All right, Mr. Corber.

Mr. CORBER. My statement, Senator Stennis, relates to the Arlington Hall for Arlington Committee, which is the citizens organization that has been established to deal with the public reaction to this proposed building in Arlington. This group is comprised—it is a broad cross section of the community leadership in Arlington. It is comprised of public officials there, members of the general assembly, political leaders of all our political groups in Arlington, and members of civic associations and other civic organizations in Arlington County.

Its makeup is itself an indication of the virtual unanimity of support for the idea of finding an alternative site for this building in Arlington County.

I would like, if I may, to submit for the record a list of some of the members of this committee for the purpose of showing the kind of makeup which it has.

Senator STENNIS. That is your unofficial county citizens committee?

Mr. CORBER. It is official to the degree, Senator Stennis, that it was established under the direction of the chairman of the Arlington County Planning Commission, Mrs. Weihe, from whom you have heard, and it was established pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Arlington County Planning Commission, but it is a citizen organization group; that is correct.

Senator STENNIS. And it was organized for general subjects or for this particular one?

Mr. CORBER. For this particular subject.

May I submit, Senator, for the record, this list and ask that it be incorporated in the record.

Senator STENNIS. Yes; put it in the record, Mr. Reporter.

(The list referred to follows:)

MAY 29, 1964.

DEAR MR. CORBER: Attached hereto is copy of resolution adopted by the Arlington Civic Federation at its May meeting. Up to the present time substantially the same resolution has been received from the following organizations:

PTA Council.
Arlington Education Association.
League of Women Voters.
American Association of University Women (Arlington branch).
Gulf Branch Citizens' Association.
Lyon Village Citizens' Association.
Westover Citizens' Association.
Northwest Arlington Civic Association.
Stonewall Jackson Civic Association.
Parkway Citizens' Association.
Central Arlington Citizens' Association.

I am also attaching copy of a petition, circulation of which has barely started. Even so, more than 500 signatures have been received to date and they are arriving daily. We have every reason to believe that signatures will run into the thousands.

Sincerely,

MARIE R. DRESSER,
Chairman, Committee on Protests and Petitions, Arlington Hall for Arlington.

SUGGESTED RESOLUTION—"ARLINGTON HALL FOR ARLINGTON"

Whereas the Defense Department has announced plans to increase the density of the Arlington Hall area by building a massive office building on the site thereof, to be exceeded in size only by the Pentagon and CIA buildings; and

Whereas the Federal Government has absorbed 18 percent of the total land area of Arlington County while the total population has increased from 55,000 to 177,000 and is expected to exceed 200,000 in the next decade; and

Whereas the Federal Government acquired Arlington Hall as an emergency measure by condemnation in 1942 and the war emergency has been over for nearly 20 years; and

Whereas the Federal Government owns other lands in the county just as, or more, suitable for development along the lines proposed for Arlington Hall, such as South Post, Fort Myer and the air space over the Pentagon parking areas; and

Whereas public land in Arlington County still available for development as park land or for educational use is at a premium; and

Whereas the land adjacent to and around Arlington Hall has been incorporated into a master zoning plan, primarily for residential use, and the Defense Department's proposed use is thereby incompatible with the county's land use plans; and

Now, therefore, Arlington County Civic Federation recommends to the Arlington County board the following action:

1. That the board do everything within its power to prevent development of Arlington Hall property as proposed by the Defense Department; and
2. That the board take action to determine the possibility of acquiring this land from the Federal Government for present and future cultural or educational purposes.

PETITION

We, the undersigned, residents of Arlington County, respectfully petition the county board to—

1. Do everything within its power to prevent development of Arlington Hall property as proposed by the Defense Department; and
2. Take action to determine the possibility of acquiring this land from the Federal Govenment for present and future cultural or educational purposes.

	Name	*Address*
1.		
2.		
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11.		
12.		

Before May 25, mail to: Wallace Dickson, 200 North 15th Street, Suite 209, Arlington, Va.

"ARLINGTON HALL FOR ARLINGTON"

PARTIAL LIST OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS

J. Fuller Groom, chairman, and former chairman of the Arlington Planning Commission.
Leone Buchholtz, co-vice-chairman, and former member, Arlington County Board.
Robert Bogen, co-vice-chairman, and executive secretary, Arlington Education Association.
Charles R. Fenwick, senator, Virginia General Assembly.
Kathryn Stone, delegate, Virginia General Assembly.

Harrison Mann, delegate, Virginia General Assembly.
Ellen Bozman, president, Arlington League of Women Voters.
John Lohman, member, Arlington Planning Commission.
Mary Cook Hackman, former president, Arlington Civic Federation.
Robert Corber, chairman, 10th District Republican Committee.
Mary Marshall, former chairman, Arlington Democratic Committee.
Theodore Taylor, former president, Arlington County Council of PTA's.
Marie Dresser, chairman of the Community Development Committee, Arlington Civic Federation.
Dean Brundage, director, Arlington Adult Education.
Irene Rock, former president, Fairfax League of Women Voters.
Eleanor Lee Templeman, Arlington historical author.
Henry C. Lampe, investment counselor.
Beth Sundquist, writer.
Allan D. Henry, businessman.
Martha Wildhack, civic leader.
Sue Baker, writer.
Lyle Bryant, economist.
Walter Woodside, businessman.
J. B. Bradshaw, civic leader.
James McHugh, architect.
Kirkley Coulter, economist.
And many others, too numerous to mention

Mr. CORBER. The objectives of the committee are twofold, and you have heard from these ladies on that this morning—first of all, to find an alternate site for this building, one that could be located and be compatible with land use and planning for the county.

Our second objective is to eventually obtain return of this land to Arlington County for public use that are necessary there, parks, playgrounds, schools, and the like.

Personally, I would like to see it returned for the same kind of use that it had when it was originally taken for war emergency purposes by the Government back in 1942; namely a junior college. But I would like to see it a coeducational college that would help provide some additional technical training in our area. We have a desperate need for additional educational facilities. I would hope that it would serve that purpose.

We, of course, are all aware, and the Senator pointed out earlier in connection with some prior presentations here, that the Defense Department is most reluctant to return land once it has been taken over in this fashion. We recognize that the return to Arlington would not be immediate, but we nevertheless remain hopeful that eventually it would be returned to Arlington County for desperate needs that exist out there.

We have obtained copies of resolutions that have been adopted by various civic groups in the county. A part of our Arlington Hall Committee is a subcommittee on protests and petitions, and I have received a letter from the chairman of that subcommittee, Mrs. Marie Dresser, which attach or has attached a form of the resolution that is being adopted by these civic groups and lists the civic groups which have adopted the resolution to date. There are approximately 10 who have adopted it to date, and many others are considering it and adoption will undoubtedly be undertaken at some future time by them.

In addition, a petition is being circulated in the county for citizen support for the objectives of this committee. There are more than 500 signatures on that petition to date, and additional signatures being obtained.

If I may also submit for the record, Senator, a copy of Mrs. Dresser's letter to me with the resolution form and the petition form attached to it.

Senator STENNIS. The petition form?

Mr. CORBER. Yes, the form of the petition.

Senator STENNIS. Are you going to send the names in later?

Mr. CORBER. We would like very much to do that if we will be permitted to.

Senator STENNIS. We will put the names in our files, but not in the actual record.

Mr. Reporter, will you note that? We will not put the names in the record.

Mr. CORBER. I have stated there is virtual unanimity in support of our objectives. There have been some dissents, primarily by builders and apartment owners. Of course it is perfectly understandable and it is a perfectly proper objective for them to seek this economic activity for Arlington County. We want it there, too, but as Mrs. Stone has pointed out we want it at a site which is more compatible with the needs of Arlington County. But even these people, Senator, have said that they would support moving the building to another site in Arlington County, with very few exceptions. And a group which as you will recognize is quite interested in the economic activity of Arlington County is the Arlington Chamber of Commerce, and it has taken a position in support of the attempt to have this building moved to another site, and I would like to just briefly summarize what the Arlington Chamber of Commerce position has been.

Senator STENNIS. Very good.

Mr. CORBER. That is that if there is a reasonable chance of the property being returned to Arlington County, they will fully support the efforts to have it returned to the county.

Secondly, if there is a reasonable chance of the building being constructed on some other site, and if another site can be located for this purpose in Arlington County, they will support the efforts to have it placed on another site.

Senator STENNIS. In Arlington County?

Mr. CORBER. In Arlington County; yes.

And if these objectives are not attainable, then they would urge that the Defense Department be limited to a partial use of the land, the acreage which is essential to the construction of their building, and that the remaining parts of the land be returned to Arlington County or made available to Arlington County for public purposes.

And, lastly, and in any case, they are fully aware of the very difficult traffic problems which Mr. Lowry has detailed here for the committee that would be created by this kind of structure, and they would urge the Federal Government to undertake the responsibility for correcting all of the traffic problems which would grow out of this proposed structure.

So the support for what we are urging the committee here to do, namely deny the authorization for construction of this building at this site, is, as I said, virtually unanimous in the community.

Now, the House Armed Services Committee has suggested that we be given time to consult with the Defense Department for the purpose of helping them find another site in Arlington County, and this is something we would very much like to pursue. We think this is the

way in which this problem might be resolved, and we would urge your committee to also give us time, give the county officials time, and the Arlington Hall for Arlington Committee additional time to confer with the Defense Department officials for this purpose.

So if you would not restore the authorization for the Defense Department, it would give us this opportunity, and we believe that we can resolve this matter satisfactorily.

Thank you very much.

Senator STENNIS. How much time do you have in mind, not just a week or 10 days?

Mr. CORBER. Unfortunately, that would not be sufficient time. Mr. Lowry is better able to speak to that than I. He has caused a letter to be sent to the Defense Department requesting such a conference.

Senator STENNIS. You see, we have got to mark up this bill within 2 or 3 weeks.

Mr. LOWRY. Obviously, Mr. Chairman, this sort of thing could not be done within that time limitation.

Senator STENNIS. That is what I thought. I just raised the point to get your response.

Mr. LOWRY. Mr. Chairman, may I hand you for the record one other thing. We have looked through the hearings before the House Armed Services Committee on this item, and on pages 8563 and following there is a statement by General Carroll as to the contacts made with Arlington County officials and people on this project, and a number of memorandums which relate to these.

It would be possible, Mr. Chairman, to read General Carroll's statement and the attached memorandums and to infer from this that either there was poor communication within Arlington County's own governmental structure or that somehow we were playing a little dirty pool when we said we didn't know anything about this until we read about it in the newspapers. As a result of reading these hearings, I have had caused to be prepared by the county manager a set of memorandums by each of the people concerned, and I would like to present this set of memorandums to you, Mr. Chairman, for the committee's use, for inclusion in the record if you see fit.

I think it puts an entirely different complexion upon these meetings.

Senator STENNIS. It shows in their statements when they knew about it?

Mr. LOWRY. Exactly so, sir, and the character of these meetings.

In short, sir, it appears that approaches were made to various people, but the kind of approaches that developers make every day, requests for the zoning ordinance, simple questions relating to the zoning ordinance, questions relating to highways that the chief of the highway division has to answer every day in relation to proposed developments of any kind, but none of which ever commit the county to support of any future proposed development that might appear at some subsequent date. So I would like very much to pass these to the clerk.

Senator STENNIS. Very good, let the clerk look them over and we will either put them in the file or in the record.

Mr. LOWRY. Thank you very much, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Mrs. Stone, do you have something further?

Mrs. STONE. I think not, except if you look at the map of the area, I am sure you can envision it quite well without a map, I think

we should have brought one this morning, because if you will recall, Arlington was just that little part of the square that was retroceded to Virginia, and it is just one little nearly a triangle, and, of course, not nearly so large as any of the surrounding counties or the District of Columbia, and I would like to make the point that we are really boxed on this question of space for local public use.

Senator STENNIS. Yes; may I ask one question here?

On the map that I hold before me, the yellow is residential area?

Mr. LOWRY. That is single family.

Senator STENNIS. What is the brown area?

Mr. LOWRY. The brown is apartment development, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. What is this reddish color here?

Mr. LOWRY. That reddish color, Mr. Chairman, is commercial development.

Senator STENNIS. I don't know what we can do. I know I was on the committee when we decided not to have any more flying at Anacostia and Bolling, and we moved out of there and rebuilt the flying and auxiliary areas that go with it out in Maryland, and I thought there would be a lot of space left down at Anacostia and Bolling for other use. It turns out they haven't surrendered any of it, I believe, although the military has offered to surrender some. And there is a lot of space out here at the Naval Observatory. I don't know how many acres. I knew at one time, but I don't know what they do with it. It is not put to very much use, although the part that is used is an important use.

You have mentioned these other possibilities. You think there is room at Fort Myer.

Mr. LOWRY. South Post, Fort Myer, which is right across from the Pentagon.

Senator STENNIS. There is certainly a challenge there with the suggestion that you build this building on top of the parking space. That is a good thought.

Mr. LOWRY. Private developers in the Washington area and over in Washington are putting garages underneath buildings.

(There follows a letter from the Arlington County, Va., Planning Commission relating to the foregoing:)

ARLINGTON COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION,
Arlington, Va., June 1, 1964.

Hon. JOHN STENNIS,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee for Military Construction,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: At the hearing this morning in regard to the Arlington Hall installation before your Senate Subcommittee for Military Construction, it was erroneously stated that the Arlington electorate had turned down a bond referendum for the acquisition of park, playground, and recreational land.

Knowing your desire for the record to be accurate, we wish to state that the undersigned Preston C. Caruthers, immediate past president of the Arlington Chamber of Commerce, and Elizabeth Weihe, as chairman of the Arlington County Planning Commission, cochaired a citizens' committee to work for passage of Arlington County referendums of November 1963, which included $1 million for land for Arlington parks and playgrounds. By a substanttial majority, the voters indicated their desire to increase the county's acreage for recreational use.

This sum did not buy any large tracts, but is being used mostly for enlargement of parks and playgrounds already existing.

May I express my heartfelt appreciation for the courteous and warmly sympathetic hearing before your subcommittee and particularly for your kindness and graciousness to me personally.

Your awareness and keen perception of the need to plan for decades ahead could not have been better presented.

We always stand ready and eager to give you any further information.

Sincerely yours,

PRESTON C. CARUTHERS,
Member of Arlington County Planning Commission and President, Arlington Chamber of Commerce, 1963.

ELIZABETH WEIHE,
Chairman, Arlington County Planning Commission.

Senator STENNIS. I hope someone from the Defense Intelligence Agency has been here to listen, and I will give you a chance to respond quite briefly. Just stand up and give your name.

STATEMENT OF CLYDE ELLIOTT, COMPTROLLER, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Mr. ELLIOTT. I am Clyde Elliott, the Comptroller in the Agency, and I have been associated with this from the beginning. I was interested in Mr. Lowry's remarks about not having known about it until he read it in the newspaper and I don't challenge that because he knows when he first heard about it.

But we have been in contact with Arlington County, as his papers will apparently show, since the 23d of April 1963, when we first approached the zoning administrator's office of planning, Mr. Kennedy. Again, on the 2d of May 1963 Mr. W. O. Burford approached Mr. Kennedy by letter, and in his reply Mr. Kennedy asked if he could receive two copies of the preliminary plans for the building. This certainly didn't indicate that we were trying to hide from him that we were going to build the building.

On the 8th of May 1963 Mr. R. E. Brigham, an architect engineer hired by our Agency to work with this building from the planning stages right on through to construction, visited Mr. Kennedy and discussed the height limitations that might be of interest to the county, and he was assured that in the neighborhood of 100 to 110 feet at that location would not be in conflict with any zoning regulations that the county had anything to do with. Of course, they admitted they had nothing to do with the zoning of these 87 acres inasmuch as it is already Federal property.

Then during the months of June and July, Mr. Seltzer, an architect engineer firm of Gehron & Seltzer, of New York, hired by our agency to make a feasibility study, visited the county officials including Mr. Stoneburner, Chief, Highway Engineer, Highway Division, on several occasions and talked with him on the telephone and visited with him to establish what might be done to improve the traffic situation at Arlington Boulevard, and it was agreed that George Mason Drive should overpass Arlington Boulevard at that intersection, and we have so indicated that in our master plan which has been submitted to Mr. Nease for the committee's use.

That brings us up to the 10th of September, when Mr. Brigham visited Mr. Stoneburner and discussed the feasibility study. That feasibility study had been completed by the New York architect engineer firm. That is just some of the background of our relationships with Arlington County.

Quite frankly, we had no indication that Arlington County would not consider the building to be a desirable improvement in the county;

that the more than a thousand people who work at Arlington Hall Station, who live in Arlington County, would not be permitted to have a modern, attractive convenient office building for their use. We had no idea that they had any intention that the land would ever revert to any other than Federal Government use.

One of the reasons that we selected this site, one of the major reasons, was the fact that we did have land available without having to acquire additional land for the Federal Government. The land is owned in fee simple by the Department of the Army, and it has no reversion clause.

There is really nothing except hopes, desires with which I can sympathize, to ever feel that these properties, this acreage here would ever revert to any other use.

I have here, and it has already been submitted for the record but I would like to read it, a letter that Mr. Vance, Deputy Secretary of Defense, wrote to the chairman of the Armed Services Committee of the House at the time this was being considered over there.

Senator STENNIS. If you don't mind, that is in the record, and I will read it myself.

(The letter referred to follows:)

THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, D.C., March 2, 1964.

HON. CARL VINSON,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I understand that the committee has almost reached the point where it will be considering the Department's request for the authorization of a building for the Defense Intelligence Agency.

The importance of intelligence in Defense Department planning, operations, and policy decision cannot be overemphasized. Our intelligence activities must be so located physically, as to permit the maximum efficiency, and to promote quick reaction capability to meet ever-increasing, urgent demands for intelligence support induced by current world conditions.

The proposed new building, which will have special security features and which will permit a logical and functional relationship of offices and equipment, would greatly increase the efficiency of the DIA and permit a realization of the management improvements which the Secretary of Defense had in mind when he established the Agency.

I understand there has been some controversy over the proposed location of this building at Arlington Hall Station. Regardless whether the new DIA Building is approved, the Department has no intention of disposing of the station for it will continue to be needed for the foreseeable future for the activities being conducted there. There is adequate space for the DIA Building at Arlington Hall, and that location was chosen only after a study of other locations in the area such as Cameron Station, Navy Yard Annex, Anacostia Annex, Bolling Air Force Base, and Andrews Air Force Base, giving consideration to relative availability, proximity to the Pentagon as to the time and distance, physical security elements in being, possibility for future expansion, and provision of logistical support. Moreover, the use of Arlington Hall Station would not entail the procurement of additional land by the Federal Government.

Secretary McNamara, the Joint Chiefs and I feel that the continued improvement of our intelligence capabilities is of the greatest importance; the provision of a modern, permanent structure for the Agency would be a significant step in this effort.

I therefore very much hope that this item not be deferred again this year.

Sincerely,

CYRUS VANCE.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Yes, sir; it is already in your record.

What it indicates is that there is no intention on the Department of Defense side that this land would not be used whether or not we

get a building there. In other words, we already have an Army installation there, a permanent Army installation since February 2, 1962. We have permanent and semipermanent buildings and temporary buildings.

The purpose of this building is to replace some very substandard temporary buildings.

Another consideration in using this site besides the proximity to the Pentagon is the fact that there is in existence already at this place barracks, guards, fences, in other words, the security elements that are necessary for a building of this type. If we went to another location, we would have to provide everything new. In other words, we would have to start from scratch at considerable additional expense to the taxpayers.

As to the south post site, we didn't consider that, frankly, because the Army advises us that that is planned and is currently being readied for use as an extension of Arlington National Cemetery. If we had decided to use that land, we would have a different set of people here today objecting. They would be the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Legion, and various associations that would object to our using the land that is designated for Arlington National Cemetery use.

So we feel sort of like Aunt Martha that everybody loves but they want her to live with some other relative.

I would be glad to answer any questions that you might have, sir.

Senator STENNIS. When was this DIA created?

Mr. ELLIOTT. On the 1st of October 1961.

Senator STENNIS. How many employees do you have now?

Mr. ELLIOTT. The number of employees that we have is classified. We would be very happy to supply it for the committee.

Senator STENNIS. That is all right.

Mr. ELLIOTT. When we talk of the number of people at Arlington Hall Station; we are talking about the entire population including all the tenants, the Army Security Agency and the post administration and support complement.

Senator STENNIS. I will withdraw the question. We will get that later.

Why do they have to be so close to the Pentagon? Do you support that statement, or not?

Mr. ELLIOTT. Yes, sir, we support it. We are in support of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and what used to be called the Joint War Room which is now the National Military Command System which you have undoubtedly heard discussed in executive session. The matter of close proximity to the Pentagon is very important because General Carroll and his staff confer directly, even hourly during crises such as the present Vietnam, Laos situation, Cuba, and it would not be practical to have them located very far distant from the Pentagon.

We have been given very gracious offers by Fairfax County. They would very much like for us to come out here. The board of supervisers has been in touch with us and has offered to use their good offices to help us locate out there. It has been determined that Arlington Hall Station is about as far away from the Pentagon as we would want to go.

Senator STENNIS. I don't see how you reach that conclusion. Of course, I don't know the inside workings of your outfit. If we can

hold a conference over in Honolulu this morning and the Secretary of Defense can be back here tomorrow morning before a committee it seems to me your men can get from Fairfax County over to the Pentagon. There are a lot of things I don't understand about it.

You could build a tunnel from Fairfax County to the Pentagon if necessary.

But I am concerned about this. I believe it is of great importance in rearing children to give them a chance to see a tree and maybe play under one once in a while, and have some community activities.

I know you gentlemen are interested in that, too.

I am not convinced yet that you really need a big building like this. No one has addressed themselves to that much. I have to be convinced that you really need a huge building of this kind, before I would favor it.

Let me ask you a question. What do you think about this proposal that you rent an existing building, an office building?

Mr. ELLIOTT. We hadn't considered that, sir. We are in the position of having been given about eight sites to consider, and these are all Government-owned sites. By the nature of our business, we would hesitate, I suppose, to go into a building unless we did take the whole building because of security measures necessary. We never considered that.

Senator STENNIS. I think it is worthy of consideration generally in this Washington area because of this pressure on this very matter which is getting greater and greater all the time.

Do you have something else you wish to say? I want to give you an opportunity to make any point you wish.

Mr. ELLIOTT. There are a number of comments that I want to make, but I have already furnished them to Mr. Nease for the record. General Fitch, USA, Deputy Director, Defense Intelligence Agency, who was here the other day spoke on urgent need for the building. We were hurried because of the time of day—the Senate was about to convene, and didn't get to discuss the need for the building at great length.

Senator STENNIS. Well, you may do so now, if you wish.

Mr. ELLIOTT. I think we have tried to fill in the record. There is a great need.

Senator STENNIS. I don't want anyone to feel that he has been cut off without ample opportunity to present his case.

Mr. ELLIOTT. May I say, then, that the House Armed Service Committee appointed a special subcommittee to look into this: Mr. Hébert, Mr. Norblad, and Mr. Nedzi. All three of those gentlemen toured Arlington Hall, went through the building, basement to attic, and I believe are thoroughly convinced that there is a need for a new building. As a matter of fact, I don't believe these people from Arlington County would maintain there is no need for a building, because the people that live there are working in very shocking conditions.

Senator STENNIS. Well, what did the House do with it when they passed on it?

Mr. ELLIOTT. It is my understanding that they have indicated that they are now agreeable to the building. They did not defer it because of the lack of need. They simply deferred it to allow opportunity to be made for Arlington County officials and citizens to make a complete statement of their desires.

Senator STENNIS. All right, thank you very much.

Mr. LOWRY. Mr. Chairman, General Carroll's remarks impel me to make an urgent request that this additional material be placed in the record, because the inferences that he drew from these contacts were entirely unwarranted, and they would be deeply resented by every official with whom a contact was had.

Senator STENNIS. All right, we will put them in the record.

(The documents referred to follow:)

ARLINGTON HALL PROPOSAL—A CHRONOLOGY

1. October 4, 1963: Manager's memo to county board and copy of Post article of October 3, 1963.
2. October 9, 1963: Manager's letter to Secretary of Defense, county board, Horsky, etc.
3. October 18, 1963: Admiral Frankel's acknowledgement of above—no information.
4. February 3, 1964: Manager's followup letter to Secretary of Defense following further news release.
5. February 11, 1964: Admiral Frankel's reply to above with "classified info" for staff use.
6. February 15, 1964: County board requests that Planning Act of 1952 be followed:
7. February 17, 1964: Manager's letter re above to Director, Bureau of Budget.
8. February 17, 1964: Manager's letter re above to chairman, House Armed Services Committee.
9. February 17, 1964: Manager's letter re above to chairman, House Appropriations Committee.
10. February 18, 1964: Chairman Clarence Cannon, House Appropriations Committee reply.
11. February 20, 1964: Chairman Carl Vinson, House Armed Services Committee reply setting week of February 24, 1964.
12. February 27, 1964: Chairman Roye Lowry, Arlington County Board's letter to above request for statement.
13. March 17, 1964: County manager meets with DIA and DOD officials.
14. April 2, 1964: Manager's letter to National Captital Planning Commission outlining our concerns.
15. April 9, 1964: Deputy Director, Bureau of Budget, reply to No. 7 above telling of compliance.
16. April 9, 1964: County board public hearing on Arlington Hall.
17. April 15, 1964: Arlington County Board's policy statement relating to Arlington Hall.
18. May 10, 1964: Appearance of Mr. Lowry, House Armed Services Committee.
19. May 13, 1964: Manager's letter to Chairman Russell, Senate Armed Services Committee, to request to appear at hearing.
20. May 13, 1964: Manager's letter to Chairman Hayden, Senate Appropriations Committee, to request to appear at hearing.
21. May 14, 1964: Atkinson replies for Russell.

MAY 13, 1964.

Re Defense Intelligence Agency request for $17,900,000 for Arlington Hall Station.

Hon. RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
Chairman, Senate Armed Services Committee,
Senate Office Building Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR RUSSELL: In its original request for military construction authorization for 1964–65, the Department of Defense included the above proposal.

It is our understanding that this item has now been eliminated by the House Armed Services Committee but in the event that this matter would come before your Senate Committee, Arlington County Board Chairman Roye L. Lowry directed that I respectfully request of you that the board be granted an opportunity of making a presentation before your committee.

Your willingness to schedule such an opportunity would be deeply appreciated by Chairman Lowry and by other members of the Arlington County Board.

Sincerely yours,

BERT W. JOHNSON, *County Manager.*

U.S. SENATE,
Committee on Armed Services,
May 14, 1964.

Mr. BERT W. JOHNSON,
County Manager of Arlington County,
Arlington, Va.

DEAR MR. JOHNSON: Senator Russell has asked that I acknowledge and thank you for your letter of May 13 concerning the Defense Intelligence Agency's request for a facility at Arlington Hall Station which is contained in the military construction authorization bill for fiscal year 1965.

The subcommittee appointed to consider this legislation, of which Senator Stennis is chairman, is currently holding hearings on the bill. It is an established procedure of the committee to hear first from governmental witnesses after which a specific time is given to hear nongovernmental witnesses. This date has not yet been set, but the committee will be glad to have a representative of the Arlington County Board appear at the appropriate time. It is suggested that you advise as early as possible the name of your representative so that he may be notified at the proper time.

Sincerely yours,

HERBERT S. ATKINSON,
Assistant Chief Clerk.

MAY 13, 1964.

Re Defense Intelligence Agency request for $17,900,000 for Arlington Hall Station.

Hon. CARL HAYDEN,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Appropriations,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HAYDEN: In its original request for military construction authorization for 1964–65, the Department of Defense included the above proposal.

It is our understanding that this item has now been eliminated by the House Armed Services Committee but in the event that this matter would come before your Senate committee, Arlington County Board Chairman Roye L. Lowry directed that I respectfully request of you that the board be granted an opportunity of making a presentation before your committee.

Your willingness to schedule such an opportunity would be deeply appreciated by Chairman Lowry and by other members of the Arlington County Board.

Sincerely yours,

BERT W. JOHNSON, *County Manager.*

OCTOBER 4, 1963.

To: The county board.
From: Bert W. Johnson.
Subject: Arlington Hall Station construction.

In response to the request of Mr. Richards, the October 1 testimony by Lt. Gen. William W. Quinn, Deputy Director of Defense Intelligence Agency, has been secured from the Senate Committee on Armed Services. The Washington Post story, October 3, 1963, under the heading, "Defense Intelligence Unit Seeks Home" is an accurate summary of the statement. Members of the board will recall that for several years there have been discussions about the rehabilitation of the Arlington Hall Station. Representatives from the station have made inquiry concerning transportation and utility services supplied by other public agencies. No plans have been reviewed. In the discussion with county personnel it was indicated that they are planning for a personnel complement of approximately the same number as housed during World War II.

A part of our discussions with the station command have related to the high intensity of fire hazard in the temporary buildings and the possible allocation of space for a county fire station.

BERT W. JOHNSON.

[From the Washington Post, Oct. 3, 1963]

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE UNIT SEEKS HOME

The construction of a $17.2 million military intelligence building in Arlington was urged yesterday by Lt. Gen. William W. Quinn, Deputy Director of the

Defense Intelligence Agency. He asked the Senate Armed Services Committee to authorize erection of the building on a site adjacent to Arlington Hall Station. The building was not included in the annual military construction authorization bill as passed by the House earlier this year. Quinn said the temporary buildings at Arlington Hall Station constitute a fire hazard. "It is becoming increasingly difficult to properly supervise or effectively coordinate intelligence activities assigned to the Defense Intelligence Agency," he said. "We are operating in nine different locations which include Fort Holabird on the edge of Baltimore, Md.; Suitland, Md.; and the Army Map Service in Montgomery County, Md. We occupy parts or all of 12 separate buildings and separate space on 6 floors of the Pentagon." He showed an architect's drawing of a five-story building to include 610,000 square feet of floor space, which he said would be used for Agency administrative offices and a defense intelligence school. He said the Agency so far has taken about 2,500 people from the Army, Navy, and Air Force agencies in coordination of military intelligence.

Senator Richard L. Russell, Democrat, of Georgia, chairman of the committee, asked Quinn how many employees the Agency has. The General said he preferred to keep that secret.

FEBRUARY 3, 1964.

Re proposed DIA building, Arlington Hall.

Hon. ROBERT MCNAMARA,
The Secretary of Defense,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SECRETARY MCNAMARA: Your request of the Congress for $17,600,000 for the building of the above substantial facility again underscores the desire on the part of the Arlington County Board that additional informtion be provided so consideration may be given by the board as to whether it will support or be in opposition to your request of the Congress.

Admiral Frankel acknowledged our previous letter of October 18, 1963, and on November 22, 1963, representatives of several agencies were invited to meet at Arlington Hall for a briefing session. Even at this date we are advised that information is sketchy except for the fact that the requirements are for a 610,000-square-foot building space.

This repeats our earlier request for more specific information as it becomes available.

Sincerely yours,

BERT W. JOHNSON, *County Manager.*

FEBRUARY 11, 1964.

Mr. BERT W. JOHNSON,
County Manager, Arlington County,
Arlington, Va.

DEAR MR. JOHNSON: The Secretary of Defense has requested that I reply to your letter of February 3, 1964, regarding the new DIA building. This is to advise you of current planning for the DIA operations and academic building at Arlington Hall Station, with special attention to its impact upon the surrounding community.

As brought out in the November 22, 1963, briefing session at Arlington Hall Station, at which you and representatives of your staff were present, DIA strength figures are classified.

Upon completion of construction, personnel presently housed in the two temporary buildings and in Washington locations will move into the new building. Demolition of the tempos will be required for permanent parking.

A feasibility study for the proposed facility has been recently completed by the Corps of Engineers. It determined that with the exception of electrical power, all utilities presently serving the station are of adequate capacity to handle the new building. Additional capacity will be required for electrical services to the station.

The study also brought out that since the installation is located on two main thoroughfares, traffic generated by the station can be adequately handled by the highway network.

Planning for the new DIA building is in the predesign stage. The present concept is for a building of approximately 660,000 gross square feet, five stories in height, and centrally located on the site.

The interest and cooperation of Arlington County to date is appreciated. As the design effort progresses, this Agency will offer continued cooperation in planning those areas of mutual interest.

Sincerely,

S. B. FRANKEL,
Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy, Chief of Staff.

FEBRUARY 27, 1964.

HON. CARL VINSON,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN VINSON: I am writing to thank you for your kind letter of February 20 to Mr. Johnson, our county manager, relating to the proposed construction of a facility for the Defense Intelligence Agency at Arlington Hall in Arlington County, Va., and to submit the following statement on behalf of the Arlington County Board for the consideration of your committee.

The Arlington Hall site is located in the center of Arlington County, Va. Originally a girls' school, it was acquired by the Federal Government in 1942 under war emergency powers and has been used by various Defense agencies since that time.

Through a newspaper article last fall, we first became aware of a proposal to build a large new facility at the Arlington Hall site. On the instruction of the County Board, the county manager, through the Office of the Secretary of Defense, made an appointment to learn more about the proposed project.

From the correspondence between the county manager and Adm. S. B. Frankel, Chief of Staff, from limited contact with Defense officials, and from more recent newspaper stories, we have been able to piece together only a very general picture of what is proposed on this site.

According to our understanding, the proposed project would include an office-type structure containing 660,000 gross square feet. It is our understanding that the structure would be so designed as to permit expansion to meet possible future needs.

We do not know how many employees would be located at the proposed installation, but rough calculations suggest that they might number about 5,000. We do not know how many people are located at this site at the present time, but it seems that the proposed project might imply a considerable increase in personnel at this site.

The Arlington Hall site is located on Arlington Boulevard (U.S. Route 50), a main thoroughfare through Arlington County. This highway already carries twice its maximum capacity during peak hours. Any further increase in employees at Arlington Hall would only add to traffic congestion along this main transportation corridor. Other approaches to the site are by way of residential streets which have only a limited traffic-bearing capacity.

Single-family residential areas abut the Arlington Hall site on two sides, and the adopted land use plan for Arlington County proposed the continuation of this low density use. The construction of an office structure of the size contemplated could have a significant and adverse impact upon this surrounding community.

We do not know whether other existing public facilities, such as storm and sanitary sewers, would be adequate to meet the needs of the proposed project. In short, the Arlington County Board knows very little about how this proposed project would affect the community. Yet we know that a structure of the size proposed can have very important effects on the area in which it is located and upon prospective demands for public facilities.

In the absence of a more complete presentation of the facts relating to this project insofar as they affect our community, we must oppose its construction at Arlington Hall.

There are some established procedures which, if followed, would enable us to better appraise the likely impact of the proposed facility upon our community. These procedures are set forth in the National Capital Planning Act of 1952, 66 Stat. 781; U.S.C. 71 and the Budget Bureau's Circular No. A–11 of August 1961. We urge the committee not to approve this project until we have had an opportunity to consider it in relation to the existing and planned development of Arlington County, including its impact on existing and planned public facilities and land use in the area.

Respectfully yours,

ROYE L. LOWRY,
Chairman, Arlington County Board.

APRIL 2, 1964.

Mr. ROBERT PLAVNICK,
National Capital Planning Commission,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PLAVNICK: The Office of Planning and the Department of Public Service's Highway Division of Arlington County have reviewed a plan titled "Arlington Hall Station Study" dated March 10 and 18, 1964, which was received by Arlington County on March 26, together with a three-page narrative description of proposed plans for Arlington Hall and a cover letter to the Chairman of the National Capital Planning Commission from Edward J. Sheridan, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, dated March 24, 1964, referring to "current" master plans.

The plan shows a comprehensive treatment of proposed demolitions and new buildings and parking and the narrative description describes square footage and personnel strength. While the study appears to be a sketch, it appears that sound thinking has been applied to this plan. There are several questions which are left unanswered however, and several comments which deserve additional consideration.

A discussion on March 17, 1964, in the Arlington County manager's office between Admiral Frankle, Clyde W. Elliot, and Mr. B. Brigham of DIA and Arlington officials revealed that the criteria for site selection was: (1) available public facilities and utilities, (2) distance from the Pentagon, (3) physical security already available (sentries fence, etc.), (4) logistical support available, (5) current location of DIA personnel (majority already located at Arlington Hall), (6) a site of no less than 20 acres (for visual and other security), (7) decisions and attitudes at higher levels of command (the belief that Fort Myer South had been committed to Arlington Cemetery), and (8) a requirement that only classified personnel could occupy any given site which housed DIA (ASA personnel presently occupies buildings at Arlington Hall).

It would appear that a DIA building could be sited at Fort Myer South and meet all of the stated criteria, perhaps even better than Arlington Hall with the exceptions that DIA personnel is now located at Arlington Hall and the belief that Fort Myer South has been committed to Arlington Cemetery. While it is generally known that the newspapers reported such a commitment, it is not known who made the commitment, how firm it is, or whether any analysis of comparative needs (DIA versus Arlington Cemetery) entered into such a commitment. Since a DIA building at Fort Myer South would have little impact on Arlington County, it would appear clearly more preferable, and the best use of Fort Myer South should be reexamined.

The following has bearing on the Arlington Hall station study plan, on the assumption that a Fort Myer South site may be precluded:

1. The existing Tempos A and B contain 410,000 square feet of floor area. What assurance is there that the planned demolition of these Tempos will, in fact, take place? Obviously, the addition of the proposed DIA building without the demolition of the Tempos would materially add to the number of personnel stations on the site.

2. It is proposed to demolish Tempo Building A and half of Tempo Building B (about 300,000 square feet) and build a new building of 660,000 square feet, thus producing an office floor area in excess of 770,000 square feet (the original college building No. 1 will also be retained on an interim basis) thus the existing 410,000 square feet of space will become 770,000 square feet of space, suggesting a substantial increase in personnel. DIA representatives have repeatedly stated that there will not be a significant increase in personnel at Arlington Hall. This disparity deserves explanation. Questions are raised by the proposed 440 men living on post while the plan would accommodate 1,000.

3. One Arlington objection is the existing proximity of Tempo Building B to George Mason Drive. If the proposed ASA building is required, it should be moved eastward away from George Mason Drive.

4. The north entrance of the Arlington Boulevard ramp appears to be too close to George Mason Drive, a factor that would result in vehicles stacked on this ramp awaiting clearance at this entrance. The south entrance from South Quincy Street permits substantial site bound traffic through the adjacent residential neighborhood. Consideration should be given to eliminating this point of entrance.

Arlington is concerned about the amount of vehicular traffic which will stack on George Mason Drive because of the slow process of clearance of vehicles at the main entrance. One available alternative is to exclude the parking area from

the fenced-in enclosure and clear pedestrians instead of vehicles. Any extent to which this can be achieved will relieve this problem.

5. Arlington is also concerned about the amount of parking on surrounding residential streets. Apparently the insurance and other requirements in order to park on Federal installations encourage substantial parking on surrounding neighborhood streets. Parking space could be provided to meet this need on the portion of the tract west of George Mason Drive. A title transfer to Arlington County would relieve the threat of projection of a Federal installation into one of the two neighborhoods materially affected by this site. Arlington would also hope to use this land for recreation. A future George Mason Drive grade separation at the main entrance would be permitted if this area is reserved.

6. A slight relocation of the southerly most entrance from George Mason Drive would improve traffic control without materially affecting the site.

7. Bus stops should be provided on both sides of Arlington Boulevard and on both sides of George Mason Drive at the pedestrian underpasses.

8. George Mason Drive needs improvement to a four lane divided facility from this site south to South Four Mile Run Drive. This is needed simply to serve existing personnel on the site. (Greater use of George Mason Drive anticipated).

9. The George Mason Drive overpass of Arlington Boulevard should be accomplished as a part of this site development. It is understood that DOD funds can be made available for these purposes.

10. No reference is made to sanitary sewers. Toxic material from such treatment processes as photo development could seriously affect the Arlington sewers and treatment plant and would not be accepted into the Arlington County sewerage system.

11. The word "interim" implies something more permanent than "temporary" Customarily, a master plan includes some reference to timing. The proposals to eliminate unsatisfactory structures and those designated for "interim" use should be scheduled along with anticipated timing of new construction.

Arlington is pleased to see the effort made toward developing a master plan for this site. This permits judgment of ultimate impact on Arlington County. If it is determined that this building project will proceed, it is hoped that the proposed development will be established as saturation development of the site, eliminating future concern for added intensity of use. Such a commitment is essential to Arlington's plans for utilities and traffic.

Sincerely yours,

BERT W. JOHNSON, *County Manager.*

Recessed meeting of the County Board of Arlington County, Va., held at the courthouse thereof on Wednesday, April 15, 1964, at 10:58 p.m.

Present: Roye L. Lowry, chairman; Harold J. Casto, Joseph L. Fisher, Thomas W. Richards, Leo Urbanske, Jr., members of the board.

Also present: Bert W. Johnson, county manager, Phyllis L. Ferrari, clerk to county board.

CONFIRMATION OF POLICY ON ARLINGTON HALL

On motion by Mr. Urbanske, seconded by Mr. Fisher, and carried by a vote of three to nothing, Mr. Richards and Mr. Casto being absent from the room, the board adopted the following policy regarding the use of Arlington Hall property:

(1) Arlington Hall is a second best site for the proposed DIA facility. Proximity to the Pentagon is an important consideration.

(2) The construction of the proposed facility at Arlington Hall will increase the available floor area at the installation by about 90 percent—from 410,000 square feet to 770,000 square feet. The proposed new building will contain 660,000 square feet.

(3) The Defense Department's master plan for Arlington Hall development is not definitive as to the proposed size of a projected future structure to replace older buildings which will continue to be used.

(4) The amount of space available after the construction of the proposed new building would permit the concentration at the site of a number of employees considerably in excess of the 5,100 proposed in discussion of the project. In this connection, it should be noted that employment at this site, using the present facilities has been in excess of 5,000 for 14 of the last 20 years during which it has been used by the Federal Government.

(5) The intensive use of this site in the past has led to numerous problems both in the adjacent single-family and the adjacent apartment residential neighborhoods. Heavy traffic on residential streets and overuse of these streets for parking by personnel employed at Arlington Hall has in the past seriously and adversely affected the tranquility, convenience, and other amenities of these neighborhoods.

(6) Intensive use of this site introduces serious traffic problems as vehicles stack up awaiting clearance at the installation's gate. This is a problem now. It will worsen as employment increases at the facility, partly because of the increased population at the site and partly because of the general increase in traffic which already overburdens U.S. Route 50 by over 50 percent at peak hours.

(7) The location of this facility at South Post, Fort Myer, would better serve the purposes and objectives of the Agency. Placing the installation at South Post, Fort Myer, would also avoid the impact on traffic and surrounding neighborhoods which is inherent in its location at Arlington Hall. We urge that this facility be located at South Post, Fort Myer, and that the Defense Department confine use of the Arlington Hall site to relatively low-density purposes. If the Federal Government has no relatively low-density purposes for which this site might be used, consideration should be given to disposing it as surplus property with first opportunity to purchase being granted to Arlington County.

(8) If it is nevertheless determined to locate this facility at Arlington Hall, we urge the immediate inauguration of plans to construct an overpass at George Mason Drive and U.S. Route 50, the installation of adequate service roads, and the consideration of other measures to help relieve the traffic problem in the area.

(9) If it is determined to build this facility at the Arlington Hall site, we urge the elimination of any gate at South Quincy Street, investigation of the feasibility of developing an alternate entrance to that part of the facility located west of South George Mason Drive in order to eliminate the existing entrance from South Taylor Street, investigation of the feasibility of developing an entrance feeding into the site from South Glebe Road, and the adoption of other recommendations already made by the county manager.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is an excerpt from the minutes of a county board meeting held on April 15, 1964.

Given under my hand this 12th day of May 1964.

PHYLLIS L. FERRARI, *Clerk.*

FEBRUARY 17, 1964.

Re National Capital Planning Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 781; U.S.C. 71).

HON. KERMIT GORDON,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Executive Office of the President,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: In its meeting of February 15, the Arlington County Board directed that I call your attention to your own Circular A–11 of August 1961, which requires compliance with the referenced act before new Federal installations are scheduled in the National Capital area.

The Arlington County Board has specific reference to the current $17.6 million request of the Department of Defense for a new DIA Operations and Academic Building at the Arlington Hall Station and will further request the House Armed Services Committee and the House Appropriations Committee to postpone the scheduling of hearings until such time as the clearance procedures have been followed.

Sincerely yours,

BERT W. JOHNSON, *County Manager.*

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., April 9, 1964.

MR. BERT W. JOHNSON,
Manager, Arlington County,
Arlington, Va.

DEAR MR. JOHNSON: This will acknowledge your recent letter concerning the proposed construction of facilities at Arlington Hall Station for the Defense

Intelligence Agency. As you know, subsequent to your letter the House Armed Services Committee deferred the request for authorization of this project because of objections raised by the Arlington County Board and the National Capital Regional Planning Council. A special subcommittee has been appointed and charged with inquiring into the need for the building and the procedures involved in the development of the project. In a letter to Assistant Secretary of Defense Thomas D. Morris, a copy of which is enclosed, we have requested that the Department of Defense submit its plans for the Arlington Hall facility to the National Capital Planning Commission for advice.

The provision of Bureau of the Budget Circular A–11 requiring that agencies obtain the advice of the National Capital Planning Commission on proposed public works projects is intended to implement an important section of the National Capital Planning Act of 1962. That advice of the Commission has proved most useful to the Bureau of the Budget in its consideration of agency proposals. Continued coordination of projects proposed for the National Capital region is necessary to assure effective planning of new facilities.

Sincerely,

ELMER B. STAATS, *Deputy Director.*

FEBRUARY 17, 1964.

Re National Capital Planning Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 781; U.S.C. 71).

Hon. CLARENCE CANNON,
Chairman, House Appropriations Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: In its meeting of February 15, the Arlington County Board directed that I request that hearings be postponed on the $17.6 million request of the Department of Defense for an operations and academic building at Arlington Hall Station until clearance procedures required in the above legislation are carried out.

The legislation requires the advice and consultation of the National Planning Commission to insure the comprehensive planning and orderly development of the National Capital area. This consultation has only recently begun with limited and inadequate information yet available.

The Arlington County Board further requests that it be advised when hearings are being conducted on the foregoing in order that it may be represented before your committee.

Sincerely yours,

BERT W. JOHNSON, *County Manager.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
February 18, 1964.

Mr. BERT W. JOHNSON,
County Manager, Arlington County,
Arlington, Va.

DEAR MR. JOHNSON: Am in receipt of your letter of February 17, relative to appropriations for an operations and academic building at the Arlington Hall Station.

Any suggestion from you is a command so far as I am concerned and am passing it along to the subcommittee.

With appreciation of your interest and with best wishes,

Your friend,

CLARENCE CANNON.

FEBRUARY 17, 1964.

Re National Capital Planning Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 781; U.S.C. 71).

Hon. CARL VINSON,
Chairman, House Armed Services Committee,
Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: In its meeting of February 15, the Arlington County Board directed that I request that hearings be postponed on the $17.6 million request of the Department of Defense for an operations and academic building at the Arlington Hall Station until clearance procedures required in the above legislation are carried out.

The legislation requires the advice and consultation of the National Planning Commission to insure the comprehensive planning and orderly development of the National Capital area. This consultation has only recently begun with limited and inadequate information yet available.

The Arlington County Board further requests that it be advised when hearings are being conducted on the foregoing in order that it may be represented before your committee.

Sincerely yours.

BERT W. JOHNSON, *County Manager.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
February 20, 1964.

Mr. BERT W. JOHNSON,
County Manager,
Office of County Manager,
Arlington, Va.

DEAR MR. JOHNSON: This is in reference to your letter dated February 17, 1964, stating the objections of the Arlington County Board to the proposal of the Department of Defense to construct a new building for the Defense Intelligence Agency at Arlington Hall.

Your letter requested that hearings be postponed on the $17.6 million request of the Department of Defense for this project.

Unfortunately, this item is one of the many included in the annual military construction authorization request from the Department of Defense. The hearings on this legislation are currently in progress and will continue until the committee action is completed.

The item to which you object will probably be considered by the committee during the week beginning February 24, 1964; therefore, it is suggested that if you desire to have representation before the committee on your views on this matter, you contact committee counsel, Mr. Frank Slatinshek, on CA–4–3121, extension 4151, to make the necessary arrangements.

Sincerely,

CARL VINSON, *Chairman.*

MAY 18, 1964.

Hon. ROBERT MCNAMARA,
Secretary of Defense,
The Pentagon, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: At a hearing on May 11 before the subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee dealing with the proposed construction of a facility for the Defense Intelligence Agency at Arlington Hall Station, members of the subcommittee expressed the desire that the government of Arlington County and the committee of Arlington citizens known as the Arlington Hall for Arlington County meet with the appropriate Department of Defense officials concerning possible alternate sites for the proposed facility. At that time, the chairman of the Arlington County board, Roye L. Lowry, offered the full cooperation of the county government for this purpose.

I am writing to repeat this offer to you and to let you know that the county government stands ready and willing to cooperate with you in complying with the subcommittee's wishes in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

BERT W. JOHNSON, *County Manager.*

Mr. CORBER. Mr. Chairman, could I call the attention of the committee to one additional thing to supplement General Carroll's remarks to the House Armed Services Committee, and its subcommittee particularly. At the hearing which we had there on May 11, it was expressly suggested to us we get together with the Defense Department to help find an alternative site for the building, so I believe that at least on the basis of that public hearing this is the consensus on that special subcommittee as to what should be done here by way of resolving this problem.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, I have a copy of that hearing. I read it very carefully. I did not get that from it.

Mr. Norblad suggested that. Mr. Hébert, who is the chairman of the committee——

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, with all deference to all of you on that point, the House committee can speak for itself. There is no use for us to argue about what they said or what they meant.

If that is all, thank you again.

We have some more witnesses here. I really didn't know we had more on the relocation of this same installation. Congressman Broyhill was expected to be here and he hasn't been able to get here yet.

Mr. Carlton Massey, come around, please. Bring forward as many as you wish.

Have a seat, gentlemen.

STATEMENT OF CARLTON C. MASSEY, COUNTY EXECUTIVE, FAIRFAX COUNTY, VA.; ACCOMPANIED BY FREDERICK A. BABSON, JR., MEMBER, BOARD OF SUPERVISORS; JOSEPH ALEXANDER, MEMBER, BOARD OF SUPERVISORS; ROSSER PAYNE, PRINCIPAL PLANNER, FAIRFAX COUNTY; AND ALBERT J. KLINGLE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Mr. MASSEY. Mr. Chairman, I don't think our presentation will take more than 15 minutes.

Senator STENNIS. We are delighted to have you here.

We have two other names here who have expressed an interest and want to testify in this.

Mr. NEASE. Mr. Daniel Ragalie of the Northern Virginia Real Estate Board, I believe, and a Mr. Carl O. Speiss, Sr.

Senator STENNIS. We are going to have to limit this somewhat.

Without putting any direct limitation on your time, we are glad to hear from you, Mr. Massey, and you may proceed in your own good way.

Mr. MASSEY. Thank you very much, Senator Stennis.

My name is Carlton C. Massey, the county executive of Fairfax County, appearing here this morning by authorization of the board of county supervisors, through previous resolutions, and I am happy to be accompanied by two members of the board.

You have in your expressions this morning indicated your knowledge of the supervisors of counties.

Mr. Fred Babson is a member of that board, and Mr. Joseph Alexander from our staff; Mr. Rosser Payne, our chief accountant; and Mr. J. H. Klingle, our director of economic development of Fairfax County.

The board of supervisors has by formal resolution, as you have also heard this morning, extended an invitation to the Defense Intelligence Agency to consider locations in Fairfax County. To this extent at least, we are in complete harmony with the Arlington County officials who spoke to you earlier, and that position we appreciate. They feel that there should be a new location for this installation and that we agree with, and we would hope primarily, I think, by this

appearance to have an opportunity timewise to discuss possibilities in Fairfax County with the appropriate representatives of this agency. We are not trying to say that they didn't contact us because I assume they had no particular occasion to, since they made a selection, but we do hope that over the coming months we will have an opportunity to work with them.

We feel that Fairfax County has much to offer for the location of this type of Government installation and I am pleased that we are in a position to come to you and say that we welcome such an installation in our county.

We fortunately, I assume fortunately, have some 400 square miles of land as compared to Arlington County's 25 and we feel confident that within that area and also close to the Pentagon there are sites which would be mutually agreeable to both the Defense Intelligence Agency and to the county. There are a number of Government-owned sites which we believe should be considered by the Agency. Perhaps they have. We are not aware of whether they have or not. There are other locations that we think would be suitable from a transportation standpoint, from the availability of homes for employees of this type of installation, and all ranges of facilities could be obtained in practically any range that the employees might desire.

We think that with the completion of the Capital Beltway, present Route 66 under construction, the Dulles access road now complete through a portion of this territory, the widening of the Shirley Highway now underway in Fairfax County, new bridges being proposed and being built to cross the Potomac River, all of these items tend to indicate that location is not distant when it is located in Fairfax County.

We think we have one of the most outstanding school systems, public school systems which we think are attractive to the employees of this type of agency. We think that we have industrial research installations which are attractive to any governmental installation, and for these reasons we hope that we will have the opportunity to work with this Agency in seeking the final location.

Without going into detail, I would like Mr. Rosser Payne, our chief planner, to indicate just quickly, some of these locations that we think either Government-owned or not should be considered by this Agency in its total search.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, I will leave you a map for your files. I will identify the sites by name. Indicating your interest, Senator Stennis, in the fact that the site should be a first choice, federally owned, I will start out at the top of the map. The map you have is a 4,000-scale street map. The Federal ownerships are identified in the light blue.

Senator STENNIS. What is the brown?

Mr. PAYNE. The brown circles, sir, are the general site locations of all the public and private sites we are now considering. There are a total of 13. To begin with, the access will be a complete change of the initial approach to the Federal location problem in this area. The Capital Beltway on the installation of the radial freeway improvements such as Shirley Highway and 66 and so on that Mr. Massey mentioned will improve the access situation to most of the points along the beltway certainly being within 15 to not over 20 minutes to the

Pentagon at any given time. Therefore, site No. 1 at the top of the map is the Bureau of Public Roads property at McLean, Va. This has approximately 300 acres of land now vacant on the site, has access downriver by way of the parkway, south by way of the beltway to Route 66 and to Route 236 or to Shirley Highway.

Senator STENNIS. Is this blue here the river?

Mr. PAYNE. It is darker blue—that is the river. The very light shaded blue is now owned federally, sir. That is the first site.

Site No. 2 is the Tyson's Corner site. This is privately owned. I will not discuss it unless you have questions, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How far is site No. 1 from the Pentagon?

Mr. PAYNE. That is roughly 8 miles, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right. No. 2 is Tyson's Corner?

Mr. PAYNE. Tyson's Corner, sir. There are over 400 acres of land and at least four sites in that area which is 9 miles from the Pentagon. It is privately owned.

Site No. 3 is the Merrifield site. There are four sites of about 200 acres each in that site 10 miles from the Pentagon. That is privately owned.

Now, the next choice site that we have, I will not go into all of those privately owned sites in the county unless the Senator wishes me to, but the Lorton-Springfield, Circle No. 5, that is the Belvoir proving grounds presently owned by the Federal Government. Approximately 500 acres of land, some 200 acres of which could still be utilized. Its primary access is Shirley Highway which is now being improved, scheduled for completion in 1967–68. It is about 14 miles maximum from the Pentagon.

The next site, No. 6, is shown as the Lorton site. There are over 8,000 acres of land in this area. This is owned by the District of Columbia government and is the reformatory for that locality. All of the land is not in use.

The other sites that you see located throughout the country are probably too far for consideration in view of the previous statements made today, and are all privately owned land.

That is all I have, sir, unless you have some questions.

Senator STENNIS. Fort Belvoir is one of the U.S. Engineers proving grounds?

Mr. PAYNE. That is correct, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You spoke abot 500 acres?

Mr. PAYNE. That is what they own in that area, sir, approximately that. It is not all in use.

Senator STENNIS. How many acres would this installation require as a general proposition?

Mr. PAYNE. I do not know, sir. I am told 100 acres.

Senator STENNIS. And No. 6 is here down on Shirley Highway.

All right, this is a good map.

Do you want to let us keep this for the time being?

Mr. PAYNE. Yes, sir, permanently for your files, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you very much.

All right, sir.

Mr. MASSEY. Mr. Chairman, I want to add just two things very quickly. One is that the board has also requested our economic and industrial development committee, of which Mr. Klingle is the direc-

tor, to cooperate and coordinate with any Government agency which needs new locations.

Mr. Klingle, do you have anything to add?

Mr. KLINGLE. I have nothing to add to what Mr. Payne and you have said, except to offer complete facilities of our office. We feel that Fairfax County can offer an excellent combination of factors for Federal relocation. We perhaps have more land available under Federal Government ownership than any other jurisdiction in the Washington metropolitan area at the present time. We are very anxious to see this land go into its highest and best use, just as I am sure that the agencies of the Federal Government and the Congress would like to see.

Senator STENNIS. What about the transportation problem? Where would site No. 1 come in with reference to the Beltline highway?

Mr. PAYNE. Sir, the distribution from site 1 would be by two ways. You have the Route 123 known as the Dolly Madison Boulevard running northeast and southwest between Chain Bridge and the Tyson's Corner complex. You also have the George Washington Memorial Parkway which connects the Central Intelligence Agency to the Pentagon.

North-south you have the completed Beltway which gives you this distribution about 8 miles from the Pentagon.

Senator STENNIS. Of course now site 2 is Tyson's Corner. All right, do you have anything further?

Mr. MASSEY. Mr. Chairman, we were simply trying to say enough to indicate that we think there are possibilities and we would appreciate the opportunity of going further into those. Mr. Alexander?

Mr. ALEXANDER. I just wanted to thank the Senator for the opportunity to be here. This is our first opportunity as a body to present our case. We on the board, speaking for the board, we feel we would like to cooperate in every effort by the Government.

As Mr. Payne pointed out, we have a great many locations, and we feel with 400 square miles we could help the Government locate and also do something with the county.

I would like to say this, that on any of these sites within the county we feel that the traffic problem would be in reverse. The full traffic, of course, is towards Washington, D.C. With these sites the flow would be reversed at the rush hours which would alleviate a great deal, plus the hope that people would settle, buy, and locate in the county, would contain some of the flow within the local area. And I think in the far off future this is something that we might try to maintain. We want to thank you for the opportunity to be here today to try to get this going.

Senator STENNIS. I thank you for coming in. I think you have rendered a public service in doing so.

Do you have something, sir?

Mr. BABSON. No, sir; except to thank you very much for your consideration.

Senator STENNIS. Now, let's see what the DIA has to say in response to this, if anything, on such short notice. Come forward, please.

Mr. ELLIOTT. I really have nothing to say, Senator. We have not considered these sites.

Senator STENNIS. On such short notice, I didn't know whether you had anything to say or not, but I wanted to give you the chance.

Mr. ELLIOTT. I would just like to say, though, that these sites do belong to other Government agencies, and this is sort of a prolonged procedure to get one piece of property from one part of the Government to another, just as it would be quite a delay, I am sure, or almost impossible for the Arlington County Hall site to be ever declared surplus. It would mean that every Government agency in town would have to say they didn't want it, and then it would be offered to the State of Virginia, and then if they didn't want it, why, then it would eventually work its way back down to Arlington. It is a long drawn out procedure, as you are well aware.

But I have no comment on these particular sites, because we haven't studied them.

Senator STENNIS. Get these ladies behind it. They might get a special bill in on that if they start to move.

Well, I wouldn't expect you to answer these gentlemen fully here today. I just wanted to give you an opportunity.

There is one point made about this traffic in reverse. I imagine, without knowing anything about it, that the people that work at DIA are generally located around the present location, and they might favor its being kept there, I don't know, but that is only natural if they do. But the time has come, it seems to me, when we have to think beyond the immediate situation, the immediate employees, and think of trying to settle this thing for the decades ahead, not just the next few years.

All right, let's see what these gentlemen that have asked to be heard especially have to say.

You gentleman may keep your seats.

Mr. Ragalie, what was the nature of your points?

STATEMENT OF DANIEL E. RAGALIE OF THE NORTHERN VIRGINIA APARTMENT ASSOCIATION AND KARL O. SPEISS, SR., PRESIDENT, HOMEOWNERS FEDERATION OF ARLINGTON

Mr. RAGALIE. I am past president of the Arlington Park Owners Association and past president of the Real Estate Board of Northern Virginia. I am a director of the chamber of commerce that made that resolution that was wrongly read here this morning.

Senator STENNIS. That was what?

Mr. RAGALIE. Wrongly read.

Senator STENNIS. How do you mean "wrongly read"?

Mr. RAGALIE. I was at the meeting where we unanimously went on record in favor of having the building stay where it is, or having the building, the proposed building, built on the site. I was at that meeting. There were 37 of us, and I think 32 were present, and it was unanimous.

The second and third choice was if they didn't build it there there was a second or third choice. I have a resolution of the Apartment Owners Association that I will leave for the record.

Senator STENNIS. Fine.

Mr. RAGALIE. The Arlington Apartment Owners Association have gone on record in favor of the proposed building to progress. The

Northern Virginia Real Estate Board—I don't have the resolution, but I will be glad to send it in to you.

(The following resolution was subsequently received, and is included in the record at this point.)

NORTHERN VIRGINIA BOARD OF REALTORS, INC.,
Falls Church, Va., March 27, 1964.

Attached is a resoution adopted by the board of directors of the Northern Virginia Board of Realtors, Inc., at their regular meeting on March 25, 1964, which I believe is self-explanatory.

Very truly yours,

E. W. HERRON, *Executive Vice President.*

"Whereas the board of directors of the Northern Virginia Board of Realtors, Inc., is vitally interested in the continued and orderly growth of Arlington County; and

"Whereas it appears that the basic premise on which the Arlington County Board has based its opposition to the construction of a large office building at the Arlington Hall Station is a false premise, to wit: that the Federal Government will give up this property; and

"Whereas the Federal Government has never expressed any intention of declaring the Arlington Hall property "surplus" or of returning it to private use; and

"Whereas the Arlington Hall property is already off the tax rolls and there appears no likelihood in the future of its being returned to private use which might make it subject to real estate taxes; and

"Whereas it seems reasonable to assume that the construction of such a structure as proposed for the Defense Intelligence Agency would have some direct and indirect benefits to Arlington County and its business community; and

"Whereas the personnel employed in such a structure would require housing and multiple-auxiliary services which would be a stimulus to the housing industry, to the retail trades, to the service companies, and to the county by way of increased tax revenues from those sources; and

"Whereas the Fairfax County Board has already expressed its interest in having such a building constructed in Fairfax County; and

"Whereas it appears that there are more benefits to be had than there are disadvantages in the construction of such an office building at the Arlington Hall Station: Therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That the board of directors of the Northern Virginia Board of Realtors, Inc., be of record as being strongly opposed to the action taken by the Arlington County Board in holding up this proposed building; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That the board of directors of the Northern Virginia Board of Realtors, Inc., urges that Arlington County Board to review its position in the light of practical considerations and to advise the proper authorities that there is no objection to the orderly processing and construction of such building as has been proposed; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to each member of the county board, to the county manager, to each of our Representatives in Congress, to the chairmen of the appropriate committees of Congress, and to the appropriate officials of the Defense Department."

Mr. RAGALIE. But I do want to straighten out something for the record, if I may have a moment.

Senator STENNIS. How much time do you feel you will need?

Mr. RAGALIE. Just a few minutes, sir—10 minutes.

Senator STENNIS. Can't you make it five?

Mr. RAGALIE. I will try.

In late 1930's Arlington Hall was operated as a school. It wasn't doing so very well. It went on the open market for sale as a property. I, as a real estate man, I am in the real estate business, had this property for sale. I personally offered it to Arlington County, and the remark of Mr. Hanrahan, who was at the county at that time, was "What the hell can we do?" It was later sold to the Government. The Government started the condemnation but this was sold in 1940 and 1941. It was for sale. The deal was closed with the Government on November 1942 by a real estate broker in Washington. That real estate broker entered his claim for commission on that to the tune of $32,500, the commission on the sale of that property. I think he had to take it to court and finally settled for $6,000. That is a matter of record.

What I want to say here, that Arlington County did have a chance to purchase that property at one time, and passed up the opportunity, and now they want it back, as you have heard.

The traffic problem over there—I am in the insurance business—is so great that the post will not allow automobiles to park that do not carry enough insurance.

Is the man from the post here? Is that correct?

Mr. ELLIOTT. That is correct, yes.

Mr. RAGALIE. Therefore, those employees have to park or will park as close as possible. Therefore, with these three committees that I represent, and also the chamber of commerce, I would like to go on record that we are in favor of the bill progressing as it is planned.

(The resolution referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF DANIEL E. RAGALIE ON BEHALF OF THE NORTHERN VIRGINIA APARTMENT OWNERS ASSOCIATION REGARDING THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF AN OFFICE BUILDING AT THE ARLINGTON HALL SITE, ARLINGTON, VA.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I am Daniel E. Ragalie, a resident of Arlington County where I own and operate an apartment project. I am here today representing the Northern Virginia Apartment Owners Association and speak for myself as an individual and as a director of the Arlington Chamber of Commerce.

I support wholeheartedly and without qualification the proposed construction of office facilities at the Defense Intelligence Agency's facility at Arlington Hall.

When the apartment association learned of objections which have been voiced concerning the proposal, we examined the matter carefully, and at our regular membership meeting on March 9, 1964, adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas the Northern Virginia Apartment Owners Association is vitally interested in the continued and orderly growth of Arlington County; and

"Whereas it appears that the basic premise on which the Arlington County Board has based its opposition to the construction of a large office building at the Arlington Hall Station is a false premise; to wit, that the Federal Government will give up this property; and

"Whereas the Federal Government has never expressed any intention of declaring the Arlington Hall Station "surplus" or of returning it to private use; and

"Whereas the Arlington Hall property is already off the tax rolls and there appears no likelihood in the future of its being returned to private use which might make it subject to real estate taxes; and

"Whereas it seems reasonable to assume that the construction of such a structure as proposed for the Defense Intelligence Agency would have some direct and indirect benefits to Arlington County and its business community; and

"Whereas the personnel employed in such a structure would require housing and multiple auxiliary services which would be a stimulus to the housing industry; to the retail trades; to the service companies; and to the county by increased tax revenue from these sources; and

"Whereas the Fairfax County Board has already expressed its interest in having such building constructed in Fairfax County; and

"Whereas it appears that there are more benefits to be had than there are disadvantages in the construction of such an office building at the Arlington Hall Station: Therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That the Northern Virginia Apartment Owners Association be of record as being strongly opposed to the action taken by the Arlington County Board in holding up this proposed building; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That the Northern Virginia Apartment Owners Association urges the Arlington County Board to review its position in the light of practical considerations and to advise the proper authorities that there is no objection to the orderly processing and construction of such building as has been proposed; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to each member of the county board, to the county manager, to each of our representatives in Congress, to the chairmen of the appropriate committees of Congress and to the appropriate officials of the Defense Department."

Subsequent to that time the proposal has been examined in detail by the Arlington County Board and by the National Capital Planning Commission.

After learning of the action taken by those bodies, we addressed to a similar subcommittee of the House a letter dated May 8, 1964, as follows:

"Hon. EDWARD HÉBERT,
Armed Services Committee,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

"DEAR MR. HÉBERT: It is our understanding that your subcommittee which is looking into the proposed construction of a Federal building at Arlington Hall, Va., will hold a hearing shortly for the purpose of hearing those who oppose the construction.

"The Apartment Owners Association of Northern Virginia has been interested in this proposed construction for some time and we feel that the presence of the Defense Intelligence Agency at Arlington Hall is a distinct asset to Arlington County, and we feel strongly that their requested construction program should be approved and included in the current military authorization construction bill now before the Congress.

"We realize that as a practical matter the possibilities of having the Arlington Hall site declared surplus and sold back to Arlington County are remote and practically nil.

"The citizen group protesting the construction are motivated largely by their desire to have an educational institution of some kind located on the property, and since that cannot likely be accomplished because the land will not be returned to Arlington County, the only other objections arise from a small group of property owners adjacent to the installation who complain of traffic congestion and difficulty in locating parking spaces near their homes.

"We understand that General Carroll and his staff are reviewing their regulations on admission to the installation with a view to relieving some of these problems.

"While the matter of roads and streets is one for local and State officials, if the committee could see its way to writing something into the bill to help make a very necessary overpass in the vicinity of the installation, it would be very helpful.

"We enclose a copy of resolution we sent to the Arlington County Board and to the chairman of the Armed Services Committee as well as to Representative Broyhill.

"We urge your subcommittee to agree with the Defense Establishment and the National Capital Planning Commission in approving the proposed construction and recommending to the Armed Services Committee that it be included in this year's military construction authorization bill.

"Sincerely yours,

"FRANK APPEL, CPM, *President.*"

The above, Mr. Chairman, sets forth the view of the apartment association; however, as evidenced by the opponents this morning, there seems to persist, at least on the part of a few, the feeling that the item should be eliminated because of the availability of South Post property; the possibility of the agency to substantially increase the complement of the station; increased traffic congestions; and increasing the off-station parking.

Mr. Chairman, it seems unthinkable to us that the committee would utilize the South Post property for this installation and thereby deny its use to Arlington Cemetery.

Arlington National Cemetery is a national shrine and stands as a world symbol of the respect our Nation has for its honored dead. Press reports indicate that it is becoming more popular as a place of rest for veterans of the services and particularly those who have served during times of war. It is indicated that even with the use of the South Post property space will be exhausted in the not too distant future. Surely, the committee does not wish to take action to further restrict the availability of burial space in this hallowed place.

We understand that the current population at Arlington Hall is approximately 4,200. It has been stated by Defense Intelligence Agency officials that it is not contemplated that the personnel will be increased beyond 5,100. We have no reason to justify any conclusion other than that. It has been stated that the new building will provide a more efficient operation and while the space seems capable of housing more people, we understand that the peculiar activities carried on at this installation require more space than a conventional office structure.

We fully recognize the traffic problem and the already crowded condition of U.S. Route 50 at peak hours; however, it is pointed out that this facility operates on a 24-hour basis and many of its people come to and from the installation at hours of the day when the highways are now handling their peakloads. The addition of only 1,000 people will not materially add to the present problem. We would be very glad if the committee could provide some relief especially assistance in the construction of an overpass at George Mason Drive and U.S. Route 50.

So long as there is activity of any kind such as we have in Arlington County there is bound to be traffic and parking problems. The fact that they are Military Establishment employees does not aggravate the problem. Students or other personal located at the same site would create the same problems. We do understand that the officials at Arlington Hall are now reviewing their traffic and parking regulations with a view to relieving the present problems.

Mr. Chairman, we are grateful for the opportunity to present our views and urge you to report the item favorably to the full Armed Services Committee.

Senator STENNIS. Just one question here. Is it correct that Arlington County has only a total of 25 square miles in area? Is that right?

Mr. RAGALIE. Something like that; yes.

Senator STENNIS. Fairfax County has 400?

Mr. BABSON. Only one-third of which, Mr. Chairman, is developed.

Senator STENNIS. Why such a small county there?

Mr. RAGALIE. It was part of Alexandria at one time. It was part of the District of Columbia at one time, too.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Mr. Speiss, what were the points that you wished to make?

Mr. SPEISS. I am president of the Home Owners Federation of Arlington. I live on Arlington Boulevard about a quarter of a mile from this installation. Our organization is composed of all homeowners, and many other people come to our association who work for the Government and who are afraid of the Hatch Act and look for us to speak for them.

I would question the statement that was made here about unanimity of all the citizens in Arlington County about the quest for open spaces. At a recent bond issue the voters of Arlington County turned down a bond issue for open spaces and our county board decided then to take our tax money and spend $35,000 of it to purchase a piece of property up near Manassas or to contribute to one of these intergovernment deals that they have. The traffic situation on Arlington Boulevard, in my opinion, observing it every day—I am now retired from the Government, I, too, was once burdened with the Hatch Act—in my opinion is not going to be disturbed in any way, shape, or form because the total number of employees have always come

out of that installation and they posed a traffic problem and I live on the corner with a traffic light and traffic moves by there very, very fast, considering the amount of traffic that comes by there.

Now, the group, the majority of the group in our organization, is in favor of this installation staying there at that particular spot for many, many reasons that the military knows more about than we as citizens know, but we know that it would create a problem to make a change.

As a member of the executive committee of the department of Virginia, the American Legion, and having been on committees, with the rehabilitation committee, the national organization this past March, the question of cemeteries, the lack of cemeteries in the country has arisen, and the American Legion—and I don't speak for the American Legion, I am just repeating what we have discussed in committees as opposed to the invasion of any part of South Post, Fort Myer, because it has been considered for the addition to the cemetery which is fast being filled up.

Thank you very much, sir, for allowing me to appear.

Senator STENNIS. We thank you for coming in.

I wish to thank all the witnesses.

Is there anyone else who wishes to say a brief word?

This matter will be taken under advisement by the subcommittee and the testimony given here will all be reviewed most carefully. The committee will review very carefully all the testimony and make a recommendation when it writes up the bill. I don't know just when that will be, but as soon as we can.

You people from Fairfax County want to make a definite contact with the proper authorities to see of you can get them to give you any encouragement.

Mr. MASSEY. That we have begun and will continue to do, thank you, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Thank you very much, all of you, for your attention here.

Senator Moss, will you proceed?

HILL AIR FORCE BASE, OGDEN, UTAH

STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK E. MOSS, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF UTAH

Senator Moss. Mr. Chairman, I do appreciate the opportunity to appear before this subcommittee, without prior arrangement, really. I appreciate your courtesy in taking me this morning.

I have a prepared statement that is rather brief, but I would ask that it be included in the record as though given in its entirety, and I will just say a word or two about it if I may.

Senator STENNIS. We are glad to have you here, sir.

Senator Moss. Mr. Chairman, this has to do with a cut that was made by the House Appropriations Committee. The House Committee on Armed Services included in its authorization bill an amount of $2,002,000 in construction funds for the Hill Air Force Base so that the F–4C jet aircraft could be maintained and overhauled and serviced out of Hill. This would become the principal area for this service

on this airplane which has come into the Air Force inventory and is also a Navy plane, as the chairman well knows.

When this authorization bill reached the House Appropriations Committee, the funds were slashed for apparently no reason other than the hope perhaps that the work might be done elsewhere. But the Air Force tells me that the funds are going to be necessary wherever the work is done, and the Air Force has made a survey of all of its bases, both Navy and Air Force and has determined the logical place, the place best adapted to do this, is Hill. Therefore, it seems to me to be wholly improper in an appropriation bill to just cut the money out and leave the Air Force with really no place to do the work and the funds must be restored.

Now, I realize that the chairman here is also the chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee that will be hearing this matter when it comes up on appropriations, and in some sense I am taking the time of the committee for two purposes.

Senator STENNIS. No, that is all right, now is the time to bring it up.

Senator Moss. But I did want to make clear that in the appropriations consideration of the subcommittee that this matter be looked into.

I ask permission to file a more detailed statement that I am working up that I would like to submit for the record, and I am sure, of course, that the Air Force is going to appear on this matter.

Hill Air Force Base is in my State and it has an importance because of that, but I think the case can be argued quite apart from any specific location that this is simply work that must be done with new aircraft that is now coming more and more into the inventory, and I believe that the judgment of the Air Force as confirmed by the Armed Services Committee of the House certainly should be upheld by the Armed Services Committee here in the Senate, and also the Appropriations Committee when the matter comes on.

I wanted to make my position known at the very earliest possible time.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF SENATOR FRANK E. MOSS, DEMOCRAT, OF UTAH

Senator Stennis and members of the subcommittee, I was very much concerned when the House Appropriations Committee imposed a deep slash—a slash of $2,002,000 in construction funds for the Hill Air Force Base near Ogden, Utah, and the House sustained the cut. The funds in question had been authorized by the House Armed Services Committee in H.R. 10300, the bill the subcommittee is considering here today, after its members had heard the very good case made for the authorization of the funds by the Department of the Air Force. The House Appropriations Committee ignored the recommendations of both the House Armed Services Committee and the Department of the Air Force, and arbitrarily cut the funds.

I will take your time now only to outline generally what is involved. I ask permission to add to my statement a more technical presentation now being prepared, which will be filed before the day is out.

The Department of the Air Force has adopted the new F–4C twin jet aircraft, and has chosen the Hill Air Force Base as a support center for some of the components of the new aircraft. I am advised by the Department of the Air Force that Hill was chosen only after a full study had been made of all other possible Navy and Air Force installations.

The question which must be decided now by the Senate Armed Services Committee—and later by the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Military Construction—is this:

Are we going to take the recommendation of the Air Force as to where the F–4C can be most effectively and efficiently serviced, or are we going to allow the House Appropriations Committee to substitute its judgment?

The total amount involved, as I indicated, is $2,002,000. All of it is directly, or indirectly, related to an adjustment of the present mission of the Hill Air Force Base to include the maintenance of certain components of the F–4C. As I understand it, a certain amount of new construction work will be necessary wherever this expanded mission is established. The Air Force has determined, after full study, that it would be more practical and reasonable to do this work at Hill, and to expand the Hill mission to the extent necessary. Maintenance of other components will be handled at other bases—also determined by the Air Force.

Our only question is: Where can the F–4C be most effectively and efficiently serviced?

Investigations conducted by the Air Force indicate that the Hill base is that location, and that no other location is as satisfactory, or even comparatively as satisfactory.

It seems to me there should be no argument in this case. We should do what will most effectively strengthen our national defense—what will give us our strongest defense posture.

I realize that the chairman of this subcommittee will also be in the chair when the Appropriations Subcommittee on Military Authorization considers this same case. I regret having to ask for time to argue the case for Hill before him twice—but I feel very strongly that the facilities in question should be constructed as requested by the Air Force.

I sincerely urge the subcommittee to uphold the decision of the House Committee on Armed Services and authorize the expenditures of the amount requested by the Department of the Air Force for construction at the Hill Air Force Base. If the funds are authorized by this subcommittee, and by the full Senate Armed Services Committee, it should make the work of the Appropriations Subcommittee easier in making a determination on this.

Thank you.

Senator STENNIS. Senator, I think it is very wise on your part to come in today. You have made fine points in your statement.

I notice you are always alert as to the needs of these military installations that you are familiar with. Naturally, Hill being in your State, you are more familiar with their work.

Senator MOSS. I am very familiar with it.

Senator STENNIS. Than you otherwise would be. You have appeared before our committee before to present statements. We appreciate your coming back.

You will submit an additional statement, you say, in detail?

Seantor MOSS. I would like to file that later.

Senator STENNIS. All right, Mr. Reporter. Senator Moss will be permitted to file an additional statement later.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF SENATOR FRANK E. MOSS, DEMOCRAT, OF UTAH

HILL AIR FORCE BASE

Hill Air Force Base, located 7 miles south of Ogden, Utah, is the site of the Ogden Air Materiel Area. Hill AFB provides depot overhaul support for the MINUTEMAN missile, the BORMAC B missile, fighter aircraft, and numerous aircraft accessories. Tenant missions on the base include Air Force Reserve units, a heavy air transport squadron, and an Air Defense Command System evaluation squadron.

The fiscal year 1965 military construction program contains a request for $2,323,000 for five items, four of which relate, either directly or indirectly, to the depot support of the F–RF4C aircraft. The base now maintains F–101 aircraft. This F–101 overhaul workload will be substantially reduced while the F–RF4C overhaul will reach its peak in fiscal year 1967.

The first item requested is for two maintenance engine runup hangars that will provide noise suppression facilities for testing F–RF4C and F–101 engines while on the aircraft. Currently these operational ground tests are performed on the apron and the high sound pressure level has caused serious hearing problems among personnel who work in the area.

The second item for alteration to a jet engine test cell will provide a facility for testing F–RF4C engines after repair and inspection prior to installation on the aircraft. No existing facilities are capable of accommodating and testing this engine.

The third item for alteration of a communication shop is needed to provide environmentally controlled space in which to repair and calibrate the electronic components of the fire control system used in the F–RF4C aircraft. No suitable space exists for maintaining this sophisticated system.

The fourth item requested is for alterations to four existing warehouses to provide suitable administrative space for personnel responsible for the worldwide mangement of procurement, maintenance, and supply of materiel in support of the missile and aircraft programs assigned to this base. More than half of the deskworkers are located in unconverted warehouse space entirely unsuitable for administrative use.

The last item requested is for replacement of a gymnasium to provide adequate facilities for physical conditioning and indoor intramural sports program. The existing gym is deteriorated beyond economic repair with wooden structural members badly cracked.

The House of Representatives authorized each of the five projects requested. However, the House did not appropriate funds for the three maintenance projects related to the F–RF4C and in the House Appropriations Committee report (report No. 1424) stated the reasons therefor. Essentially the committee felt that it should be possible to make more adequate utilization of existing facilities at other Air Force or Navy installations.

The Air Force's choice of Hill Air Force Base as the F–RF4C depot overhaul location was based on coordinated planning by the Air Force, Navy, and the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

Since April 1962, extensive studies have been conducted on the overhaul workloads involved with F–RF4C aircraft. The Office of the Secretary of Defense directed that the Air Force and the Navy jointly explore and assess the advantages of common depot support of these aircraft and develop a plan or alternate plans through which such common support could be accomplished without degrading readiness posture. Plans were to include overhaul of the airframe and overhaul of individual components or systems of the aircraft. In the case of depot repair and modification of the airframe (overhaul) specific studies were made on—

(*a*) Overhauling all aircraft at Navy facilities.

(*b*) Overhauling all aircraft at Air Force facilities.

(*c*) Overhauling approximately 50 percent of the aircraft at Air Force facilities and the balance at Navy facilities.

(*d*) Overhauling Air Force aircraft at Air Force facilities and Navy aircraft at Navy facilities.

Based on all the information submitted, the Office of the Secretary of Defense determined that the Air Force should overhaul Air Force aircraft and Navy should overhaul Navy aircraft. A minimum number of installations should be involved, additional maintenance capability should not be created and inservice workloads should be limited to 70 percent of peak requirements with 30 percent planned for contractor accomplishment. This decision was based on the following factors:

(*a*) The total number of aircraft to be overhauled each year (approximately 500 Air Force and 400 Navy by fiscal year 1967) would require more than one installation unless a major construction program was initiated.

(*b*) Substantial differences existed between the individual aircraft of the two services. Operational requirements were different and therefore individual systems within the aircraft were different. The aircraft are operated in different environments and therefore individual overhaul requirements are different. For example, because of the peculiarities of carrier operations, involving catapult takeoffs, arrested landings, and constant exposure to salt water, the requirements for work for Navy aircraft are substantially different both in timing and scope of airframe repair from those for Air Force aircraft.

(c) Each service could absorb workloads for their particular aircraft within existing intallations without major disruption to present operations, relocation of personnel or major construction expenditures.

In addition to the airframe workloads, the studies submitted also included investigation into the feasibility of cross-servicing overload of individual components of the aircraft systems (engines, electronics, munitions, etc.). As a result, a joint planning and scheduling group has been established on a permanent basis at Hill Air Force Base to make individual decisions on these component workloads as they arise. This group is manned by Air Force and Navy personel and is involved on a daily basis in computing requirements and establishing work schedules for each service. It is expected that this action will insure maximum cross-servicing with full consideration of the operational readiness requirements of the individual services.

The Air Force decision to assign the management and maintenance of the F–RF4C aircraft to Hill Air Force Base, Utah, was based on the following factors:

(a) Existing capabilities at Hill Air Force Base were generally adequate to accommodate this large workload. Maintenance facilities with an inventory value of approximately $21 million can be used without additional expenditures. Only minor facility additions required for peculiar F–RF4C maintenance requirements will be necessary.

(b) The aircraft maintenance personnel at Hill Air Force Base were already technically qualified on the types of work to be performed. Aircraft assigned to Hill Air Force Base since 1952 had been of McDonnell Aircraft Corp. manufacture. Since F–RF4C is also of McDonnell manufacture there will be direct application of this previous experience.

(c) The F–101 aircraft workload, presently at Hill Air Force Base, will be substantially reduced at the time the F–RF4C workload reaches its peak in fiscal year 1967.

The first three facilities listed above are required to augment the approximately $21 million in existing facilities to be utilized in the overhaul of F–RF4C aircraft at Hill Air Force Base.

The hangar maintenance engine/runup is required to provide an inclosed facility for testing aircraft engine systems after completion of aircraft overhaul. This test is required to insure that the engines have been properly reinstalled and that the engines develop the specified thrusts during application of full power, including afterburner. At the present time, on the F–101 aircraft, this work is being accomplished in the open without sound suppression. Sound levels of between 120 and 130 decibels have been measured in adjacent industrial and administrative facilities. The F–RF4C aircraft engine produces sound of from 3 to 5 decibels higher than in the F–101 engine. The facility requested is required to provide for inclosing the aircraft during the runup operations to reduce the sound immediately adjacent to the building to approximately 85 decibels. The design of this facility is similar to that already existing at most major fighter aircraft manufacturing plants.

The test cell alteration is required to provide a capability to test the F–RF4C engines after jet engine field maintenance and prior to installation in the aircraft. This test is required to insure that the engine is properly assembled. Fuel, electrical, and mechanical systems are checked to insure that the engine may be safely reinstalled in the aircraft. The existing facility being altered in this project was originally designed for testing reciprocating engines.

The alteration to the shop communications and electronics is required to provide adequate environmental control in the existing electronics overhaul shops. The numerous electronics testing carried on in this facility generates ambient temperatures beyond the limits required to properly test the electronics systems being overhauled. The alterations requested will provide for keeping the ambient temperatures within the prescribed limits.

There have been extensive studies conducted in the planning for the introduction of the F/RF–4C aircraft into the inventory to insure that the most economical course of action would be selected. The decision by OSD to have the individual services overhaul their own aircraft and for the Air Force to accomplish their portion of this work at Hill Air Force Base was based on detailed consideration of all factors involved and is considered in the best interest of the United States.

With regard to the request for logistical administrative space, the House Appropriations Committee stated that the requirement should be restudied and more efficient utilization be made of existing facilities. Additional adequate

logistical space is vital to the performance of the assigned Hill Air Force Base mission. Personnel responsible for the worldwide depot logistics management in the procurement, maintenance, and supply of materiel needed in the missile and aircraft program assigned to this base are currently using space in unconverted warehouses, which are deficient in area, lighting, heating, ventilation, and restrooms. The overcrowded unsanitary conditions and inadequate environmental conditions, with range from 60° in the winter to 100° in the summer adversely affect effective performance of duties and employee health. This project provides for the alteration of existing warehouse buildings to provide adequate office space for a portion of the employees working at Hill Air Force Base. At the present time this base has only about 48 percent of adequate logistical space in being and in prior programs. This project will bring the total adequate space up to 55 percent of the requirement. All existing logistical space at this base is being utilized at the fullest, including space in warehouses which is used by deskworkers. Alteration of these warehouses at an average cost of $13.51 per square foot is the most economical method of accomplishing the project.

I feel that the Air Force has demonstrated very thorough planning in the best interest of national defense and economy in the choice of Hill Air Force Base for the F/RF–4C depot overhaul function and that the Air Force military construction request for Hill is entirely justified. The facilities requested represent a very small portion of the total plant to be used in support of the F/RF–4C. I urge that these essential projects be approved and that funds be appropriated for the construction.

Senator STENNIS. We will go into this carefully. The F–4C twin jet is coming into actual use now?

Senator MOSS. Yes, it is a McDonnell aircraft. It was first developed for the Navy and then the Air Force also adopted the same aircraft with very slight modifications. In effect, this is one of the aircraft that serves both services, and is an advanced fighter plane. The Air Force is just phasing into it. They are getting the first few now, but this will continue to grow and they have to have a depot to service it.

Senator STENNIS. Well, we will look into it carefully and will pursue your statement further.

Thank you very much.

Senator MOSS. Thank you, sir. I do appreciate it.

Senator STENNIS. The Fleet Reserve Association has a statement to be presented for the record by Mr. Robert A. Means; the National Association of Home Builders, regarding family housing; the National Guard Association, regarding National Guard facilities; Representative Don Edwards of California regarding National Guard armories in California; and John E. McCollum, president, Springfield, Va., Chamber of Commerce, re Defense Intelligence Agency.

(The statements referred to follow:)

HOSPITALIZATION FOR RETIREES

STATEMENT OF ROBERT A. MEANS, U.S. NAVY, RETIRED, NATIONAL SECRETARY OF THE FLEET RESERVE ASSOCIATION

Gentlemen, I am Robert A. Means, national secretary of the Fleet Reserve Association, speaking on behalf of more than 56,500 career enlisted personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps on the active and retired lists who comprise our membership. I want to thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the privilege of presenting this statement.

I wish to speak briefly on two line items with respect to the question of hospitalization for retirees. The brevity of my statement does not necessarily mean that those I represent are not vitally concerned with what I desire to point out to you today.

In this bill there is proposed the expenditure of various sums of money for medical services. Specifically, on page 20, lines 10 and 11, there is proposed

$7,400,000 for a hospital in Jacksonville, Fla.; and on page 20, line 12 and 13, there is proposed $14,500,000 for a new naval hospital at Oakland, Calif. These two hospitals do not contain a single bed for retirees or their dependents. It is also our understanding that beds for dependents of active duty personnel are severely limited in these two hospitals. The reasoning is that these dependents of active duty personnel should utilize civilian facilities under the 1956 medicare act. This is also true in respect to the other hospitals proposed in this bill for the other services.

In the Comptroller General's report to the Congress of June 1963, referring to the military hospitals in the San Francisco Bay area, it is stated that "failure to make reasonable use of available civilian hospitals for dependents of active duty personnel resulted in unnecessary operation of 97 beds." Further, the report states, "Treatment of these patients under the medicare program at civilian hospitals would accomplish a more economical and effective use of available military hospital facilities." Gentlemen, we contend that the facts and figures from any source you care to seek will prove that care is more economical to the Government in military facilities than care in civilian hospitals. We subscribe to economy—but sending dependents to civilian hospitals is false economy—and turning out retirees is economy at the expense of those who serve their country long and faithful and are subject to recall at any moment. One example in comparative cost can be taken from the Long Beach Hospital. It is to be built without obstetric facilities, even though the Navy requested them. The Navy later told the House Appropriations Committee that the added cost for caring for OB cases in civilian facilities under the dependent medical care program, over what the cost would be in a naval hospital, would have been enough to amortize the price of the OB facilities within 3 years. Is this economy?

In recent testimony before the Special House Armed Services Subcommittee on Hospital Construction Policy, the Surgeons General of the three services strongly recommended the continuance of care for retirees and dependents in military medical facilities for two very vital reasons: (1) The training received by the medical personnel involved: The Surgeon General of the Army had this to say: "I can only speculate as to the effect of the elimination of these beds upon the graduate training programs for residents and interns. Much clinical experience which is obtained by treating the older patient will be lost. When the number and type of patients are below acceptable level to the accreditation bodies, these programs may have to be either curtailed or eliminated." All three Surgeons General agreed that doctors learn most from older patients and that having some retirees in the patient load is absolutely necessary if the services are going to continue to have a career medical force. (2) Mobilization requirements: The Surgeon General said, "The elimination of these beds has an adverse effect upon the mobilization or emergency capacity of this hospital (Letterman General). If beds had been provided for retired and the dependents of retirees during peacetime, they could be used for the care of sick and injured military personnel during mobilization or emergency situations." This very important aspect of the problem was forcefully brought out by all three Surgeons General. We hope this committee will question the Surgeon General on this point.

The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare has recently stated that civilian hospitals have a shortage of 1,116,000 beds. Should we cause further overcrowding of these facilities by eliminating provisions for retiree care in new military hospitals?

Today there is a daily average of 266 beds being occupied by retired men in the Oakland and Letterman military hospitals, according to the Comptroller General. During the entire career of the retired personnel, they have been led to expect medical care in military hospitals following retirement, for themselves and their dependents. We think it should be emphasized that they were not only led to expect it—they received it.

Many of our shipmates, who wrote Congress of their concern for the elimination of retiree beds during the hearings on this construction authorization bill in the House, received replies advising that beds were never provided for retirees. It was gratifying to hear the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower), Mr. Norman Paul and his aids set the record straight in the recent hearings by the Special Subcommittee on Hospital Construction Policy, and acknowledge that beds were always programed for retirees before 1961.

It is our understanding that the Defense Department bases its decision of not programing beds for retirees in new construction hospitals on a 1961 Appropriations Committee conference report. This was adopted as a new policy. Surely,

this phasing-out of beds for retired personnel and their dependents is not what Congress intended. We cannot believe that it is the intent of Congress that medical care for retirees and dependents, which has been provided since the beginning of military retirement is now to be eliminated. We are somewhat confused as to who has the responsibility to establish the policy in this matter. Is a policy to be derived from a conference report of the Appropriations Committee or is this the policy to be established by the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and House?

We feel it has been well established during the present hearings being held by the Special Subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee that the Government has a moral, if not a legal, obligation to continue care for retirees and their dependents. This will not be giving the career military man a new benefit and he is not asking for something which he is not entitled to receive.

Is it consistent or morally right, on the one hand, to state that there is no doubt about the obligation of the Government to provide hospitalization and medical care to retirees and their dependents and, on the other hand, propose plans for new hospitals which, in effect, deny any care to these retirees and their dependents? In reference to the Oakland and Letterman Hospitals, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health and Medical) has stated, "The designs for the two hospitals in question have again been reviewed and it has been determined that the designs for both the Letterman and Oak Knoll facilities can be modified to provide an additional wing for bed expansion if future requirements so dictate." Is it economy to build hospitals now, with no beds provided for retirees or dependents and, once the hospitals have been completed, add additions which would provide sufficient beds for retirees and their dependents.

We hope that you will take this very vital aspect into your deliberations and amend this bill to at least provide a percentage of beds for use by retirees and their dependents in peacetime and for the possible use of the Active Force in a national emergency. At the vert least, let's provide the same number of beds as are now being used by retirees.

Thank you.

FAMILY HOUSING

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM BLACKFIELD, PRESIDENT, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOME BUILDERS

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is William Blackfield. I am a builder in the San Francisco area as well as in Hawaii, and I present this statement as an active member of the home building industry in my capacity as president of the National Association of Home Builders.

The National Association of Home Builders (NAHB) represents over 40,000 members in 375 State and local associations throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. It has long been concerned with housing for military personnel. Our industry has consistently sought to help the armed services fill their housing needs quickly and economically. We have constantly been frustrated by administrative delays by the military services, by wholly unrealistic standards established by the Defense Department, and by an attitude tantamount to antagonism despite the Defense Department's declarations of community cooperation, and notwithstanding its stated desire to use the resources of private industry and local private housing inventory where available.

After several years of failure to obtain from the military any real cooperation, our military housing committee, during our board of directors meeting in April, reviewed all existing housing programs for servicemen and concluded that a detailed analysis by our association should be brought to the attention of the Congress through this committee.

Typical of the attitude of the services is the establishment of a costly and unnecessary "housing empire" under cover of a few cases in isolated areas where the sudden and fluctuating housing needs of the military cannot be met except by publicly financed construction.

Another typical indication of the services' attitude is the Air Force's propaganda film entitled, "The Case for Air Force Family Housing." (See attachment A for a distribution of the Air Force bases where the film might be shown.) We suggest this committee ascertain the total man-hours and production costs that went into this film, and that it objectively analyze the available rental and

sales housing (including FHA–VA properties acquired following foreclosure) at each installation where the Air Force depicts housing shortages in the film.

Another thinly veiled attach on the local housing industry was shown to you on May 26 in testimony by a Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense. The "chamber of horror" examples were interesting but without much merit.

For example, the Aberdeen Proving Ground picture cited an E–4 as badly needing a home. The picture did not indicate that an E–4 is ineligible for on-base housing unless he has 4 or more years service. Nor did the picture indicate that since E–4's are so numerous that they are probably at the bottom of the list in priority considerations for occupancy of on-base housing.

We have checked the Aberdeen area and call to your attention the fact that within 10 to 20 miles from the installation, rental housing is under construction and in fact over 100 rental units have already been completed. These units rent from $84 for a one-bedroom unit (plus approximately $15 for utilities) to $115 for a three-bedroom unit (plus approximately $20 for utilities). At these rentals all but the lowest three enlisted ranks would be eligible for the largest (three-bedroom) units. Enlisted men in ranks E–4 through E–6 would be eligible for the one- and two-bedroom units. The eligibility would be within the criteria established by the Department of Defense.

Housing facilities with a mix of both rental units and sales units are contemplated within the next few years in the Harford County and Baltimore County areas adjacent to Aberdeen Proving Grounds to accommodate upward of 25,000 people. In fact, personnel assigned to the Aberdeen Proving Grounds presently occupy as renters and have purchased as owners, units recently reconstructed in this area.

We do not refute nor do we quarrel with requests for appropriated housing in remote or classified locations. Illustrations of poor housing conditions in these areas, it must be noted, constituted the bulk of the "chamber of horror" cases presented by the Defense Department in its testimony.

The Air Force film illuminates the attitudes of the services which have resulted in serious and glaring defects in military housing policy. Some of these deficiencies briefly stated are:

I. A. Military on-base housing policy is not intended to, and does not, serve those most in need of housing or those unable to afford privately financed houses because the lowest pay grades (grades E–1 through E–4, with less than 4 years' service) who can least afford to rent or buy private housing are ineligible for on-base housing built with public funds.

B. Senior grade officers, and those with the highest quarters allowances (who can best afford an economic rent), apparently occupy an overwhelming majority of available Government-owned housing—both in number of units and percentage-wise. Reliable on-base occupancy figures are not available to us because they are not released by the Defense Department. However, a spot check at Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha, Nebr., indicates that 90 percent of the 300 colonels assigned to Offutt occupy on-base family housing, with the percentage decreasing with each lower rank.

Testimony presented by Representative Glenn Cunningham, Republican, of Nebraska, before the House Armed Services Committee, demonstrated the availability of rental units and FHA foreclosed properties—in a "soft market." The House Armed Services Committee thereafter was subjected to a rebuttal on this matter by the Defense Department, yet the House Appropriations Committee saw fit to delete all appropriations for Offutt Air Force Base.

The Congress and the interested public should be fully advised of the number of units, the vacancy factor, the rank and grade, and family size of those using Government-owned housing. Except for classified locations, these reports should be publicly released to local media, chambers of commerce, homebuilder associations, real estate boards, banks, and savings and loan associations on a regular basis—preferably quarterly. (See attachment B for Defense Department reports which we have never seen, but note are cited in a recent House Government Operations Committee report.)

We believe only full exposure to public opinion will restrain the military in what is, in effect, an attempt to house upper ranks and their families at enormous public expense. We do not believe there are any "silk wallpapered bathrooms" in this housing, but the principle is the same.

II. The armed services do not realistically use available housing: They do not take full advantage of the local private housing market or FHA–VA foreclosed property (of which there is a great deal available near several of the bases for

which authorization is being sought) nor does the military candidly and publicly advise the local housing industry (builders, realtors, and financial institutions) of long-range staffing figures, rank and family size, and the range of available quarters allowances. Specifically, let us analyze the Defense Department's "Programing Criteria" (see attachment C).

Item 1 of attachment C indicates primary reliance on "adequate private rentals." The term "adequate" is defined by the military without any prior private or public advance notice to the local housing industry. It judges what is adequate. There is no independent, objective dialog by any other Government agency (despite the authorization bill requirement that FHA be consulted prior to actual construction as distinguished from FHA consultation and approval prior to authorization requests). There is no FHA participation in the initial determination of what is adequate housing, nor in the Defense Department's survey.

If the Department of Defense does not agree with the analyses of market needs which FHA could supply, would it not be wise to seek a market analysis by a specialized, neutral firm of real estate economists. The Defense Department, however, has arrogated unto itself the role of judge, jury, and prosecutor. Note that sales housing—the customary, most flexible, and most economic source of supply—is arbitrarily excluded from consideration (see also item 9 below).

Item 2 of attachment C uses the terms "military necessity" and "lack of community support." This affords the military an opportunity to act in this instance as the "jury"—again without any prior or concurrent local private housing industry consultation. The military can use and has used the irrefutable argument of "military necessity" to justify any new construction anywhere regardless of the adequacy of the private supply of housing.

Item 3 of attachment C clearly demonstrates that those most able to meet local housing costs via their basic allowance for quarters are favored over the lowest four pay grades. One might justifiably conclude, therefore, that on-base military housing is really "public housing for officers and higher paid noncoms." On-base military housing is frequently referred to as "a career inducement" to supplement military pay.

If the military were to adopt a policy of providing Government family quarters for the lowest income personnel (not presently eligible, as above noted) it might be an inducement to make the service a career, thus materially reducing the rapid turnover of those who have only begun to "pay back"—in skills—their timely and expensive Government training. Were this the case the extravagance of the military housing program might be justifiable. We believe, however, that if the military are underpaid, then an appropriate pay increase is the answer rather than so-called fringe benefits.

We agree heartily with the principle expressed in a Washington Post editorial of May 25 (see attachment D) with respect to another military fringe benefit, that a salary increase, rather than subsidy, is the most economical and the best controlled method. The net saving in civilian personnel operating costs alone would be fantastic (see attachment E which shows Defense Department expenditures of $14.6 million for fiscal 1965 for civilian personnel to administer military housing). A fair budget allocation for the dollar costs for uniformed personnel directing—full or part time—housing operations would increase the annual total salary outlay by an astronomical amount.

Item 4 of attachment C: On-base housing is consistently programed in areas of housing surplus, often where such surplus was caused by the military's own action. We believe it might be wise to consider a 2- or 3-year moratorium on any additional domestic on-base housing programs until the current base closing program (and reorientation of military installation use) has stabilized. There are known instances where FHA–VA foreclosures are attributable to either a base closing or reduced scope. For example:

(*a*) An FHA section 810 project (project No. 116–82002–RC) privately built, privately owned, off-base rental housing for service personnel consisting of 59 units located adjacent to Walker Air Force Base in Roswell, N. Mex., was completed on or about October 6, 1963.

At the present time the project has a vacancy rate of approximately 50 percent and is in default. The mortgagee is in the process of assigning the mortgage to the Federal Housing Administration. It is our understanding that this section 810 project is in difficulty because Walker Air Force Base has had a reduction in personnel. This reduction in personnel apparently was not foreseen longer than 1 year prior to default as the FHA commitment was issued for this project

on February 1, 1963. Certainly the FHA would not have issued a commitment for this project if information as to the reduction in forces of Walker Air Force Base was available at that time. Section 810 projects like projects for appropriated on-base housing are justified on the basis of 5-year mission projects for the installations involved.

(*b*) A large number of VA foreclosed properties in the El Paso area may be attributed to the changes in mission at Fort Bliss and the opening of 2,000 Capehart units at one time.

(*c*) VA foreclosures in the Santa Maria-Lompoc area are directly attributed to the cutback of the Vandenberg Air Force Base in July 1963. However, May 25 the Defense Department presented a request for 150 appropriated units for Vandenberg.

(*d*) VA foreclosures in San Diego are related in part to a partial closing of the navy yard in January 1964. But compare the current requests for 140 appropriated units at Camp Pendelton in the San Diego area.

(*e*) There are 383 VA acquired properties in Lake Charles, La., correlated to the closing of neighboring Chanute Field

(*f*) In Harlingen, Tex., the closing of the Air Force base resulted in substantial VA foreclosures.

Item 5 of attachment C: The interesting term here is "degree of isolation of the installation." Attached hereto is a chart showing housing authorized in H.R. 10300 at military installations located in or near standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), hardly to be regarded as "isolated" areas. (See attachment F.) As defined by the Census Bureau an SMSA is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. According to this chart 46 percent of the units authorized by the House are located in or adjacent to standard metropolitan statistical areas where there is usually both a housing inventory and industry.

Item 6 of attachment C:

(*a*) This appears reasonable.

(*b*) This should be reviewed with three things in mind: (1) key the amount to a cost-of-living index, particularly within high-cost standard metropolitan statistical areas; (2) key the amount to family size so that those with the largest families are able to cope with housing expenses; and (3) either increase the allowances for lower pay grades or give them top priority for on-base family housing.

(c) The appropriate answer to the "net floor area" discussion is to ask what does it mean. The Defense Department should be asked to define its terms so that local industry will know what housing is required, and a comparison should be made with FHA's average floor area for units with the same number of bedrooms.

Items 7 and 8 of attachment C: In comment on the declarations in these items, we refer to attachment G which is an excerpt from a Fort Lewis (Wash.) 1963 directive. This irrefutably demonstrates that overprograming of on-base units is very simply corrected—maintain full occupancy for the on-base units by forbidding occupancy of perhaps preferable private housing. That's an order.

Item 9 of attachment C: We cannot concede any validity to this provision which bars sales housing in the Defense Department's self-serving survey of "adequate housing." We believe every serviceman should have the free, unhindered opportunity to own his own home. The National Housing Act of 1949 emphasized the goal of a decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family.

One cannot gainsay the multiple effects of locally built, privately owned housing. Privately built, financed, and owned properties contribute to the local tax base and assist many local industries. Should the base close or reduce in size, any surplus or excess of privately owned off-base housing can easily be adopted to local housing market needs. Such foreclosures as might occur would constitute a smaller loss to the United States (than the distress sale of on-base units, and can gradually be assimilated in the local market.

For example, FHA would reduce new commitments until the foreclosure inventtory had been liquidated or reduced. The service personnel would not, in most areas, run the risk of any substantial loss.

III. The program is enormously expensive: We attach hereto excerpts from the appendix to the U.S. budget for the fiscal year 1965. (See attachment H.)

Pages 299 through 303 illustrate that the total cost to the U.S. Government for military family housing in 1963 amounted to $590,326,000. (See particularly p. 300—"Appropriations (adjusted)".) Actual civilian personnel costs for military family housing in 1963 amounted to $16,626,535. (See attachment E.)

We suggest you request the General Accounting Office to compare on-base family housing with off-base housing to ascertain—

(1) Differences in construction costs;
(2) Differences in site development;
(3) Differences in raw land costs; and
(4) Differences in maintenance costs.

The real property costs of military family housing to the American taxpayer are staggering. (See attachment I.) Unfortunately we note that many local businessmen, chambers of commerce, and national legislators are led to believe that on-base family housing somehow insures the permanence of the military installation and (to carry euphoria still further) perhaps even increases the base complement and mission.

We believe local industry has been cajoled, if not cowed. Realistically local government units expend great sums for providing facilities, utilities, etc. to military installations, which local "impacted area grants" hardly offset. Perhaps your committee will want to survey and compare the appraised value of on-base homes (and their potential contribution to local tax revenues if they were on the tax rolls) with the impacted area grant.

CONCLUSIONS

We therefore commend to your attention our policy position in the attached resolution. (See attachment J.)

We urge you to prevent further authorizations for appropriated military on-base family housing unless the following changes are made:

(1) Defense Department programing criteria must be objectively reviewed and revised by FHA and the affected local housing industry. This would include revision to count sales housing as "adequate."

(2) The Defense Department must publicize local housing surveys with subsequent analysis by the housing industry affected—with an adequate time for such analysis.

(3) No further authorizations for on-base housing within standard metropolitan statistical areas. (See attachment F.) In the alternative we urge—

(*a*) Larger quarters allowances keyed to local cost-of-living indexes;
(*b*) Larger quarters allowances for enlisted men;
(*c*) Greater use of off-base block leasing of private sales and rental units within standard metropolitan statistical areas;
(*d*) Greater use of FHA rental and sales programs (secs. 810 and 222) and inauguration of the use of the FHA 221(d)(3) program for enlisted off-base family housing; and
(*e*) Greater use of acquired foreclosed properties and mandatory and prior (before authorization requests) coordination with FHA–VA offices.

(4) Legislatively require that all existing and authorized on-base units be occupied at least 80 percent by enlisted personnel and their families, thus insuring statutory compliance with the Defense Department's stated objectives.

(5) Include the lowest four pay grades, E–1 through E–4, in quarters allowances and eligibility for on-base family housing to insure greater career retention.

(6) The General Accounting Office should be asked to compare dollar costs for construction, maintenance (including civilian and military salaries), raw land, and site development between on-base appropriated units and privately built off-base housing.

(7) Net service-connected nontaxable benefits (housing, commissaries, PX's, recreation, officers clubs, theaters, golf courses, swimming pools, and moving or storage allowances) be considered in connection with a realistic pay increase for all servicemen.

(8) Consider a moratorium on domestic on-base housing authorizations for 2 or 3 years until the defense installation closing programs (or reductions) have stabilized and until a close review of total Federal budget impact for military family housing operations has been completed by the Bureau of the Budget and the Congress.

C
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Y

Attachment A

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
Washington 25, D.C.

15 January 1964

Reply to
Attn of: AFPDPBF

Subject: Film No. FR-410 -- "The Case for Air Force Family Housing"

To: SEE DISTRIBUTION LIST

1. The accompanying film is entitled "The Case for Air Force Family Housing." This film dramatizes the need for family housing and its impact on maintaining a competent, effective career force. A print has been provided to each CONUS base, intermediate headquarters, and major command.

2. This film is intended as a visual presentation for use by key officers in showings to influential individuals or groups. The objective is an increased awareness among local community, district and state leaders, whose knowledge and appreciation of the family housing problem could contribute to its elimination. It is expected that you and key officers of your command will use this film on appropriate occasions to serve this purpose. The film will not be used for troop information.

3. This headquarters is preparing additional material designed to assist you in the overall effort to obtain recognition and support of Air Force family housing requirements. This material will be forwarded initially to selected bases where the need for additional housing is most critical.

FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

W. K. MARTIN
Major General, USAF
Asst. Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel

1 Atch
Film No. FR-410

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Scott AFB Ill 62226

9. SAC
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10. TAC
Langley AFB Va 23365

11. 2AF
Barksdale AFB La 71110

12. 8AF
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13. 9AF
Shaw AFB SC 29152

14. 12AF
Waco Tex 76703

15. 15AF
March AFB Calif 92508

16. 19AF
Seymour Johnson AFB NC 27530

17. EASTAF
McGuire AFB NJ 08641

18. WESTAF
Travis AFB Calif 94535

19. Altus AFB Okla 73523

20. Amarillo AFB Tex 79111

21. Andrews AFB Wash DC 20331

22. Barksdale AFB La 71110

23. Beale AFB Calif 95903

24. Bergstrom AFB Tex 78743

25. Biggs AFB Tex 79918

26. Blytheville AFB Ark 72317

27. Bolling AFB DC 20332

28. Brookley AFB Ala 36615

29. Brooks AFB Tex 78235

30. Bunker Hill AFB
Peru Ind 46971

31. Cannon AFB N Mex 88101

32. Carswell AFB Tex 76127

33. Castle AFB Calif 95342

34. Chanute AFB Ill 61868

35. Charleston AFB SC 29404

36. Clinton-Sherman AFB Okla 73634

37. Columbus AFB Miss 39705

38. Craig AFB Ala 36703

39. Davis-Monthan AFB Ariz 85707

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56. Grand Forks AFB N Dak 58203
57. Griffiss AFB NY 13442
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67. Kirtland AFB N Mex 87117
68. K I Sawyer AFB Mich 49842
69. Lackland AFB Tex 78236
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71. Laredo AFB Tex 78041
72. Larson AFB Wash 98838
73. Laughlin AFB Tex 78840
74. L G Hanscom Fld
Bedford Mass 01731
75. Lincoln AFB Nebr 68519
76. Little Rock AFB
Jacksonville Ark 72077
77. Lockbourne AFB Ohio 43217
78. Loring AFB Maine 04750
79. Lowry AFB Colo 80230
80. Luke AFB Ariz 85301
81. MacDill AFB Fla 33608
82. Malmstrom AFB Mont 59402
83. March AFB Calif 92508
84. Mather AFB Calif 95655
85. Maxwell AFB Ala 36112
86. McChord AFB Wash 98438
87. McClellan AFB Calif 95652

88. McConnell AFB Kans 67221
89. McCoy AFB Fla 32812
90. McGuire AFB NJ 08641
91. Minot AFB N Dak 58703
92. Moody AFB Ga 31602
93. Mountain Home AFB Idaho 83648
94. Myrtle Beach AFB SC 29577
95. Nellis AFB Nev 89101
96. Norton AFB Calif 92409
97. Offutt AFB Nebr 68113
98. Olmsted AFB Pa 17057
99. Orlando AFB Fla 32813
100. Otis AFB Mass 02542
101. Oxnard AFB Calif 93033
102. Patrick AFB Fla 32925
103. Pease AFB NH 03803
104. Perrin AFB Tex 75090
105. Plattsburg AFB NY 12903
106. Pope AFB NC 28308
107. Randolph AFB Tex 78148
108. Reese AFB Tex 79408
109. Richards Gebaur AFB Mo 64031
110. Robins AFB Ga 31094
111. Schilling AFB Kans 67403
112. Scott AFB Ill 62226
113. Selfridge AFB Mich 48046
114. Sewart AFB Tenn 37168
115. Seymour Johnson AFB NC 27530
116. Shaw AFB SC 29152
117. Sheppard AFB Tex 76311
118. Stead AFB Nev 89506
119. Stewart AFB NY 12554
120. Suffolk County AFB NY 11978
121. Tinker AFB Okla 73145
122. Travis AFB Calif 94535
123. Turner AFB Ga 31703
124. Tyndall AFB Fla 32403
125. Vance AFB Okla 73703
126. Vandenberg AFB Calif 93437
127. Walker AFB N Mex 88202
128. Webb AFB Tex 79721
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Attachment B

EXCERPT FROM PAGE 187 OF:

FEDERAL REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY INVENTORY REPORT (CIVILIAN AND MILITARY) OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT COVERING ITS PROPERTIES LOCATED IN THE UNITED STATES, IN THE TERRITORIES, AND OVERSEAS AS OF JUNE 30, 1963
Committee on Government Operations, U.S. House of Representatives
88th Congress, First Session

* * * * *

Progress Report on Military Family Housing Projects (DOD Instruction 7720.5), issued 1 October 1962.

This Instruction provides for submission of progress reports as various stages of development are reached in the planning and construction of military family housing projects.

Inventory and Utilization Reporting on Military Family Housing (DOD Instruction 7730.20), issued 19 December 1962.

This Instruction prescribes quarterly reports on inventory of military family housing units and occupancy and assignment of personnel to these units. The Instruction is applicable to all DOD components.

Attachment C

Department of Defense Criteria
(used in evaluating the housing
inventory in order to justify
on-base housing)

PROGRAMMING CRITERIA

1. Primary reliance is placed on use of adequate private rentals in the vicinity of military installations.

2. On-post housing is programmed only where required by military necessity or where there is a lack of adequate community support.

3. On-post housing is programmed only for married career personnel, in the officer and upper enlisted grades (E-4's with four or more years service, and above).

4. Requirements are based on the lowest predictable, sustained strength level for the installation.

5. All adequate assets will not exceed 90 percent of requirements (80 percent in foreign countries). Assets include existing, authorized, and proposed on-post units as well as: leased units, adequate private rentals available for military use, private units occupied by military owners, and units occupied out of the area by families not desiring to move into the area. The ten percent basic safety factor is employed to offset unforseen strength decreases; and other safety factors are applied in review, depending on the degree of isolation of the installation and the characteristics of the local housing market.

6. Existing private and public rental housing (including trailers), in which military personnel entitled to quarters are accepted as tenants, will be considered as adequate community support and will be charged as assets against gross requirements, provided it meets the following criteria:

   a. Location. The distance from the administrative area of the installation can be traversed by privately-owned vehicle in one hour or less during rush hours. Lesser time limits may be applied where clearly warranted by military necessity.

   b. Cost. The average total cost per month does not exceed the amount shown for the rank of the occupant in the following schedule:

O-6 -- $200	W-4 -- $168	E-9 -- $150
O-5 -- 187	W-3 -- 157	E-8 -- 142
O-4 -- 175	W-2 -- 147	E-7 -- 137
O-3 -- 158	W-1 -- 140	E-6 -- 127
O-2 -- 142		E-5 -- 120
O-1 -- 125		E-4 -- 110

c. Condition. The unit must be a complete dwelling unit with private entrance, with bath and kitchen for sole use of the occupants, and so arranged that both kitchen and bedrooms can be entered without passing through bedrooms. The unit must be well constructed and in good state of repair with heating and kitchen equipment provided, and it must be located in a residential area which meets acceptable standards for health and sanitation and which is not subject to offensive fumes, industrial noises and other objectionable features. The unit must be adequate in bedroom count for military families. With respect to net floor area, one bedroom units normally should be not less than 550 square feet, two bedrooms - 750, three bedrooms - 960, and four bedrooms - 1,080; however, only in unusual circumstances will units be declared inadequate solely because of insufficient floor area.

7. Units occupied by military owners will be considered adequate and charged as assets, providing they meet the above standards as to location, condition and cost. Consideration must be given to the fact that such owner-occupied units do in fact increase the area housing supply and may subsequently enter the rental market when the present occupant is transferred.

8. Owned or rented units which are occupied by military families by free choice and considered satisfactory by the occupants will be classed as adequate assets regardless of any other factors.

9. Vacant for-sale units will not be considered as assets.

OASD(I&L)FP
3/13/64

Attachment D

The Washington Post

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER · MONDAY, MAY 25, 1964 PAGE A20

Uncle Sam's Supermarkets

Long ago when most military bases were located in thinly populated frontier areas, Government-operated commissary stores were established to provide the families of personnel with staples at reasonable prices. But like weeds in a garden the commissaries have continued to multiply in an era when the typical military installation in this country can be amply served by private enterprises.

Testimony before the Joint Economic Committee reveals the Defense Department is now operating a Nation-wide chain of 269 supermarkets which do an annual business of $730 million. These stores, which have increased in number by 38 per cent over the last decade, sell merchandise to the military and civilian employes of the Defense Department at prices which on the average are about 23 per cent below those charged by private food stores.

The bargain prices save those privileged to shop at the commissaries about $270 million a year. But these benefits must be reduced by $150 million in uncovered commissary costs, losses made up by the taxpayers in each year, and by the erosion of the private tax base.

Clearly the savings conferred by the operations of the commissaries constitute a subsidy, and it is proper to ask who is being subsidized and why. Perhaps a case can be made—a rather weak one—for subsidizing the enlisted military man who attempts to raise a family on a small salary. But what reasonable defense can be made for extending commissary privileges to civilians whose Civil Service salaries exceed the national averages?

In addition to inviting invidious comparisons by the vast majority of citizens who must pay prices that reflect the full costs of food distribution, the perpetuation and expansion of the commissary chain clearly violate the expressed wishes of the Congress. A law passed in 1953 instructs the Secretary of Defense to operate commissaries only when food items are "not otherwise available at a reasonable distance and a reasonable price." By arbitrarily assuming a mark-up of no more than 20 per cent over commissary costs to constitute a reasonable price, the Defense Department justifies the operation of eight commissary stores in the Washington area and others in almost every large city.

The House Appropriations Committee has just refused a "top priority" request from the Air Force to build a $145,000 commissary in Portland, Ore. This reluctance to expand the system, while welcome, hardly cuts to the heart of the matter. Both the Secretary of Defense and the Director of the Budget appear unable or unwilling to close down the commissaries by administrative action. And if they fail to act in the near future, Congress would do well to consider the carefully drafted bill (H.R. 11259) submitted by Rep. Thomas B. Curtis of Missouri which would close down those stores in the continental United States that cannot meet the test of necessity and compel those remaining in business to charge competitive prices which reflect full costs.

If the low-ranking military personnel were compensated by salary increases for the loss of the commissary subsidy, a net saving would still be effected by eliminating the operating losses on a chain of stores appropriate only on frontier posts.

EXCERPT FROM Attachment E
APPENDIX TO THE BUDGET OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
For Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1965 (Page 1028)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - MILITARY

FAMILY HOUSING
Family Housing, Defense

	1963 Actual		1964 Estimate		1965 Estimate	
Grades and ranges:	No.	Total Salary	No.	Total Salary	No.	Total Salary
GS-12, $9,980 to $12,620	8	$80,560	6	$62,900	6	$64,231
GS-11, $8,410 to $10,650	73	638,265	64	592,911	64	596,625
GS-10, $7,690 to $9,985	3	23,379	3	25,127	4	33,094
GS-9, $7,030 to $9,100	74	533,237	73	538,370	73	546,368
GS-8, $6,390 to $8,280	12	84,555	12	84,682	12	85,904
GS-7, $5,795 to $7,550	47	281,371	42	258,121	42	261,650
GS-6, $5,235 to $6,810	21	116,861	23	132,292	22	127,427
GS-5, $4,690 to $6,130	90	463,379	87	457,174	87	464,341
GS-4, $4,215 to $5,475	116	535,619	90	424,640	90	428,738
GS-3, $3,880 to $4,900	85	354,896	86	366,035	86	369,353
GS-2, $3,620 to $4,565	2	7,780	2	7,904	2	8,008
Ungraded positions at annual rates:						
Less than $13,615	120	547,088	27	152,609	27	154,494
Ungraded positions at hourly rates equivalent to less than $13,615	2,392		2,140		2,151	
		13,578,000		11,864,981		11,889,686
Total permanent	3,043		2,655		2,666	
		17,244,990		14,967,746		15,029,919
Deduct						
Lapses	150	824,010	127	773,311	124	723,339
Net savings due to lower pay scales for part of year		35,761		38,970		
Net permanent (average number, net salary):						
United States and possessions	2,626		2,271		2,277	
		15,876,425		13,642,882		13,778,275
Foreign countries:						
U.S. Rates	3	12,236	3	12,300	3	12,350
Local Rates	255	496,558	254	500,283	262	515,955
Positions other than permanent:						
Temporary employment:						
U.S. and possessions		3,827		30,060		11,170
Foreign countries: Local rates				15,662		
Other personnel compensation:						
Regular pay above 52-week base				109,884		54,918
Overtime and holiday pay		164,045		147,144		146,972
Nightwork differential		6,491		6,900		6,900
Post differential and cost-of-living allowances		66,953		75,885		73,460
Total personnel compensation		16,626,535		14,541,000		14,600,000

Attachment F

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS[1/] IN THE UNITED STATES
(as defined on October 18, 1963, ranked in accordance with 1960 population)

Rank	Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	Population	Military Base... Family Housing Units Authorized in H.R. 10300
1	New York, N.Y.	10,694,633	
2	Chicago, Ill.	6,220,913	Ft. Sheridan.....250 Naval Training Center, Great Lakes.....100
3	Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	6,038,771	Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro.....100 Naval Station, Long Bch....400
4	Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.	4,342,897	
5	Detroit, Mich.	3,762,360	
6	San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	2,648,762	Presidio of San Francisco..100 Naval Complex North Bay..100 Naval Base,San Francisco..300
7	Boston, Mass.	2,595,481	
8	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2,405,435	
9	St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	2,104,669	
10	Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.	2,001,897	Naval Station, D.C.....150 Bolling AFB, D.C.....150 Andrews AFB, Md.....150
11	Cleveland, Ohio	1,909,483	
12	Baltimore, Md.	1,727,023	Aberdeen Proving Ground..100
13	Newark, N.J.	1,689,420	
14	Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	1,482,030	
15	Buffalo, N.Y.	1,306,957	
16	Cincinnati, Ohio-Ind.-Ky.	1,268,479	
17	Houston, Tex.	1,243,158	
18	Milwaukee, Wis.	1,232,731	
19	Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J.	1,186,873	
20	Seattle, Wash.	1,107,213	
21	Kansas City, Mo.-Kansas	1,092,545	
22	Dallas, Tex.	1,083,601	
23	San Diego, Calif.	1,033,011	Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton.....140
24	Atlanta, Ga.	1,017,188	
25	Miami, Fla.	935,047	

Rank	Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	Population	Military Base... Family Housing Units Authorized in H. R. 10300
26	Denver, Colo.	929,383	
27	Indianapolis, Ind.	916,932	
28	New Orleans, La.	907,123	
29	Portland, Oreg.-Wash.	821,897	
30	Providence-Pawtucket, R.I.-Mass.	821,101	
31	San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif.	809,782	Ft. Irwin..... 100 Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow..... 74 George AFB..... 500
32	Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.	772,453	MacDill AFB 20
33	Columbus, Ohio	754,924	
34	Rochester, N.Y.	732,588	
35	Dayton, Ohio	727,121	
36	Louisville, Ky.-Ind.	725,139	
37	San Antonio, Tex.	716,168	
38	Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif.	703,925	
39	Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.	674,583	
40	Phoenix, Ariz.	663,510	
41	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y.	657,503	
42	San Jose, Calif.	642,315	
43	Birmingham, Ala.	634,864	
44	Toledo, Ohio-Mich.	630,647	
45	Sacramento, Calif.	625,503	Beale AFB..... 337
46	Jersey City, N.J.	610,734	
47	Akron, Ohio	605,367	
48	Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	578,507	Naval Station, Norfolk.... 500
49	Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind.	573,548	
50	Fort Worth, Tex.	573,215	
51	Syracuse, N.Y.	563,781	
52	Hartford, Conn.	549,249	
53	Oklahoma City, Okla.	511,833	
54	Youngstown-Warren, Ohio	509,006	
55	Honolulu, Hawaii	500,409	Army & Navy installations in Hawaii..... 450
56	Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, Mass.-Conn.	493,999	
57	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.-N.J.	492,168	
58	Nashville, Tenn.	463,628	
59	Grand Rapids, Mich.	461,906	
60	Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa	457,873	Offutt AFB..... 287
61	Jacksonville, Fla.	455,411	
62	Salt Lake City, Utah	447,795	

Rank	Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	Population	Military Base... Family Housing Units Authorized in H. R.10300
63	Richmond, Va.	436,044	
64	Tulsa, Oklahoma	418,974	
65	Flint, Mich.	416,239	
66	Wilmington, Del.-Md.-N.J.	414,565	
67	Wichita, Kansas	381,626	
68	Harrisburg, Pa.	371,653	
69	Knoxville, Tenn.	368,080	
70	Fresno, Calif.	365,945	
71	Mobile, Ala.	363,389	
72	Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pa.	346,972	
73	Canton, Ohio	340,345	
74	Bridgeport, Conn.	337,983	
75	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, Fla.	333,946	
76	Utica-Rome, N.Y.	330,771	
77	Worcester, Mass.	328,898	
78	Tacoma, Wash.	321,590	McChord AFB..... 250
79	New Haven, Conn.	320,836	
80	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill.	319,375	
81	Orlando, Fla.	318,487	
82	Charlotte, N.C.	316,781	
83	El Paso, Tex.	314,070	
84	Peoria, Ill.	313,412	
85	Beaumont-Port Arthur, Tex.	306,016	
86	Lansing, Mich.	298,949	
87	Bakersfield, Calif.	291,984	
88	York, Pa.	290,242	
89	Binghamton, N.Y.-Pa.	283,600	
90	Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga.	283,169	
91	Shreveport, La.	281,481	
92	Johnstown, Pa.	280,733	
93	Lancaster, Pa.	278,359	
94	Spokane, Wash.	278,333	
95	Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis.	276,596	
96	Reading, Pa.	275,414	
97	South Bend, Ind.-Mich.	271,057	
98	Trenton, N.J.	266,392	
99	Des Moines, Iowa	266,315	
100	Tucson, Ariz.	265,660	
101	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	262,199	
102	Columbia, S.C.	260,828	Fort Jackson..... 250
103	Greenville, S.C.	255,806	
104	Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.-Ky.-Ohio	254,780	

Rank	Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	Population	Military Base... Family Housing Units Authorized in H. R.10300
105	Charleston, S.C.	254,578	Naval Station..... 100
106	Charleston, W. Va.	252,925	
107	Erie, Pa.	250,682	
108	Stockton, Calif.	249,989	
109	Greensboro-High Point, N.C.	246,520	
110	Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.	242,980	
111	Scranton, Pa.	234,531	
112	Fort Wayne, Ind.	232,196	
113	Rockford, Ill.	230,091	
114	Baton Rouge, La.	230,058	
115	West Palm Beach, Fla.	228,106	
116	Newport News-Hampton, Va.	224,503	Langley AFB..... 200
117	Evansville, Ind.-Ky.	222,890	
118	Madison, Wis.	222,095	
119	Corpus Christi, Tex.	221,573	
120	Jackson, Miss.	221,367	
121	Columbus, Ga.-Ala.	217,985	
122	Lorain-Elyria, Ohio	217,500	
123	Augusta, Ga.-S.C.	216,639	Fort Gordon..... 300
124	Austin, Tex.	212,136	
125	Pensacola, Fla.	203,376	
126	Vallejo-Napa, Calif.	200,487	
127	Montgomery, Ala.	199,734	
128	Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass.-N.H.	199,136	
129	Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio	199,076	
130	Saginaw, Mich.	190,752	
131	Wheeling, W. Va.-Ohio	190,342	
132	Winston-Salem, N.C.	189,428	
133	Savannah, Ga.	188,299	Hunter AFB..... 1
134	Waterbury, Conn.	185,548	
135	Macon, Ga.	180,403	Robins AFB..... 100
136	Stamford, Conn.	178,409	
137	Ann Arbor, Mich.	172,440	
138	Terre Haute, Ind.	172,069	
139	New London-Groton-Norwich, Conn.	170,981	
140	Kalamazoo, Mich.	169,712	
141	Raleigh, N.C.	169,082	
142	Santa Barbara, Calif.	168,962	
143	Steubenville-Weirton, Ohio-W. Va.	167,756	
144	Lowell, Mass.	164,243	
145	Eugene, Oreg.	162,890	
146	Atlantic City, N.J.	160,880	
147	Roanoke, Va.	158,803	
148	Lubbock, Tex.	156,271	

Rank	Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	Population	Military Base... Family Housing Units Authorized in H. R.10300
149	Lincoln, Nebr.	155,272	
150	Huntsville, Ala.	153,861	
151	Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, Tex.	151,098	
152	Waco, Tex.	150,091	
153	Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Mich.	149,943	
154	Amarillo, Tex.	149,493	
155	Brockton, Mass.	149,458	
156	Springfield, Ill.	146,539	
157	Lake Charles, La.	145,475	
158	Colorado Springs, Colo.	143,742	
159	New Bedford, Mass.	143,176	
160	Racine, Wis.	141,781	
161	Topeka, Kansas	141,286	
162	Galveston-Texas City, Tex.	140,364	
163	Portland, Maine	139,122	
164	Fall River, Mass.-R.I.	138,156	
165	Altoona, Pa.	137,270	
166	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	136,899	
167	Fort Smith, Ark.-Okla.	135,110	
168	Champaign-Urbana, Ill.	132,436	
169	Jackson, Mich.	131,994	
170	Lexington, Ky.	131,906	
171	Springfield, Ohio	131,440	
172	Asheville, N.C.	130,074	
173	Wichita Falls, Tex.	129,638	
174	New Britain, Conn.	129,397	
175	Las Vegas, Nev.	127,016	
176	Springfield, Mo.	126,276	
177	Green Bay, Wis.	125,082	
178	Waterloo, Iowa	122,482	
179	Abilene, Tex.	120,377	
180	Sioux City, Iowa-Nebr.	120,017	
181	Pueblo, Colo.	118,707	
182	Decatur, Ill.	118,257	
183	Durham, N.C.	111,995	
184	Muncie, Ind.	110,938	
185	Ogden, Utah	110,744	
186	Lynchburg, Va.	110,701	
187	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	109,047	
188	Bay City, Mich.	107,042	
189	Provo-Orem, Utah	106,991	
190	Fargo-Moorhead, Minn.-N. Dak.	106,027	
191	Lima, Ohio	103,691	

Rank	Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	Population	Military Base... Family Housing Units Authorized in H. R.10300
192	Manchester, N. H.	102, 861	
193	Monroe, La.	101, 663	
194	Kenosha, Wis.	100, 615	
195	Gadsden, Ala.	96, 980	
196	Norwalk, Conn.	96, 756	
197	Boise City, Idaho	93, 460	
198	Texarkana, Tex. -Ark.	91, 657	
199	Odessa, Tex.	90, 995	
200	Lawton, Okla.	90, 803	
201	St. Joseph, Mo.	90, 581	
202	Fitchburg-Leominster, Mass.	90, 158	
203	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	86, 575	
204	Tyler, Tex.	86, 350	
205	Reno, Nev.	84, 743	
206	Lafayette, La.	84, 656	
207	Dubuque, Iowa	80, 048	
208	Billings, Mont.	79, 016	
209	Pittsfield, Mass.	76, 772	
210	Albany, Ga.	75, 680	
211	Great Falls, Mont.	73, 418	
212	Lewiston-Auburn, Maine	70, 295	
213	Midland, Tex.	67, 717	
214	Laredo, Tex.	64, 791	
215	San Angelo, Tex.	64, 630	
216	Meriden, Conn.	51, 850	

1/ Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas---Except in New England, an SMSA is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50, 000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50, 000. In addition to the county, or counties containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In New England, SMSA's consist of towns and cities, rather than counties.

EXTRACT FROM Attachment G

FORT LEWIS WASHINGTON
Headquarters Fort Lewis Daily Bulletins
Period Covered - 4 April 1963 to 10 April 1963

* * * * *

8. POLICY STATEMENT IN REGARD TO REQUESTS FOR PERMISSION TO MOVE OFF-POST.

The purchase of a home, or planned purchase, is not sufficient reason, per se, to justify approval of a request to terminate government quarters. Additional information is required, such as official notification of retirement within six months; ETS within six months accompanied by a statement that applicant does not intend to re-enlist; detailed compassionate reasons, etc.

Government quarters will be kept fully occupied by one of the following means, in the priority listed:

a. Assignment to new arrivals.
b. Assignment to personnel renting off-post housing.
c. Assignment to personnel owning off-post homes.

Upon assignment of government quarters the rental allowance is deductible, whether quarters are actually occupied or not.

Applications will be forwarded to the Post Billeting Officer through the applicant's Commanding Officer, who will:

a. Recommend approval or disapproval.
b. Indicate that information contained in request has been verified.
c. Add any additional facts which may be helpful in reaching a decision.

The Billeting Officer will include the following information in his forwarding indorsement to the Post G4, who is the final approving authority.

a. Recommend approval or disapproval.
b. Number of personnel on waiting list for type government quarters to be vacated.
c. Any additional facts which may be helpful in reaching a decision.

Upon approval of application to terminate quarters, transportation charges will be paid by the government where the move is approved for the convenience of the government and by the individual where the move is approved for the convenience of the individual.

* * * * *

32-509 O—64——52

Attachment H

EXCERPT FROM:
Appendix to the Budget of the United States Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965

FAMILY HOUSING

The Department of Defense Family Housing Management Account was established as of July 1, 1962, under authority (76 Stat. 237) provided in the Military Construction Act of 1962. All expenses of the military family housing program are financed from this account. In its first year of operation, the account was funded by the transfer of $590.3 million provided for the support of family housing activities in 15 Defense appropriations for 1963. In addition, $101.4 million of unobligated balances available for the support of family housing activities in the June 30, 1962, balances of the Military construction appropriations and the Wherry housing revolving fund was transferred to the housing management account.

Pursuant to the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1964 (77 Stat. 327), a total of $637.4 million was appropriated in the Military Construction Appropriation Act, 1964, under the title Family housing, Defense.

For 1965, authority is being requested in the military construction authorization legislation for the appropriation of $711 million; $238.6 million of which is for construction and related projects, and $472.4 million for the operation and maintenance of family housing and related facilities, for leasing of family housing, for payments required on the indebtedness assumed to acquire Capehart and Wherry housing and to build surplus commodity housing in foreign countries, and for authorized payments of Servicemen's Mortgage Insurance premiums.

General and special funds:

FAMILY HOUSING, DEFENSE

For expenses of family housing for the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Defense Agencies, for construction, including acquisition, replacement, addition, expansion, extension and alteration, and for operation, maintenance, and debt payment, including leasing, minor construction, principal and interest charges and insurance premiums, as authorized by law, [$637,406,000] *$711,000,000*, to be obligated and expended in the Family Housing Management Account established pursuant to section 501(a) of Public Law 87-554, in not to exceed the following amounts:

For the Army:
Construction, [$34,681,000] *$58,738,000;*
Operation, maintenance, [$134,184,000] *$124,710,000;*
Debt payment, [349,242,000] *$48,818,000.*
For the Navy and Marine Corps:
Construction, [$68,248,000] *$96,219,000;*
Operation, maintenance, [$63,621,000] *$68,351,000;*
Debt payment, [$30,323,000] *$32,408,000.*
For the Air Force:
Construction, [$61,027,000] *$88,653,000;*
Operation, maintenance, [$105,682,000] *$108,058,000;*
Debt payment, [$87,832,000] *$90,801,000.*
For Defense Agencies:
Construction, [$50,000] *$981,000;*
Operation, maintenance, [$2,546,000] *$2,511,000.*

Provided, That the [unobligated balances in the Family Housing Management Account as of June 30, 1963, shall remain available herein] *unexpended balances of amounts heretofore provided under this head for construction, and the amounts appropriated herein for that purpose, shall remain available until expended.* (*Military Construction Appropriation Act, 1964; authorizing legislation to be proposed.*)

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

	Budget plan (amounts for family housing actions programed)			Obligations		
	1963 actual	1964 estimate	1965 estimate	1963 actual	1964 estimate	1965 estimate
Program by activities:						
1. Construction:						
(a) Construction of new housing	148,738	138,606	223,982	83,542	152,502	219,615
(b) Acquisition of Wherry housing	20,100	2,590		7,836	11,934	
(c) Construction improvements	57,428	20,610	12,181	13,008	49,703	12,181
(d) Planning	1,000	1,000	1,000	975	1,000	1,000
(e) Rental guarantee payments	700	1,200	1,400	197	1,200	1,400
(f) Other expenses	3,031			24	6	
Total, construction	230,997	164,006	238,563	105,582	216,345	234,196
2. Operation, maintenance, and debt payment:						
(a) Operation:						
(1) Operating expenses	159,334	167,521	166,946	159,334	167,521	166,946
(2) Leasing	14,909	17,383	14,513	14,909	17,383	14,513
(b) Maintenance of real property	125,711	132,064	126,732	125,711	132,064	126,732
(c) Debt payment:						
(1) Principal	61,984	67,359	71,493	61,984	67,359	71,493
(2) Interest charges	88,391	91,520	89,502	88,391	91,520	89,502
(3) Other expense	149	732	193	149	732	193
(d) Mortgage insurance premiums:						
(1) Capehart and Wherry housing	6,853	6,671	6,375	6,853	6,671	6,375
(2) Servicemen-owned housing	4,332	4,405	5,050	4,332	4,405	5,050
Total, operation, maintenance, and debt payment	461,663	487,655	480,804	461,663	487,655	480,804
Total	692,660	651,661	719,367	567,245	704,000	715,000

FAMILY HOUSING—Continued

General and special funds—Continued

FAMILY HOUSING, DEFENSE—Continued

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

	Budget plan (amounts for family housing actions programed)			Obligations		
	1963 actual	1964 estimate	1965 estimate	1963 actual	1964 estimate	1965 estimate
Financing:						
Unobligated balance brought forward:						
For completion of prior year budget plans					−125,415	−73,076
Available to finance new budget plans		−6,339			−6,339	
Unobligated balance transferred from—						
"Acquisition, rehabilitation, and rental of Wherry Act housing" (76 Stat. 237)	−89,373			−89,373		
"Military construction, Army" (76 Stat. 237)	−3,460			−3,460		
"Military construction, Navy" (76 Stat. 237)	−3,806			−3,806		
"Military construction, Air Force" (76 Stat. 237)	−4,750			−4,750		
Advances and reimbursements from—						
Other accounts	−2,849	−1,373	−1,672	−2,849	−1,373	−1,672
Non-Federal sources [1]	−4,435	−6,543	−6,695	−4,435	−6,543	−6,695
Unobligated balance carried forward:						
For completion of prior year budget plans				125,415	73,076	77,443
Available to finance new budget plans	6,339			6,339		
New obligational authority	590,326	637,406	711,000	590,326	637,406	711,000
New obligational authority:						
Appropriation		637,406	711,000		637,406	711,000
Transferred (76 Stat. 237) from—						
"Military personnel, Army"	50,052			50,052		
"Military personnel, Navy"	25,335			25,335		
"Military personnel, Marine Corps"	4,691			4,691		
"Military personnel, Air Force"	90,398			90,398		
"Operation and maintenance, Army"	124,541			124,541		
"Operation and maintenance, Navy"	53,214			53,214		
"Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps"	7,496			7,496		
"Operation and maintenance, Air Force"	88,527			88,527		
"Operation and maintenance, Defense Agencies"	2,456			2,456		
"Research, development, test and evaluation, Army"	3,849			3,849		
"Research, development, test and evaluation, Navy"	4,500			4,500		
"Research, development, test and evaluation, Air Force"	5,659			5,659		
"Military construction, Army"	29,865			29,865		
"Military construction, Navy"	32,001			32,001		
"Military construction, Air Force"	67,742			67,742		
Appropriation (adjusted)	590,326	637,406	711,000	590,326	637,406	711,000

Note.—Reconciliation of budget plan to obligations:	1963 actual	1964 estimate	1965 estimate
Total budget plan	492,660	651,661	719,367
Deduct portion of budget plan to be obligated in subsequent years	125,415	73,076	77,443
Add obligation of prior year budget plan	125,415	125,415	73,076
Total obligations	567,245	704,000	715,000

[1] Advances and reimbursements from non-Federal sources are derived principally from collections of rentals from occupants of certain military housing units (69 Stat. 632 and 70 Stat. 1105).

1. *Construction.*—(a) *Construction of new housing.*—In addition to the construction of new family housing units and associated facilities, this includes planning, related land acquisition and site preparation, and the initial outfitting of housing with fixtures and other equipments which are integral components thereof, including major appliances. Facilities associated with family housing units include roads, driveways, walks, and utility systems which primarily serve the family housing units, and community facilities which are integral to a housing area and are provided for use by the residents. Family housing requirements have increased substantially in recent years due to the increasing marital rate among career military personnel. In each of the years 1963 and 1964, funds were appropriated for construction of 7,500 units of new family housing. For 1965, a total of 12,500 units is proposed to be funded as the third increment of a 62,100-unit construction program planned to overcome housing shortages which are not expected to be met by privately owned rental units or other housing sources.

(b) *Acquisition of Wherry housing.*—With the acquisition of 2,441 units in 1963 and the planned acquisition of 5,752 units in 1964, the Wherry housing acquisition program is expected to be completed in 1964 with a total of 80,749 units acquired; accordingly, no funds for immediate acquisition costs are required in 1965. Payments required on mortgages assumed in acquiring Wherry housing are included in the Debt payment budget subactivity described below.

(c) *Construction improvements.*—Projects to correct deficiencies in existing public quarters and related facilities, to bring inadequate public quarters up to public quarters

standards when it is economically feasible to do so, and to rehabilitate acquired Wherry housing are funded under this subactivity. The projects range from those involving general rehabilitation down to small deficiency corrections costing $50 per unit. In 1965 it is planned to accomplish numerous improvements at a total cost of $12.2 million.

(d) *Planning.*—Provision is made in this subactivity only for those planning costs incurred for projects which do not go forward to completion because of subsequent program changes. The 1965 requirement for this purpose is estimated at $1 million. Advance planning and design costs incurred in connection with the projects which go forward to completion are provided, as applicable, in the budget subactivities for construction of new housing and construction improvements.

(e) *Rental guarantee payments.*—Payments are made to private sponsors of family housing projects built in foreign countries for rental to Defense personnel when the rentals received by the sponsors fall below the guaranteed level specified in authorized (66 Stat. 622) occupancy contracts. In 1965, such payments are estimated at $1.4 million of which the major portion is required for the payment due in 1965 on the units vacated in Morocco. The balance is required for payment to sponsors of such housing in France where the 95% guaranteed occupancy level may not be met at certain installations.

(f) *Other expenses.*—This consists of miscellaneous expenses which cannot logically be included in the foregoing subactivities. No funds are required in 1964 or 1965.

2. *Operation, maintenance, and debt payment*—(a) *Operation.*—Provision is made for the expense of operating military family housing and related facilities, including utilities and other direct supporting services. The numbers of family housing units to be operated, including leased units are:

	1963 actual	*1964 estimate*	*1965 estimate*
Average number of units	365,326	370,083	374,425
Number of units at year-end	365,260	372,003	377,162

Provision is made also, within limited allowances, for the initial outfitting of public quarters with furniture and other personal property and for the maintenance and replacement of such furnishings. Operating expenses for 1965 are estimated at $167 million. The expense of leasing housing (including operation and maintenance) for assignment as public quarters in both the United States and in foreign countries is estimated at $14.5 million in 1965 for 6,439 units.

(b) *Maintenance of real property.*—Provision is made for the expense of maintaining and repairing family housing and related facilities including roads, walks, driveways, utilities systems and grounds care and to maintain, repair and replace fixtures and other equipment (including major appliances) which are integral components of a family housing unit. The numbers of units to be maintained are as shown in the preceding table. Provision is made also for the expense of minor alterations to family housing units, the cost of which does not exceed the limitations established to distinguish improvements which are funded under the Construction budget activity. Maintenance expenses for 1965 are estimated at $126.7 million.

(c) *Debt payment.*—Payments are made to mortgagees in accordance with the amortization and interest schedules of the mortgages assumed upon acquisition of Capehart and Wherry housing. Payments are made to the Commodity Credit Corporation for the foreign currencies, obtained from the sale of surplus commodities to foreign countries, which have been used to construct quarters for Defense personnel in foreign countries. In addition, provision is made for the expenses of the Capehart mortgagor corporations which were established to incur the mortgage indebtedness. The total amount of the payments required in 1965 is estimated at $161.2 million, categorized as follows (in millions of dollars):

	Principal	*Interest*	*Other expense*	*Total*
Capehart housing	49.9	69.1	0.2	119.2
Wherry housing	15.5	20.5	....	36.0
Surplus commodity housing	6.0	.....	....	6.0

(d) *Mortgage insurance premiums.*—Premium payments are required on mortgage insurance provided by the Federal Housing Administration: (1) through the Armed Services Housing Mortgage Insurance Fund on mortgages assumed by Defense to acquire Capehart and Wherry housing; and (2) on mortgages assumed by active military personnel for housing purchased under the provisions of section 124, Public Law 83–560. The premiums on Capehart housing in 1965 are estimated at $3.9 million; on Wherry housing at $2.5 million; and on servicemen-owned housing at $5 million for a total of $11.4 million.

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

		1963 actual	1964 estimate	1965 estimate
11	Personnel compensation:			
	Permanent positions	16,385	14,155	14,307
	Positions other than permanent	4	46	11
	Other personnel compensation	238	340	282
	Total personnel compensation	16,627	14,541	14,600
12	Personnel benefits	1,207	1,040	1,044
21	Travel and transportation of persons	322	320	322
22	Transportation of things	910	876	1,001
23	Rent, communications, and utilities	66,736	73,046	73,292
24	Printing and reproduction	40	45	45
25	Other services	133,970	139,883	132,481
26	Supplies and materials	65,902	63,282	64,435
31	Equipment	17,364	25,542	22,164
32	Lands and structures	166,370	283,422	305,289
41	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	4,332	4,405	5,050
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	7,074	7,877	7,775
43	Interest and dividends	88,391	89,721	89,502
	Total obligations	567,245	704,000	715,000

Personnel Summary

Total number of permanent positions	3,043	2,655	2,666
Full-time equivalent of other positions	1	14	2
Average number of all employees	2,885	2,542	2,544
Employees in permanent positions, end of year	2,977	2,547	2,547
Employees in other positions, end of year	0	2	2
Average GS grade	6.3	6.2	6.2
Average GS salary	$5,876	$6,045	$6,118
Average salary of ungraded positions	$5,623	$5,546	$5,530

SUPPLEMENTARY PERSONAL SERVICES DATA

Since the bulk of the personal services funded from the Family housing, Defense appropriation is on a reimbursable part-time basis, they are not reflected in the foregoing personnel summary. The following supplementary schedule is provided to indicate the man-year equivalent of all the personal services supported by this appropriation and the compensation paid therefor. The full-time positions paid directly from this appropriation are listed in the schedule of personnel compensation provided for this appropriation. The positions partially supported by reimbursement from this appropriation are listed in the

FAMILY HOUSING—Continued

General and special funds—Continued

SUPPLEMENTARY PERSONAL SERVICES DATA—Continued

schedules of personnel compensation provided for each of the sponsoring Defense appropriations.

PERSONNEL INFORMATIONAL SCHEDULE

	1963 actual	1964 estimate	1965 estimate
Man-years of employment:			
Army	4,784	5,295	5,031
Navy	3,028	3,139	3,219
Marine Corps	603	729	764
Air Force	5,981	6,442	6,911
Defense agencies	193	183	181
Total	14,589	15,788	16,106
Compensation (in thousands of dollars):			
Army	28,791	32,787	31,181
Navy	16,632	17,640	18,512
Marine Corps	3,292	4,147	4,326
Air Force	22,243	24,039	25,800
Defense agencies	1,233	1,114	1,123
Total	72,191	79,727	80,942

MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING INDEBTEDNESS

The following informational schedule shows the Department's program for the incurrence and retirement of indebtedness, and its year-end debt position, in connection with its acquisitions of Capehart, Wherry, and surplus commodity housing. Also shown, as of the year's end, are the cumulative number of housing units acquired and a statement of the contingent liability assumed for construction or acquisition projects underway.

STATEMENT OF FAMILY HOUSING INDEBTEDNESS

(In thousands of dollars)

	1963 actual	1964 estimate	1965 estimate
1. Total debt incurred:			
(a) Start of year:			
Capehart housing	1,598,115	1,767,490	1,828,420
Wherry housing	535,670	553,007	586,155
Surplus commodity housing	130,995	132,973	137,633
Total	2,264,780	2,453,470	2,552,208
(b) During year:			
Capehart housing	169,325	60,930	.....
Wherry housing	17,337	33,148	.....
Surplus commodity housing	1,978	4,660	3,000
Total	188,690	98,738	3,000
(c) Total, end of year:			
Capehart housing	1,767,490	1,828,420	1,828,420
Wherry housing	553,007	586,155	586,155
Surplus commodity housing	132,973	137,633	140,633
Total	2,453,470	2,552,208	2,555,208
2. Debt retirement:			
(a) Prior years:			
Capehart housing	91,214	134,681	181,802
Wherry housing	44,580	58,195	72,433
Surplus commodity housing	21,813	26,714	32,714
Total	157,607	219,590	286,949
(b) During year:			
Capehart housing	43,467	47,121	49,945
Wherry housing	13,615	14,238	15,548
Surplus commodity housing	4,901	6,000	6,000
Total	61,984	67,359	71,493

STATEMENT OF FAMILY HOUSING INDEBTEDNESS—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

	1963 actual	1964 estimate	1965 estimate
3. Remaining debt, end of year:			
Capehart housing	1,632,809	1,646,618	1,596,673
Wherry housing	494,812	513,722	498,174
Surplus commodity housing	106,259	104,919	101,919
Total	2,233,880	2,265,259	2,196,766
Note 1.—Number of housing units acquired, end of year:			
Capehart housing	111,207	114,864	114,864
Wherry housing	74,997	80,749	80,749
Surplus commodity housing	9,476	9,526	9,557
Total	195,680	205,139	205,170
Note 2.—Statement of housing indebtedness excludes contingent liability assumed for acquisition of housing, but housing not actually acquired, end of year:			
Capehart housing	60,930	.....	.....
Wherry housing	33,148	.....	.....
Surplus commodity housing	4,660	3,000	.....
Total	98,738	3,000	.....

SURPLUS COMMODITY FAMILY HOUSING PROGRAM

The following informational schedule shows the use of foreign currencies, accrued from the sale of surplus agricultural commodities to foreign countries (68 Stat. 545), allocated to Defense to build family housing and related facilities for use by Defense personnel serving abroad. The last allocation of foreign currencies for this purpose was made in 1961.

INFORMATIONAL FOREIGN CURRENCY SCHEDULE

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

	1963 actual	1964 estimate	1965 estimate
Program by activities:			
Military family housing and community facilities:			
Italy	231	.....	.....
Pakistan	29	.....	.....
Spain	39	.....	.....
Total obligations (object class 32)	299	.....	.....
Financing:			
Unobligated balance brought forward	−1,150	−567	.....
Adjustment of prior year obligations	−7	.....	.....
Unobligated balance carried forward	567	.....	.....
Unobligated balance lapsing (returned to Treasury)	291	567	.....
Authorization to expend foreign currency receipts (68 Stat. 1125, as amended)	.....	.....	.....
Analysis of Expenditures (in thousands of dollars)			
Obligated balance brought forward	9,367	7,660	3,000
Adjustment due to changes in exchange rates	−21	.....	.....
Adjustment of prior year obligations	−7	.....	.....
Obligations incurred during year	299	.....	.....
Obligated balance carried forward	−7,660	−3,000	.....
Expenditures	1,978	4,660	3,000

RENTAL GUARANTEE FAMILY HOUSING PROGRAM

The following informational schedule shows the use made by Defense of its authority (66 Stat. 622, which expired June 30, 1963) to guarantee rental payments to private sponsors of housing built in foreign countries for rental to Defense personnel. Rental guarantees may not

exceed 95% of the scheduled rentals the sponsor would receive from full occupancy of his housing by Defense personnel. The guarantees are treated as a contingent liability, the total amount of which is progressively reduced as the guaranteed rental levels are met by rentals collected from the occupants or by payments made to the sponsors to honor the guarantee agreements. At the end of 1963, guarantee agreements were in effect on 2,644 units in France and 700 units in Morocco. In 1964 guarantees will expire on 300 of the units in France, and in 1965 on the remaining 2,344 units. Guarantee payments in 1964 and 1965 are higher than the 1963 level due to the vacating of the 700 units in Morocco which results from closing down the U.S. Air Force installations there in 1964. The requisite funding is provided in the budget subactivity Rental guarantee payments.

The Military Construction Authorization Act, 1964, authorizes (77 Stat. 326) Defense to enter into new rental guarantee agreements in 1964 and 1965 for not more than 5,000 units. No such agreement may guarantee payment of more than 97% of the anticipated rentals, nor may any guarantee extend for a period exceeding 10 years, nor may the average rental on any project exceed $150 per unit per month including the cost of operation and maintenance. The following schedule does not reflect any contingent liabilities arising from the new rental guarantee program since it is not expected that any housing built under the new agreements will be available for beneficial occupancy during 1964 or 1965.

STATEMENT OF RENTAL GUARANTEE HOUSING CONTINGENT LIABILITY

[In thousands of dollars]

Schedule of rentals:	1963 actual	1964 estimate	1965 estimate
Guaranteed rentals, start of year	31,052	31,052	28,419
Guarantees expiring during year	.....	2,633	19,641
Guaranteed rentals, end of year [1]	31,052	28,419	8,778
Contingent liability:			
Balance of contingent liability, start of year	[2] 11,417	6,785	2,882
Reduction of contingent liability during year:			
Rentals paid by occupants	4,435	2,703	.....
Liability incurred and paid [3]	197	1,200	1,400
Total reduction during year	4,632	3,903	1,400
Balance of contingent liability, end of year	6,785	2,882	1,482

[1] Number of units end of: 1963, 3,344; 1964, 3,044; 1965, 700.

[2] Guaranteed rentals, start of 1962 31,052

Reduction of contingent liability in prior years:

Rentals paid by occupants 17,232

Liability incurred and paid [3] 2,405

Total reduction in prior years 19,635

Contingent liability, start of 1963 11,417

[3] To honor rental guarantees on units vacated due to personnel redeployments.

Attachment I

EXCERPTS FROM

FEDERAL REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY INVENTORY REPORT (CIVILIAN AND MILITARY) OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT COVERING ITS PROPERTIES LOCATED IN THE UNITED STATES, IN THE TERRITORIES, AND OVERSEAS AS OF JUNE 30, 1963
Committee on Government Operations, U.S. House of Representatives
86th Congress, First Session

PART I - - MILITARY REAL PROPERTY

Section A - Inventory of Military Real Property

* * * *

2. Department of Defense Summary of Real Property

* * * *

(d) Types of Properties - Table 9 shows the military real property costs for the entire Department of Defense by broad geographical locations and by major facility groupings. The largest single facility group is utilities and ground improvements which is made up mainly of heat, power, water and sewer systems coupled with roads, bridges, walks and parking areas. This group accounts for 23.6 percent of the entire world-wide amount. Next in order are operational and training facilities (22.3 percent of total), and housing and community facilities (20.9 percent). (Emphasis Supplied.)

Table 9.--Cost of Military Real Property - by Location and Facility Class
As of 30 June 1963

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

(Thousands of Dollars)

Facility Class	Total	United States	Possessions	Foreign Countries
TOTAL	$ 36,564,710	$ 30,625,372	$ 1,247,327	$ 4,692,011
Operational and Training	8,157,619	6,306,950	325,064	1,525,605
Maintenance and Production	4,396,311	3,995,947	73,985	326,379
Research and Development	1,453,429	1,396,489	37,959	18,981
Supply	3,538,459	2,935,630	113,226	489,603
Hospital and Medical	682,413	579,425	19,914	83,074
Administrative	1,298,393	1,171,236	25,166	101,991
Housing and Community	7,641,376	6,246,868	292,142	1,104,366
Utilities and Ground Improvements	8,642,291	7,288,234	323,825	1,030,232
Real Estate - Land	752,419	704,593	36,046	11,780

Table 10 shows the ten categories of real property, listed in order of cost, in which the Department of Defense has the largest dollar investment. These data are illustrated in Chart 4. The ten categories on a world-wide basis represent a total cost of $23.1 billion or nearly two-thirds (63.2 percent) of the cost of all Defense controlled real property. Family housing moved into first place as the largest single category followed by airfield pavements and troop housing. As of 30 June 1963, the cost of family housing inventory was $3.2 billion as compared with $2.9 billion a year earlier. Comparable data on the ten largest categories within the United States are presented for each of the military departments in Tables 21 (Army), 25 (Navy), and 29 (Air Force).

The cost of land controlled by the Department of Defense represents only 2.1 percent of the total cost of all real property controlled by the Department of Defense. Cost of buildings, on the other hand, represent 55.5 percent of the total costs of military real property controlled. Other improvements not classified as buildings such as airfield pavements, communication towers, utility systems, and roads and streets account for 42.4 percent. * * * * (Emphasis Supplied.)

* * * *

Table 10.--Area and Cost of Ten Largest Categories of Real Property by Category, World-Wide
As of 30 June 1963

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Category	Area (Thousands of Square Feet)	Cost to U. S. Government (Thousands of Dollars)
Family Housing 1/	512,152	$ 3,165,324
Airfield Pavements	489,756 2/	3,138,411
Troop Housing (Excluding Emergency Housing)	470,959	3,007,193
Maintenance Facilities	309,044	2,834,312
Utilities - Roads and Streets	842,003 2/	2,181,954
Land Operational Facilities	48,420	1,969,168
Storage - Covered (Depot and Installation) 3/	523,023	1,944,873
Utilities - Electric 4/	8,306	1,849,206
Production Facilities	129,629	1,561,999
R&D and Test Facilities	46,501	1,453,429

1/ Dwellings only (excludes trailers and detached garages).
2/ Square yards.
3/ Excludes liquid fuel, ammunition and cold storage.
4/ Includes both operating plants and distribution lines.

Chart 4

COST OF THE TEN LARGEST CATEGORIES OF DOD REAL PROPERTY
WORLD-WIDE
AS OF 30 JUNE 1963

* * * *

3. Department of the Army

* * * *

The ten categories of real property in which Army had the greatest dollar investment in the United States are presented in Table 21. They are illustrated in Chart 6 along with Navy and Air Force data. The total cost represented by the ten largest Army categories is $6.4 billion, 66.4 percent or two-thirds of the total Army United States cost. Slightly more than one billion dollars is invested in troop housing, the largest category.

The same categories as on 30 June 1962 made the list of the 10 largest categories (dollar-wise); however, the roads and streets category moved up to third place in the relative standings. Family housing was in the number two position. * * * *

* * * *

In U.S. possessions family housing is the largest category, dollar wise, followed by troop housing. (Emphasis Supplied.)

Table 21.--Quantity and Cost of 10 Largest Categories of Military Real Property
In the United States - by Category
As of 30 June 1963

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Category	Area (Thousands)	Other Measure		Number of Buildings	Cost to U. S. Government (Thousands)
		Unit	Quantity		
Troop Housing (Excluding Emergency)	175,583 Sq Ft	Men	1,222,563	32,962	$ 1,024,224
Family Housing 1/	115,703 Sq Ft	Fam	81,572	35,684	938,217
Utilities-Roads and Streets	371,834 Sq Yds	Mi	24,315	---	859,357
Production Facilities	60,166 Sq Ft	---	---	8,734	850,933
Storage - Covered 2/	190,273 Sq Ft	---	---	18,606	681,491
Utilities - Water 3/	3,361 Sq Ft	Mg/Day 4/ M Ft	799 55,439	1,803	448,321
Administration Buildings	60,023 Sq Ft	---	---	8,930	437,352
Maintenance Facilities	58,263 Sq Ft	---	---	9,130	431,036
Utilities - Electric 3/	1,900 Sq Ft	Kv M Ft	527,694 108,364	1,576	413,654
Storage - Ammunition	57,017 Sq Ft	---	---	23,098	364,501

1/ Dwellings only (excludes trailers and detached garages).
2/ Excludes liquid fuel, ammunition, and cold storage.
3/ Includes operating plants and distribution lines.
4/ Million gallons per day.

4. Department of the Navy

* * * *

Within the United States the largest Navy amount is invested in the maintenance facility category. Covered storage and family housing are the next two largest categories in order of investment. (Emphasis Supplied.)

* * * *

Table 25.--Quantity and Cost of 10 Largest Categories of Military Real Property in the United States - by Category
As of 30 June 1963

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Category	Area (Thousands)	Other Measure		Number of Buildings	Cost to U. S. Government (Thousands)
		Unit	Quantity		
Maintenance Facilities	79,717 Sq Ft	---	---	4,883	$ 926,655
Storage - Covered 1/	154,012 Sq Ft	---	---	10,206	617,377
Family Housing 2/	77,269 Sq Ft	FAM	69,630	32,799	563,379
Airfield Pavements	105,643 Sq Yds	---	---	---	562,629
Troop Housing (Excluding Emergency)	68,043 Sq Ft	MN	403,806	4,928	535,956
R&D and Test Facilities	18,226 Sq Ft	---	---	2,270	419,419
Utilities - Electric 3/	1,688 Sq Ft	KV MPT	630,296 52,075	1,369	416,533
Production Facilities	37,689 Sq Ft	---	---	1,443	393,050
Utilities - Roads and Streets	149,778 Sq Yds	MI	8,481	---	385,392
Waterfront Operational Facilities 4/	3,740 Sq Ft	FB 5/	758,412	---	340,849

1/ Excludes liquid fuel, ammunition, and cold storage.
2/ Dwellings only (excludes trailers and detached garages).
3/ Includes operating plants and distribution lines.
4/ Piers and wharves; excludes seawalls, bulkheads and other waterfront facilities.
5/ Feet of berthing.

5. Department of the Air Force

* * * *

On the basis of cost, Table 29 presents the ten largest categories of Air Force-controlled real property in the United States. The comparisons are shown in Chart 6. The total cost of these ten major categories ($8.9 billion) represented 71.7 percent of the Air Force total cost within the United States. Airfield pavements with $1.7 billion accounted for the largest segment of total Air Force investment within the United States. Three other categories costing more than one billion dollars each were land operational facilities, family housing and maintenance facilities. (Emphasis Supplied.)

* * * *

Table 29.--Quantity and Cost of 10 Largest Categories of Military Real Property in the United States - by Category
As of 30 June 1963

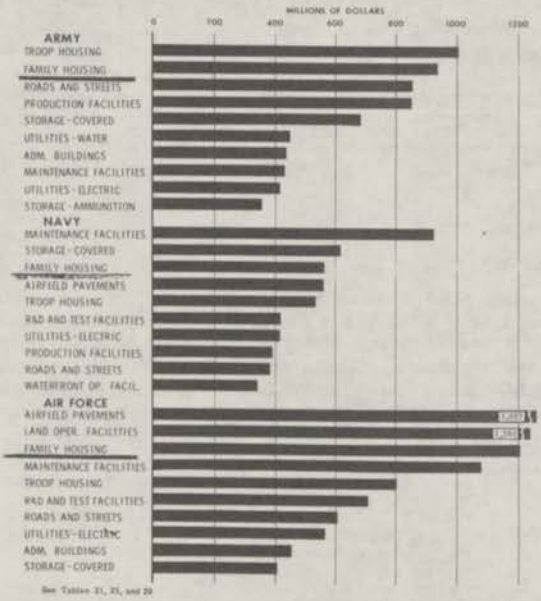
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

Category	Area (Thousands)	Other Measure		Number of Buildings	Cost to U. S. Government (Thousands)
		Unit	Quantity		
Airfield Pavements	254,100 Sq Yds	---	---	---	$ 1,666,537
Land Operational Facilities .	25,513 Sq Ft	---	---	3,451	1,360,626
Family Housing 1/.	158,179 Sq Ft	FAM	113,646	57,393	1,254,828
Maintenance Facilities	101,119 Sq Ft	---	---	7,399	1,079,874
Troop Housing (Excluding Emergency)	83,414 Sq Ft	MN	468,850	9,986	802,079
R&D and Test Facilities . . .	14,975 Sq Ft	---	---	870	709,155
Utilities - Roads and Streets	178,204 Sq Yds	MI	11,568	---	602,732
Utilities - Electric 2/. . . .	1,329 Sq Ft	KW M Ft	1,885,658 77,283	954	565,877
Administration Buildings . . .	43,766 Sq Ft	---	---	6,852	452,666
Storage-Covered 3/	92,915 Sq Ft	---	---	7,379	406,940

1/ Dwellings only (excludes trailers and detached garages).
2/ Includes operating plants and distribution lines.
3/ Excludes liquid fuel, ammunition, and cold storage.

Chart 6

COST OF 10 LARGEST CATEGORIES OF REAL PROPERTY
UNITED STATES
AS OF 30 JUNE 1963



See Tables 21, 23, and 29

Attachment J

NAHB COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

Washington, D. C.
April 1964

MILITARY HOUSING COMMITTEE

Military Family Housing

WHEREAS on-base appropriated military family housing is more costly to the Armed Services and to the American taxpayer than housing supplied by private industry; and

WHEREAS it has long been declared national policy of the Congress to encourage home ownership for all Americans, including in-service military personnel; and

WHEREAS this Association recognizes the need to provide family housing for those in-service personnel for whom no provision has heretofore been made by the Armed Services; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED

(1) That FHA exercise its authority with respect to Section 221(d)(3) by amending its regulations to include in its feasibility studies of such projects the needs of in-service families; and

(2) That Congress act to increase housing allowances and dependents' assistance allotments for enlisted servicemen in the lower five pay grades and gear such allowances to the cost of living indices of standard metropolitan statistical areas; and

(3) That enlisted personnel receive first priority for all on-base family housing presently in existence or to be constructed and that not less than 80% of such housing be assigned to enlisted personnel; and

(4) That vacant sales housing be considered as adequate assets by the Armed Services in their programming criteria; and

(5) That this Association supports the efforts of the Department of Defense to extend and expand the use of off-base block and tactical leasing programs of privately owned single and multifamily units; and

(6) That this Association supports legislation to prevent the authorization of or appropriations for on-base military housing units unless --

(a) the survey prepared by the Armed Services to substantiate appropriated housing requests be made public at least 90 days prior to the official presentation of the military construction needs of the Department of Defense to the Congress; and

(b) such units will be constructed outside standard metropolitan statistical areas.

BOARD APPROVED

NATIONAL GUARD FACILITIES

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. JAMES F. CANTWELL, PRESIDENT, NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, we welcome this opportunity to present the views of the National Guard Association of the United States on H.R. 10300, a bill to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes.

Title VII of H.R. 10300 provides the authorizations for construction of National Guard facilities, both Army and Air, for fiscal 1965.

The enactment of Public Law 783 of the 81st Congress established a policy of mutual Federal-State participation in the construction of armories for the Army National Guard. The ratio of participation was set in the act as 75 percent Federal and 25 percent State after the acquisition of the land by the State. Administrative restrictions and criteria which have evolved over the years have had the effect of increasing the State share to an almost equal ratio of that provided by the Federal Government.

Over 1,300 armory projects at a total combined Federal-State cost in excess of $240 million have been awarded under this policy. This figure does not include the cost of the land acquisition borne exclusively by the States.

Over $28 million of Federal funds has been obligated for the support of non-armory projects during this time.

The average annual obligation under the authorized construction program for the Army National Guard has been about $18.7 million and has ranged from a low of $8.3 million in fiscal year 1953 to a high of $29 million in fiscal year 1957.

During the current fiscal year an obligational target of $10.5 million was established. The National Guard Bureau will attain that figure by May 30.

The obligation target for fiscal year 1965 has been set at only $9 million—an extremely unrealistic figure when compared to demonstrated capabilities and actual requirements.

It is reliably reported that the States have on hand in State moneys available as their share of construction in fiscal year 1965 in excess of $15 million.

It is evident that the proposed armory construction program is considerably short of providing a reasonable annual increment of obligational authority.

It is reasonably estimated that the remaining requirements to provide adequate facilities for the support of the Army National Guard are in excess of $150 million, and it is conceivable that studies now underway may considerably increase that figure.

At the present and proposed rate of construction, the completion of the armory construction program is more than 25 years away. Lack of adequate facilities is reflected in deterioration of equipment and materiel.

An Army National Guard construction program in the magnitude of $15 to $20 million is considered reasonable and capable of implementation.

Accordingly, Mr. Chairman, we urge that the authorizations for armory construction be increased to at least $20 million for fiscal 1965 by inserting the figure "$20,000,000" for the figure "$5,450,000" where it appears on page 58, line 24, of the bill.

The authorization for construction of facilities to support the Air National Guard as contained in the bill appears to be adequate to provide for essential construction associated with the approved Air National Guard program. Accordingly, we endorse that figure.

NATIONAL GUARD ARMORIES IN CALIFORNIA

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE DON EDWARDS, OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate being given the opportunity to testify before the subcommittee on a matter that I deem of great importance.

The House-approved program of $3,650,000 in Federal funds for 24 armory projects in 24 States, and $1,800,000 for 16 nonarmory projects in 16 States does not provide for any program in California. My testimony today is to respectfully request that the Senate bill provide for a larger construction pro-

gram which would include the Newark Armory which is first on the priority list. The Newark Armory calls for a $344,00 Federal appropriation.

The situation in Newark is that there is a vital need for the armory as planned. Newark lies within the center of a rapidly expanding area insofar as population is concerned, and there is a severe shortage of armory facilities. As of July 1, 1964, the California Legislature made available for immediate expenditure the sum of $2,400,000 in State funds for California's participation for the Newark facility. In addition, an excellent site has been provided by the city of Newark, a fine 5-acre site on Jarvis Avenue. It is my understanding that we will lose the State money if it is not committed before June 30, 1965.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your courtesy this morning, and further for any consideration which you might give to my request.

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

JOHN E. MCCOLLUM
ATTORNEY AT LAW

Suite 204, the Northern Virginia Bank Building, 6315 Backlick Road, Springfield, Va., June 5, 1964

Hon. JOHN STENNIS,
Chairman, Military Construction Subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR STENNIS: It has come to our attention that your subcommittee recently held public hearings concerning the location of the Defense Intelligence Agency. We regret that we were not aware of these hearings in time to request an appearance; but because of our great interest in this matter, we should like to make known our views and to request that this statement be accepted and incorporated in the record of testimony under consideration.

The board of directors of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce, at its meeting held on June 2, 1964, voted unanimously to endorse the proposal advanced by the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors for the relocation of the Defense Intelligence Agency to the county of Fairfax. In particular, the chamber would like to bring to your attention the advantages of the Springfield area as a location for this facility.

Firstly, the acquisition of a suitable site would appear to be a problem of only minimal proportions, in view of the potential availability of at least a portion of the Army Engineers Proving Ground at Springfield. Utilization of a portion of this site would certainly be consistent with the present governmental emphasis on economy and would also constitute utilization of a tract of land more in keeping with its true value. At present, only a small portion of the land available at the proving ground is utilized. Certainly, all taxpayers would benefit by a fuller utilization of this land which now is only partially used.

Secondly, Springfield is strategically located at the interchange of Shirley Highway (Interstate 95) and the Capital Beltway (Interstate 495), two of the major high-speed, arterial highways of the National Capital area. Work is now underway to improve Shirley Highway to eight lanes, with provision for two reversible express lanes directly to the Pentagon and downtown Washington. The Army Engineers Proving Ground is served by two major interchanges offering direct access to the Shirley Highway.

The proving ground is located approximately 12 road-miles from the Pentagon. In view of the fact that this distance would be traversed on a high-speed, 65-mile-per-hour, heavy capacity, arterial highway, generally during periods of reverse traffic flow, it would seem apparent that the trip from one building to another easily could be made within 15 minutes. Anyone familiar with the traffic and parking problems of the District of Columbia is well aware that, in most instances, it is virtually impossible to travel from one Government agency to another in such an abbreviated period of time. Furthermore, given the congested traffic conditions on Route 50, travel time from the proving ground would be little greater than travel time from the present Arlington Hall site to the Pentagon.

The third and perhaps most important consideration in the selection of a site for DIA is the receptivity of the community to the Agency. It is clear that in

some areas the Defense Intelligence Agency is being received with less than open arms. We wish to emphasize that Springfield not only is receptive to this Agency but would most wholeheartedly welcome its inclusion in our community. At present, approximately 60 percent of the heads of families in Springfield are employed by the Federal Government or are members of the armed services. Over the years, a rapport has developed in this community among civilian and military personnel which we believe is unparalleled in the Washington area.

We respectfully place ourselves fully at your disposal and offer every possible assistance to your subcommittee and to the Defense Intelligence Agency in this matter.

We thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

JOHN E. MCCOLLUM,
President, Springfield, Va., Chamber of Commerce.

Senator STENNIS. Are there any other matters to come before the subcommittee?

You gentlemen have nothing you wish to submit that you know of now?

All right, all the services will have the privilege of submitting additional matters, if they wish, for the record.

The Chair wants to thank all members of the committee who have attended throughout the hearings. I also thank the members of the services who have supported the bill as well as the additional witnesses who have come in, and for their help.

In addition to the services, Members of the Congress, both the House and the Senate, who wish to file statements in the record may do so. But we will have to put a time limitation on that. The record will be kept open for 48 hours.

I thank the reporter, too, Mr. Robert G. Cantor, for his fine services.

If there is nothing further before the subcommittee, we will take a recess subject to the call of the Chair.

(Whereupon, at 11:45 a.m., the subcommittee, adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1965

MONDAY, JULY 27, 1964

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

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

Present: Senators Stennis, Saltonstall, and Ellender.

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, OFFICE, COMPTROLLER OF THE ARMY; LT. GEN. L. D. HEATON, THE SURGEON GENERAL; D. K. CHACEY, CHIEF, ENGINEERING DIVISION, OFFICE, CHIEF OF TRANSPORTATION; AND H. B. NORWOOD, OFFICE, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

GENERAL STATEMENT

Senator STENNIS. The subcommittee will be in order. Gentlemen, we will proceed in the regular way.

I would like to welcome you gentlemen from the Department of Defense. I have a very brief opening statement that I shall read. First, however, let me express the hope that all witnesses will be as brief as possible and to the point.

Due to the fact that the Appropriations Subcommittee members participated in the armed services construction authorization hearings, it is not our intent to hear again those projects about which there is no controversy. It is our intent to hear first those items from previous years' authorizations. Then, we will continue with the items that the services are appealing from the House appropriation action; and, then, we will hear the reprograming items now pending before the subcommittee.

I wish to say it is not our intent here to cut any of the testimony short in any manner. I want everyone to have his say and bring up any problems and items he feels the subcommittee should hear. However, I must point out that the subcommittee has in its possession, and will print as a part of its hearings, the complete testimony taken before the Armed Services Committee.

34-036—64——1

It is my feeling that we have plenty of data and information upon which to mark up this bill when combined with the testimony which we will take during these hearings.

ESTIMATES, 1965

To outline briefly, the budget estimates as submitted by the Department of Defense in January included Army, $408 million; Navy $278 million; Air Force, $406 million; Defense agencies, $34 million; Army Reserve, $5 million; Navy Reserve, $7 million; Air Force Reserve, $5 million; Army National Guard, $6 million; Air National Guard, $14 million; and loran stations, $5 million. This makes a total construction budget of $1,168 million. The family housing total was $711 million.

HOUSE ALLOWANCE

This makes a total request of $1,879 million. The House Appropriations Committee approved for military construction $948,656,000, and for family housing $650,358,000.

The revised budget estimates to which you will testify at this hearing are: Army, $327,168,000; Navy, $261,182,000; Air Force, $368,691,000; Defense agencies, $12,656,000; and Reserve forces a combined total of $37 million; and loran stations $5 million additional for the Army National Guard. This makes a total request for construction, exclusive of the $5 million additional for the Army National Guard, of $1,011,697,000. The revised budget estimate for family housing is $655,381,000.

Senator STENNIS. At this point in the record I wish to insert the reclama letter from the Department of Defense.

(The information referred to follows:)

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, July 24, 1964.

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. 11369, the Military Construction Appropriation Act of fiscal year 1965, passed by the House on May 26, 1964, and its accompanying report. The bill as passed by the House will provide new obligational authority for military construction of $948,656,000 as compared with the President's budget request of $1,168 million, a decrease of $219,344,000, and new obligational authority for the family housing account of $650,358,500, or a reduction of $60,641,500.

It should be noted that the decreases in the various appropriations under these headings are due to (1) reductions of the Department of Defense authorizing legislation as passed by the House, and (2) to changes in the program made by the Appropriations Committee of the House which are indicated in the House Appropriations Committee Report No. 1424.

All of the adjustments made by the House have been reviewed carefully and the statements and comments of the committee report have been taken into consideration. On the basis of this reexamination of the facilities requirements, the Department of Defense is requesting the restoration of $42,640,000 in the military construction appropriations and $5,022,500 in the family housing account.

It should be noted that the revised budget estimate for the military construction accounts reflects authorization adjustments made to H.R. 10300 over and above the House-passed bill as indicated in the Senate-House Conference Report No. 1558. In addition, the estimate includes a request for your committee's consideration of $20,401,000, the estimate representing certain adjustments to the line item lists in the three major construction accounts which were neither pre-

sented nor considered by the House. The principal reasons for these additions are the Alaska earthquake, a tornado in the Midwest, certain work in connection with the relocation of natives in the Marshall Islands, and a number of items in the Navy program which were previously funded but the funds were diverted in fiscal year 1964, with congressional approval, to finance the Guantanamo water supply. Authorization for these line items is available and will be shown in the supporting details.

The Department of Defense request is based on a reanalysis of the program and the adjustments made by the House. We are accepting certain reductions to line item estimates and the deletion of line items which, in our judgment, can be deferred and be funded in future years without materially affecting our ability to carry out the program supported by the particular line item. The items and their estimates which we ask to be restored, however, are the types which in our considered judgment will materially improve our ability to carry out the missions supported by this construction.

Another serious reduction made by the House is the cut in the estimate not associated with any adjustments to the line items, but a lump sum reduction against the total program estimate. We have no basis to forecast, at this time, bids for the items supporting the program which may generate a savings in the magnitude of the House cut. As in the past, we hope that minor savings will be generated, but any such savings will be utilized to finance projects not previously approved by the Congress, only after our normal practice of requesting approval from the Appropriations Committees. Thus, the Congress through these committee approvals exercises control over the use of savings or surplus funds which may be generated throughout the course of a fiscal year.

With respect to House action on the family housing account, the Department of Defense is requesting the restoration of the funds for a project at Offutt Air Force Base in the amount of $5,022,500. A reexamination of the total family housing requirements at Offutt indicates that the 287 units authorized for construction are required and will provide housing for involuntarily separated families or for enlisted men's families now living in substandard conditions.

Detailed explanations and justifications for all items the Department of Defense is requesting to be restored, and the impact their deletion will have on the mission supported by each line item, are discussed and explained in detail in the information furnished to your committee, the format of which has been agreed to by the committee's staff.

We most strongly recommend these restorations to the House-approved estimates and the additions to the program discussed above.

Enclosed is a summary of the various military construction appropriations and family housing indicating (1) budget estimates, (2) adjustments by the House due to authorization, (3) appropriation reduction, (4) approved by the House, (5) adjustments due to final authorization act, (6) restorations requested, (7) additions to the program requested, and (8) final revised estimate.

Representatives of the military departments and defense agencies are available at the committee's convenience to discuss the Department of Defense request and provide whatever additional information the committee may desire.

Sincerely,

CYRUS VANCE, *Deputy.*

PREPARED STATEMENT

General, you may proceed. You have a six-page statement here. Do you wish to read it or do you wish to put it in the record and then refer to it?

General SHULER. I would like to put it in the record, Mr. Chairman, and give you the salient facts in a short briefing.

Senator STENNIS. I wish you would.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. WILIAM R. SHULER, DIRECTOR OF INSTALLATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Maj. Gen. William R. Shuler, Director of Installations, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Department of the Army.

It is my privilege to present to this committee the Army's fiscal year 1965 military construction budget request.

This year the Army requested $408 million in new appropriations in bill H.R. 11369. At that time the Congress had not finalized action on the Army's fiscal year 1965 authorization request. As approved by the House of Representatives, bill H.R. 11369 provides $301 million in new appropriations for fiscal year 1965. After careful consideration of those items denied funding in whole or part by the House of Representatives, and dropping the items not authorized by the Congress, the Army requests restoration of $36.2 million of the $107 million House reduction so that authorized and required construction projects may be initiated in fiscal year 1965. Because the final authorization bill subsequently approved did not authorize $11.1 million of the projects funded in bill H.R. 11369, the net restoration requested is now reduced to $25.1 million. Therefore, the Army's current request for new appropriations totals $327.2 million consisting of $284.1 million of new authorization items, $6.2 million of prior year's authorization items, and $36.9 million of continuing authorization items. This includes an additional request of $1.045 million for construction at Kwajalein, in connection with NIKE X.

The program before you presents the Army's most urgent construction needs and has been coordinated with the Army programs related to personnel, materiel, and research and development. These construction requirements are in consonance with the fiscal year 1964–69 force structure and financial program as approved by the Secretary of Defense. During the development of the fiscal year 1965 program emphasis was given to those projects which—

(*a*) Meet requirements generated by the expansion of existing missions.

(*b*) Replace existing temporary inadequate facilities.

Nearly one-quarter of the Army's physical plant is comprised of World War II temporary structures. These facilities were hastily constructed more than 20 years ago for rapid mobilization for World War II using criteria, designs, and materials for a life expectancy of 5 years.

Recent budget levels have not provided an adequate level of replacement for operational, maintenance, and administrative facilities. It is the desire of the Department of the Army, under the 5-year force structure and financial program concept, to establish an approved level of effort for these type facilities commensurate with the presently approved level of effort for troop housing and supporting facilities which, if approved by the Congress, will be completed within a programing period of approximately 10 years. Unless this is realized, structural failure of these old temporary buildings may become so acute as to require an exhorbitant funding level in some future one or two funding periods. Although this year's funding request provides for an increased replacement rate, it is apparent that an additional increase will be required in future year programs.

As a general introduction of this program, I will discuss it by the function and mission groupings that are used within the Department of Defense for all programing.

The first category is Continental Air and Missile Defense Forces for which our appropriations request is $0.6 million. We propose to continue our program of improvements to the NIKE-HERCULES system to increase tactical effectiveness.

The second grouping, general purpose forces, for which we request $60.0 million, provides for construction which supports our combat units and their direct support elements either deployed oversea or stationed within the United States. Major items include aviation support facilities, additional training and maneuver area for the STRAC divisions at Forts Riley and Carson, troop housing complexes at Forts Hood and Carson, and unit facilities and improvements to our logistical posture in Korea. I would like to emphasize the importance of the troop housing complexes.

A large part of the temporary mobilization-type facilities requiring replacement consists of barracks, messhalls, and associated troop supporting buildings. The Army believes that the continued replacement of these inadequate structures by regimental size increments is the most economical, efficient, and satisfactory answer to our urgent need for facilities to support the soldier whether he is at division station or in training at one of our large training centers.

Our third category, airlift and sealift forces, contains a small request of $1.2 million to enable the Army to relocate activities from Fort Mason to Oakland Army Terminal in keeping with the Department of Defense's program to increase efficiency and reduce costs through consolidation wherever feasible.

The next grouping is research and development for which we request $41.0 million. The major portion, $30.6 million, is to provide facilities supporting test and evaluation of the NIKE X missile system upon which a decision concerning future deployment of the antimissile system will be based. Also included in this grouping are projects for a clinical research building at Edgewood Arsenal and range instrumentation facilities at White Sands Missile Range.

Our last grouping, for which we request $224.4 million, is for general support, the broad base for our training, supply, maintenance, medical services, headquarters, communications network, and Army Security Agency requirements. Since many of our Army bases and facilities necessarily have highly diversified support missions, this grouping includes requirements at the greatest number of stations. This category also includes the funding of our planning and design, minor construction, and access roads requirements.

We are requesting $20.6 million for construction at the U.S. Military Academy—$18.7 million of this supports the recently authorized increase in the strength of the Corps of Cadets. This category also includes: Troop housing complexes for recruit training units at Forts Dix, Gordon, Jackson, and Leonard Wood; replacement of two deteriorated, inadequate old hospitals, Letterman General Hospital and Fort Huachuca Hospital; and replacement of old academic facilities for the Army War College at Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

I would like now to review the status of 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 to an estimated $131 million in fiscal year 1965. A carryover of this amount is reasonable for a program of this magnitude, operated on a full-funding basis. Our latest estimates indicate that the $256 million estimated balance brought forward into fiscal year 1965 as shown in the President's budget is about 10 percent low. At this time it appears that $284 million unobligated balance to be brought forward is a more realistic figure. It should be noted that this figure includes $153 million in reimbursable work, primarily for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. A large portion of the increase in estimated unobligated balance results from unexpected delays in finalization of criteria for highly technical communications projects and siting of ammunition storage facilities overseas. We have also experienced delays in obligations resulting from directed reviews of construction programs in oversea areas affected by the international balance-of-payments situation. These delays in obligations are all temporary in nature and do not alter the requirement for the funds for the purpose originally approved by the Congress.

We anticipate no savings available for application to the new appropriations request items. During fiscal year 1964 to date we have reprogramed $11.3 million from savings and canceled projects primarily to support increased research and development effort for NIKE X. This includes the $1 million construction project urgently required to permit timely continuation of NIKE X research and development, which could be accomplished only by deferring lower priority projects associated with NIKE X. We have under evaluation additional urgent projects which should not be deferred to the fiscal year 1966 program.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my summary of the fiscal year 1965 military construction, Army appropriations request. The detailed project justifications supporting this request are contained in four books, including one which is solely for classified justifications and one which has been specially prepared to present those items which have been authorized in earlier fiscal years' programs, general authorization items, those items denied funding by the House of Representatives which the Army requests be restored to the program and reprograming items. Copies have been furnished to the committee.

I will be pleased to either answer questions the committee may have, or to see that the answer is provided.

STATEMENT OF GENERAL SHULER

General SHULER. This year the Army requested $408 million in appropriations in bill H.R. 11369. At that time the Congress had not finalized action on the Army's fiscal year 1965 authorization request. As approved by the House of Representatives, bill H.R. 11369 provides $301 million in new appropriations for fiscal year 1965.

ARMY RESTORATION REQUEST

After careful consideration of those items denied funding in whole or part by the House of Representatives, and dropping the items not authorized by the Congress, the Army requests restoration of $36.2 million of the $107 million House reduction so that authorized and required construction projects may be initiated in fiscal year 1965.

BREAKDOWN OF CURRENT REQUEST

Because the final authorization bill subsequently approved did not authorize $11.1 million of the projects funded in bill H.R. 11369, the net restoration requested is now reduced to $25.1 million. Therefore, the Army's current request for new appropriations totals $327.2 million consisting of $284.1 million of new authorization items, $6.2 million of prior years' authorization items, and $36.9 million of continuing authorization items; that is, planning, minor construction, and access roads.

This includes an additional request of $1.045 million for construction at Kwajalein in connection with NIKE X. This will be the subject of one of the reprograming actions, sir. The Secretary of Defense wrote a letter to this committee dated April 23, 1964, on this matter.

AMOUNT FOR PROGRAMING

We anticipate no savings available for application to the new appropriations request items. During fiscal year 1964 to date, we have reprogramed $11.3 million from savings and canceled projects primarily to support increased research and development effort for NIKE X.

This includes the $1 million construction project urgently required to permit timely continuation of NIKE X research and development which could be accomplished only by deferring lower priority projects associated with NIKE X. We have under evaluation additional urgent projects which should not be deferred to the fiscal 1966 program.

The detailed project justifications supporting this request are contained in four books, including one which is solely for classified justifications and one which has been specially prepared at the request of this committee to present those items which have been authorized in earlier fiscal years programs, the general authorization items, and those items denied funding by the House of Representatives which the Army requests be restored to the program, and the reprograming items.

We have furnished copies of these to the committee. I refer, Mr. Chairman, to the special justification data that the committee requested. The first three pages in that book line the program out in the order of appearance throughout the large justification books.

You will see on the left, sir, the page number in the appropriation backup books, and you will also see the page number for this book on the right. This takes up in order the reclama items, the prior authorization items, and finally the reprograming items.

I would propose, sir, if it is all right with the chairman and the committee to follow this order because it does go in order through the book.

UNFUNDED AND CONTINUING ANTHORIZATIONS

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a procedural question there? At the bottom of your front page, General, you mention $6.2 million of prior years' authorization items and $36.9 million of continuing authorization items. From our point of view here we have authorized those before. Ordinarily, aren't those included in the appropriation bill without further justification?

General SHULER. No, sir. In the instance of the $6.2 million these are items authorized last year by the Congress but not funded on the appropriations side. In the case of the $36.9 million, these are authorizations that go on year after year in the authorizing law, sir, and which have to come to the Appropriations Committees for monies to carry out our program for the year in these categories.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Do you justify the latter as individual items?

General SHULER. No, sir. They are composed of access roads, our planning and design money, and our minor construction. In the case of minor construction we won't know what the items are because they are unknown unforeseen urgent items that come up later during the year.

I will be glad to go into that when we come to it in whatever detail is required, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you.

NO ANTICIPATED SAVINGS

Senator STENNIS. I have just one or two questions about your statement, General. At the top of page 6, the first sentence states, "We anticipate no savings available for application to the new appropriations request items."

That is a new paragraph, but I judge it is referring back to what you have been saying about some delays and so forth. Are you talking about new items appropriated in this bill or in past ones?

General SHULER. We are talking, sir, about the fact that we have no savings that we generated that could be applied to our new appropriation request.

Senator STENNIS. No carryover?

General SHULER. It is all committed, sir. In other words, it is carried over committed against projects that we have presently under construction or it will be needed to award contracts that we haven't awarded yet.

TEMPORARY SAVINGS

Senator STENNIS. In your statement, did you give us the figures that you temporarily saved during the year from canceled projects or from projects where you got a better bid than anticipated?

General SHULER. This would be the $11.3 million that I said was going to be needed to fund our section 103 reprograming actions, which will be presented a little later.

Senator STENNIS. Section 103. Is that all NIKE X?

General SHULER. Practically all of it is NIKE X. There are some others which we will define when we come to them.

Senator STENNIS. Now you propose to go through these in the order you have indicated. As I read your book here, though, you have prior authorizations and general authorizations and the reclama.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

ITEMS IN RECLAMA

Senator STENNIS. If you take up now the general authorizations you will take a world of time on it. I thought we were going to take these prior authorizations and the reclama items first.

General SHULER. They are first, sir. If you will open the book on page i, you see we start off with the reclama items.

FORT LEE, VA., LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT CENTER

Senator STENNIS. Does it suit you, Senator, to go in that order?

Senator SALTONSTALL. Yes. The first one would be Fort Story, is that right?

General SHULER. It would be Fort Lee, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is not a public law prior authorization?

General SHULER. No, sir. This is a reclama item.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You are taking up reclama and prior authorization?

General SHULER. In the order in which they appear in the books.

Senator STENNIS. Very well.

General SHULER. The first item would be on page 32 in the appropriation book and on page 1 in the small book and is at Fort Lee. It is the U.S. Army Logistics Management Center, Academic Building.

REASON FOR HOUSE DENIAL

This was authorized and we are making a reclama because the House denied it. They denied it for two reasons. They stated they didn't feel we studied other posts enough to see if we could put it some other place.

They also said we were resorting to incremental funding. By that they meant that this wouldn't be a complete facility, that we intended to come back in to add to it later on. Since we appeared before that committee, sir, we have taken a real hard look at this project and I wish to answer the two points made by the committee specifically.

STEPS REDUCING FORT LEE EXPENDITURES

We have taken certain steps to get a usable facility within the $2.9 million we are asking for this year. It is not what we would like to have but we can live with it and get by with it. What we have done is to eliminate 58 group study rooms and in lieu of this we are going to use 16 classrooms that we can subdivide into 64 group study rooms by use of acoustical curtains.

We have eliminated the snack bar, student lounge, and storage space for academic materials, and we have made a major reduction in space allowance for student services. Some of these we will put in the two permanent barracks that have been used so far for the school.

So we do not intend, sir, to come back in and ask for any more for this school unless we are given a major increase in missions, which I do not know of at this time.

CUT IN ORIGINAL REQUEST

Senator STENNIS. The $2.9 million was your first increment in the original plans. How much was the next one?

General SHULER. We had asked for $3.9 million and the Department of Defense allowed us $2.9 million. So we in effect are saying we will live within the $2.9 million and will not ask for anything more for this school.

Senator STENNIS. My question was originally, How much in addition to the first increment were you asking for?

General SHULER. $1 million. A total of $3.9 million.

Senator STENNIS. To that extent you have yielded to the House suggestion.

General SHULER. No, sir. The House, I think, felt we would probably come back next year with the total project. What I am saying is we have reduced the total project.

Senator STENNIS. Let me put it another way. The cut you made is actually money which you have yielded to the House suggestion to the extent of a million dollars.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. It will look very good in conference when we point out that you have saved a million dollars. That was a leading question. I think it boils down to the fact that $2.9 million is all you are doing to ask for this project.

General SHULER. That is correct.

Senator STENNIS. Unless your mission is changed.

General SHULER. Unless it is changed in a major fashion.

Senator STENNIS. Very good. Proceed, General Shuler.

LOCATION OF SCHOOL

General SHULER. About the location of the school, we created the Center in 1954 and we have made many studies as recently as 1963 before we came in and asked for this new school at Fort Lee and we are absolutely confident that this is the place to locate it.

This is where we are now in these temporary facilities. I don't feel we lack a proper study of where we should locate the school.

Senator STENNIS. You do not have a building now or a proper installation for this school, as I recall.

General SHULER. It is in an old wooden World War II hospital, and two barracks.

Senator STENNIS. You have made a final determination about the location.

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 Lee, Va.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
U.S. Army Logistics Management Center Academic Building.	$2,900,000	−$2,900,000	$2,900,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

The Department of the Army originally established a requirement for 175,000 square feet for an academic building for the Army Logistics Management Center (ALMC). This was later reduced to 140,000 square feet by OSD. As a result

of a budget estimate by the Corps of Engineers the scope was further reduced to 126,500 square feet to stay within the $2.9 million budget. This would indicate incremental-type construction and the likelihood of a subsequent request from the using service for funds for future construction. However, several steps have been taken which will preclude any further requests unless ALMC is given major increased missions. The steps that have been taken to obtain the maximum usable academic facility include—

(*a*) Elimination of 58 group study rooms and in lieu thereof use of 16 classrooms which can be subdivided into 64 group study rooms by use of acoustical curtains.

(*b*) Elimination of snackbar, student lounge, and staff and faculty lounge.

(*c*) Elimination of storage space for academic materials.

(*d*) Major reduction in space allowance for student services.

In spite of these reductions, it is felt that the proposed building will provide an adequate, usable facility. Those portions of the two diverted barracks, which are not suitable for student billeting, will be used for certain features eliminated from the academic building. Included are the student lounge, staff and faculty lounge, and academic storage space.

When the Center was created in 1954, a review of all permanent DOD installations disclosed that none had available permanent facilities suitable for ALMC. The decision was then made to locate it in temporary facilities at Fort Lee pending a permanent location and permanent faciilties. More detailed studies were then made of the suitability of several installations located in Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. Finally, the list of prospective sites was narrowed to six installations: Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.; Bainbridge Naval Training Station, Md.; Fort Belvoir, Va.; Fort George G. Meade, Md.; Fort Lee, Va.; and Fort Knox, Ky. This study approved by the Army in January 1961, concluded that Fort Lee was the most appropriate permanent location for ALMC. Some factors leading to this decision were—

(*a*) A majority of the students come from the eastern half of the United States (40 percent come from Washington, D.C., and the surrounding States).

(*b*) Due to the volume of the curriculum there is an extensive requirement for guest lecturers from the Washington, D.C., area.

(*c*) The temporary facilities in use at Fort Lee could continue in use pending provision of permanent facilities. These were contiguous to other facilities used for billeting students. This was important since living "on campus" was (and is) a prerequisite for attendance at ALMC. The site for permanent consrtuction was in this same area.

In 1962 and 1963, the Army conducted additional extensive studies of permanent facilities which might serve ALMC in lieu of permanent construction. No suitable facilities were found as a result of these studies.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENTS (PP. 6 AND 8)

"Funds were requested in the amount of $2,900,000 to construct a portion of the requirement for academic facilities for the logistics management center at Fort Lee, Virginia. The Army originally requested the entire requirement, but the request was reduced and incremental construction programed by the Office of the Secretary of Defense. Hearings before the Committee disclose that this incremental-type construction would result in an increased cost of about fifteen percent for the additional space required to satisfy the total requirement.

"Funds were requested in the amount of $2,900,000 for the construction of an academic building for the logistics management center at Fort Lee, Va. Adequate review has not been made of existing permanent facilities at other locations which might be available for the utilization for this facility rather than the proposed costly new construction."

FORT MEADE, MD., BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS

General SHULER. Yes, sir. Mr. Chairman, the second item as you will note on the first page of this small justification book is at Fort Meade, Md., and it is a reclama for bachelor officers' quarters at this station, 100 spaces.

DEFICIT IN BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS

The House committee felt in this case that we were not programing a large enough project at one time. They called this incremental programing. I would like to tell the committee that the Army has a deficit of 14,000 BOQ spaces.

I know the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Army, and the Chief of Staff of the Army feel very very strongly about the BOQ situation. I would like to read a very short quote from the posture hearings of this year in which General Wheeler, who was Chief of Staff at that time, said:

I think these committees share the Army's belief that the soldier is the most important asset and his moral and individual effectiveness are significant indexes to the overall readiness of the Army.

I join with the Secretary in emphasizing Army needs for more housing. Our studies show conclusively that the shortage of troop, on-post family, and bachelor housing facilities continue to be one of the significant deterrents to the attraction and retention of highly qualified personnel. I made this same point to these committees last year. It deserves repetition. It is poor economy, in my view, to seek an improved readiness in areas of weapons and organization when we lessen effectiveness by the lowered morale resulting from inadequate housing program.

RECLAMA AT DIRECTION OF ARMY

I am directing this, sir, at the request of the Army to restore the BOQ request at Fort Meade. We have a deficit there of 585. It is true if we could program these all in the same year and get one large contract, we might get a cheaper price per unit. But we have these deficits throughout our permanent stations in the Army and we are not able, within the limits of our budget, sir, to program large increments of any one item.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You are not going to have any more bachelor quarters at this Fort Meade?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. We are asking for 100, sir, and the deficit is 585 spaces.

COST PER SPACE

Senator STENNIS. What does it cost per space now?

General SHULER. This is $7,000 per man. This is the administrative limit. The statutory limit is $8,500 per man. We have been under this administrative limit now for 2 or 3 years.

Senator STENNIS. You are asking for 100 houses. You are asking for $882,000 to build them.

General SHULER. This $882,000 includes the outside utilities, sir, and the site preparation. The limit to the 5-foot line is $7,000 a man.

TYPE OF UNITS FOR QUARTERS

Senator ELLENDER. Are those separate units or is it in a barracks.

General SHULER. It is a motel-type affair, Senator. It is not like the big rooms in a barracks; they have more private-type accommodations. Each bachelor is entitled to a certain degree of privacy.

Senator ELLENDER. Is this brick and mortar construction?

General SHULER. It is permanent construction at the permanent stations.

Senator STENNIS. Insert your reclama sheet at this point.
(The information requested folllows:)

JUSTIFICATION

Installation: Fort George G. Meade, Md.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Bachelor officer quarters	$882,000	−$882,000	$882,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

At the present time the Army has approximately 7,500 permanent bachelor officer quarters (BOQ's) at its permanent installations within the United States compared to a total BOQ requirement of about 22,000. As a consequence of this deficit of more than 14,000 BOQ spaces, thousands of Army officers, especially junior officers, are forced to live in substandard, deteriorated, World War II mobilization-type structures or to rent accommodations off post.

Personnel surveys indicate that the lack of adequate BOQ's continues to be a serious deterrent to the attraction and retention of high-quality junior officers, a situation which bears on the combat readiness of the Army.

At Fort Meade the current BOQ deficit is 585 spaces. All are urgently needed to replace the inadequate facilities which bachelor officers are forced to utilize. Budgetary limitations caused the Army to limit its request for fiscal year 1965 to the replacement of 100 spaces. This was done in consideration of equally valid BOQ requirements at other permanent installations.

Deferral of this project to a later program has the dual disadvantages of prolonging the usage of substandard facilities at Fort Meade and the probable increase in cost of future construction. (The building cost index as reflected in Engineering News-Record increased 2.4 percent in 1962 and 3.3 percent in 1963.)

The Army believes that possible economies might be realized by building a larger number of BOQ spaces at this installation in one contract. However, deferring construction 1 or 2 years could, because of the annual increase in construction cost, eliminate any possible savings. The overall BOQ deficit is so acute as to warrant restoration of this project to the fiscal year 1965 budget.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (PP. NO. 6 AND 8)

"Large deficiencies exist at many locations in the military services, particularly in the Air Force and the Army, in facilities available for the housing of bachelor officers or so-called BOQ facilities. The services and the Department of Defense continue to meet these deficiencies in far too many instances by programing small increments of construction without regard to the resulting increase in total costs. For example, the Army requested a very minor portion of the total program required to meet the deficiencies supposedly existing at Fort Meade, Md. In hearings before the committee they estimated that this incremental type of construction would increase the total cost of this large requirement by from 3 to 5 percent.

"The amount of $1,202,000 is approved for facilities at Fort Meade, Md., a reduction of $882,000 in the budget request. The reduction relates solely to the denial of funds for the construction of bachelor officers quarters which were programed on a more costly incremental basis."

PRIOR AUTHORIZED ITEMS

Senator STENNIS. The next item, General.

General SHULER. The next item is a prior authorized item, authorized last year. Since this is one of five that we could say come under a repetitive category, I would like to present something that covers all five of them before I take up each one.

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen of the committee, you will remember that we have a system here of having a full presentation of one item that is typical of a group.

We call the group repetitive items. They will give a complete presentation on all of them as a group and then they can touch on them in less detail as we come to each one. This is the first item for this particular kind of shop.

MOBILIZATION-TYPE MAINTENANCE FACILITIES

General SHULER. Yes. There is an increasingly critical need for the systematic replacement of our mobilization-type maintenance facilities in use at division and other large stations. The existing facilities are inadequate not only because they have deteriorated, but tactical vehicles in units are far greater in number, technically much more complex.

Senator STENNIS. You are at Fort Story?

LOCATIONS UNDER GROUP REQUEST

General SHULER. Yes, sir. I am defending five items that are similar, sir, and the first one comes at Fort Story.

Senator STENNIS. Where are the rest of them?

General SHULER. Fort Story, Fort Campbell, Fort Hood, Fort Carson, and Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. Existing facilities are inadequate not only because they are deteriorated, but tactical vehicles in units are far greater in number, technically much more complex and often of dimension and weight that make old facilities incapable of accommodating them.

EXPENDITURE OF PEMA FUNDS

Modernization of the Army is being affected by sizable expenditure of PEMA funds to purchase the equipment. We are spending many dollars to train these men to high proficiency, and we are not matching this, sir, with the MCA funds to provide the facilities to properly maintain this new complex equipment in a high state of combat readiness.

Materiel readiness, as the committee knows, is very dependent on good maintenance. This begins at the unit level. We simply are not in good shape, sir, in our maintenance facilities to maintain this very costly and very necessary fighting equipment.

EQUIPMENT DETERMINES MAINTENANCE NEEDS

Senator STENNIS. What kind of equipment is that?

General SHULER. Sir, this is everything clear up to 70-ton tanks. The first item has to do with amphibious-type equipment at Fort Story. This is the combat equipment of our divisions and supporting units.

Senator STENNIS. Are these places made more necessary because of new equipment, that is, changeover?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. What we are comparing are the facilities we built in World War II and prior, and our equipment has gotten much more complex, there is more of it, it is heavier. We simply can-

not ase those old wooden deteriorated facilities any longer and get effective maintenance.

FORT STORY TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT SHOPS

This first item at Fort Story has to do with a request for three tactical equipment shops and facilities at this station costing $449,000. The existing organizational maintenance facilities at this post are insufficient and inadequate to support fully the recently acquired amphibious resupply vehicles, the LARC's, which are a much larger version of the DUKW. You are all familiar with the DUKW which is the amphibious vehicle so useful in our landing over the beaches. The LARC is 45 feet long and weighs 22½ tons.

It is a complicated vehicle to keep in shape.

APPROPRIATIONS REQUESTS ON ITEMS

Senator SALTONSTALL. General, may I ask this question? These are prior year appropriations. Did you ask for appropriations the last year?

General SHULER. Yes, we did.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is one we cut out last year. But you did ask for an appropriation last year and we turned you down.

General SHULER. Yes, we did. The House Appropriations Committee has approved this this year in our hearings before that committee.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You have a number of them more. You have five more of these prior year authorizations. Did you ask for appropriations in all those last year?

General SHULER. We asked on all of them, sir, and the House eliminated one, and this committee eliminated the others. As I say the House has agreed to all of these this year.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So from the point of view of the Army on review this year, these are just as necessary in your opinion as when you asked for the appropriation last year.

General SHULER. Even more so, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you.

Senator STENNIS. But the House took them out of the bill this year?

General SHULER. No, sir. The House has approved all of these prior authorized items this year.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What I am trving to get at is that these are just as important to you today as they were last year when we turned them down.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And the House has found them so.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you. The next prior authorized item is on page 54 of the large book.

Senator STENNIS. On this very useful little book you have prepared here for us there is nothing to indicate, unless there is an omission here, what is a prior authorization.

General SHULER. Sir, right under the top caption, "Military Construction Line Item Data," in No. 6, prior authorization. It gives the public law. These are all fiscal year 1964.

Senator STENNIS. This 88/174 is last year's bill, is it not?

FORT CAMPBELL, KY., SHOPS AND PARKING

General SHULER. Yes, sir. All of these items that are prior authorized are in last year's bill. The next station is a very similar type item at Fort Campbell, Ky., which is on page 4 of this justification book. This again is very necessary in our maintenance, sir.

This facility will handle the maintenance for 375 vehicles and parking space for 500. As you know, this is the home of the 101st Airborne Division, one of our very important STRAC units, and we simply have to keep their equipment in tiptop shape.

The next item, sir, is a reclama item.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, I hope I interrupted in the interest of speed. If you take these prior year authorizations, as I look at them hastily, General, they are all these tactical equipment shops.

General SHULER. Yes, sir, except for one which is at Cameron Station.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, most respectfully, why don't we just clean those up. Those are all repetitive items.

Senator STENNIS. The Army is great on system and they have laid forth a system here and I am a little hesitant to disturb them because they are making out their case. If we strike any of these out I want him to at least feel he had his day in court.

General SHULER. The only reason I went to this system is that it follows the page numbers in sequence.

Senator STENNIS. Whenever you can follow Senator Saltonstall's suggestion. I like it myself.

Senator ELLENDER. Did I understand you correctly when you said you were making space for 500 parking?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Parking of what?

FORT RUCKER, ALA., BACHELOR OFFICERS QUARTERS

General SHULER. Parking of the tactical vehicles of the 101st Airborne Division. Following down in order on this page, sir, and this would be page 5 in the small justification book, there is again a bachelor officers quarters request, this time at Fort Rucker, Ala., for 120 units.

The House committee turned it down for the same reason as the request for the 100 units at Fort Meade. That reason is that they claim it is incremental funding. I certainly agree that the Army would like to put in for bigger numbers of bachelor officers' quarters at specific posts but because of the limits of our budget and the requirements we have at a great number of stations it is not feasible for us to do it, sir.

We have this terrific backlog of requirements for BOQ's. We feel very strongly about this thing because we have $36,000 invested in each of these officers at the end of his second year of service. This lack of adequate BOQ's is one of the real reasons why some of the officers don't stay in the Army.

We certainly would like to get this restored. We have a deficit of 598 spaces there.

Senator STENNIS. You are talking about Fort Rucker?
General SHULER. Yes, sir.
Senator STENNIS. This is how many spaces?
General SHULER. 120 spaces.
Senator STENNIS. Insert your reclama sheet at this point.
(The information requested follows:)

Installation: Fort Rucker, Ala.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Bachelor officer quarters	$964,000	—$964,000	$964,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

At the present time the Army has approximately 7,500 permanent bachelor officer quarters (BOQ's) at its permanent installations within the United States compared to a total BOQ requirement of about 22,000. As a consequence of this deficit of more than 14,000 BOQ spaces, thousands of Army officers, especially junior officers, are forced to live in substandard, deteriorated, World War II mobilization type structures or to rent accommodations offpost.

Personnel surveys indicate that the lack of adequate BOQ's continues to be a serious deterrent to the attraction and retention of high quality junior officers, a situation which bears on the combat readiness of the Army.

At Fort Rucker the current BOQ deficit is 598 spaces. All are urgently needed to replace the inadequate facilities which bachelor officers are forced to utilize. Budgetary limitations caused the Army to limit its request for fiscal year 1965 to the replacement of 120 spaces. This was done in consideration of equally valid BOQ requirements at other permanent installations.

Deferral of this project to a later program has the dual disadvantages of prolonging the usage of substandard facilities at Fort Rucker and the probable increase in cost of future construction. (The Building Cost Index as reflected in "Engineering News-Record" increased 2.4 percent in 1962 and 3.3 percent in 1963.)

The Army believes that possible economies might be realized by building a larger number of BOQ spaces at this installation in one contract. However, deferring construction 1 or 2 years could, because of the annual increase in construction cost, eliminate any possible savings. The overall BOQ deficit is so acute as to warrant restoration of this project to the fiscal year 1965 budget.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 8)

"The amount of $2,030,000 is approved for Fort Rucker, Alabama, a reduction of $964,000 below the budget program. The reduction relates solely to the denial of funds for bachelor officer quarters which were programed on a costly incremental basis."

FORT HOOD, TEX., TACTICAL EQUIPMENT SHOP

General SHULER. The next two items following Senator Saltonstall's suggestion are again prior-year authorization. They are the same type of requirements we discussed under the repetitive information I gave you.

They are both at Fort Hood, Tex. The first one is for a tactical equipment shop. These are for organizational type maintenance, first and second echelon. This goes up to the 70-ton tank that we are having to handle in here.

Senator STENNIS. You are asking for a million and a half dollars. That is a good deal of money even in this day and time for these two shops. What are you using now to take care of these items?

General SHULER. We are using the same type of inadequate deteriorated World War II temporary construction I described, sir, that simply cannot handle this modern equipment.

Senator STENNIS. What equipment besides these 70-ton tanks do you have in these shops?

PRESSURE ON MAINTENANCE FACILITIES

General SHULER. There are armored personnel carriers. There are heavy trucks, wreckers, light tanks, and up to the 70-ton tanks. These are two armored divisions, sir, the 1st and 2d Armored Divisions, STRAC units at Fort Hood.

We have a terrific density of vehicles down there. We have 13,815 pieces of equipment in these two divisions. This puts a teriffc load, sir, on very inadequate maintenance facilities. We have a deficit here, even if we get this project, of 647,000 square feet because we have not been able to get an adequate program underway to replace these old deteriorated facilities.

Senator STENNIS. These are your bone and muscle divisions, not just training divisions or inductees.

General SHULER. No, sir. This is a fighting STRAC-type division. As I say we spend a great deal of money to buy the equipment and train the soldier.

Senator STENNIS. This is not a matter of storage but it is a matter of working on the operating parts of these machines.

General SHULER. That is right. There would be some storage for the spare parts. Essentially it is working on these vehicles.

TRAINING FOR MECHANICS

Senator STENNIS. Where do you get all these mechanics?

General SHULER. They are trained, sir. They are "in-house" trained, because when we go overseas, they have to maintain the equipment over there.

Senator STENNIS. Are they sergeants and corporals?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. They go through our recruit training and advanced training and become specialists in this type of work and go to the units.

HOURS PER WEEK FOR MECHANICS

Senator STENNIS. How many hours a day do they work? How many hours a week?

General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, I will be glad to furnish that. I would be speculating. I have been in units and I know they work a lot more than an 8-hour day. I will tell you that.

Senator STENNIS. That is what I thought. I will give you a chance to say so.

General SHULER. I am not sure at Fort Hood how long they work but I can put something in the record.

(The information requested follows:)

The troops at Fort Hood work a normal 44-hour week which is increased by special duties, night training projects, etc. The enlisted personnel whose primary duties are maintenance of tactical equipment average 35 hours per week work on the equipment. The remainder of their workweek is devoted to other military duties, which add up to 44 or more hours per week.

USE OF VEHICLES

Senator ELLENDER. To what extent are these vehicles used?

General SHULER. The vehicles are used all the time, sir, in training at the station.

Senator ELLENDER. Tanks also?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Just for practice?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; training and practice. They have to be kept in good shape. They have to use them in their tactics and strategy. They just don't sit out in the park. The man has to be proficient in firing, driving, and so on.

Senator ELLENDER. Do you use new or old materials for that?

General SHULER. We use as modern as we can, sir. As I say, the people that operate these might tomorrow have to fire them in anger. They have to know how to operate them.

TRAINING EXERCISES, STRAC

Senator STENNIS. You might describe quite briefly the training exercises in a STRAC division. You have from 70-ton tanks on down in these STRAC divisions. What are some of the other vehicles you have?

General SHULER. We have a series of trucks, sir, that are very heavy, on down to light vehicles, down to the jeep. We have armored personnel carriers, wreckers. It is the whole spectrum of our track and wheel vehicles in an armored division.

Senator STENNIS. Armored personnel carriers?

General SHULER. Yes.

Senator STENNIS. What is that? Is that pulled by something like a truck?

General SHULER. No, sir; it has its own motive power. We also have some self-propelled artillery involved. That is run by a motor, too. This is extremely heavy equipment, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Does this include your cranes and lifters and items of that kind in this division setup?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. The engineer support.

SPACE FOR PRACTICE

Senator ELLENDER. How much space have you at Fort Hood in which you have these parking areas? I understood you were short of space there.

General SHULER. We are short for a full-scale maneuver, Senator, where we would bring several divisions together in maneuver. This was our problem that I am sure you recall in that area.

POSSIBLE USE AT FORT POLK

Senator ELLENDER. That is why I suggested, since you had 7 million acres at Fort Polk, you ought to develop that post instead of Fort Hood. I am wondering why the Fort Polk area was not retained. I

don't want to make an issue of that now. That is what I was informed.

General SHULER. Senator, the best answer I can give you is that we do not have any permanent construction at Polk. We have a considerable amount at Hood.

Actually, $151 million has been put in there from the start. I am not arguing the pros and cons. I merely say we have this well along being built up. We have no permanent construction at Fort Polk. There is a long history on Fort Polk. There are a lot of other factors. You are exactly right; there is a lot of land there, and the people have been very good to us in allowing us to obtain maneuver rights and maneuver in that area.

Senator ELLENDER. I am wondering that if you don't have enough space at Fort Hood, whether or not you will have to acquire some soon?

General SHULER. No, sir; we have no plan to expand Fort Hood that I know of.

Senator STENNIS. Let us proceed, General.

FORT HOOD, TEX., MAINTENANCE SHOP

General SHULER. Our other prior authorization item at Fort Hood is for a division maintenance shop costing $313,000. I have already cited the large number of pieces of equipment which must be maintained at Fort Hood. This shop will be used by the personnel of the maintenance battalion, 2d Armored Division, for the field maintenance of heavy armored vehicles. It includes a 20-ton overhead crane which is lacking in the deteriorating temporary facilities now in use. The existing building used for the field maintenance of the tracked vehicles of the 2d Armored Division also lacks adequate storage area for tools, repair equipment, and repair parts. Wreckers are being used in the absence of the overhead crane included in this project. This is, of course, an inefficient and dangerous practice that should be stopped.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEX., AIR CONDITIONING

General SHULER. The next item is a reclama item at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., on page 7A, which is an air-conditioning project for six administration buildings. This is the 4th Army Headquarters. This is a project, sir, that was denied by the House Armed Services Committee. It was restored in conference, I believe, by the Senate Armed Services Committee.

We are asking that this be restored for appropriation, since it was approved for authorization by the two Committees of the Armed Services. The situation here is, sir, that this qualifies completely for air conditioning in the climate down there. It is a major headquarters. They have an inadequate situation there now. We feel it is a very worthwhile project.

Senator STENNIS. Insert your reclama information at this point.

(The information requested follows:)

JUSTIFICATION

Installation: Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Air condition 6 administration buildings	$396,000	−$396,000	$396,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

Fort Sam Houston is located in an area where air conditioning is widely used during the hot, humid summer months. As might be expected, the lack of adequate air conditioning in the six administrative buildings included in this project adversely affects the morale of the personnel.

Aside from the morale implications, the lack of air conditioning results in an uncomfortable working environment which lowers efficiency and productivity.

The evaporative coolers and fans that have been used in a portion of the administrative area are not satisfactory due to the high humidity at this installation.

This project proposes installation of a central air-conditioning system as the most efficient, economic, and satisfactory method of providing the minimum air conditioning essential for these six buildings. An exception will be made in the photographic laboratory and moving picture studio where three existing 7½-ton units will be retained for use throughout the year regardless of whether the central air-conditioned system is operating.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

Reason for reduction not stated.

FORT POLK, LA., REHABILITATION

General SHULER. The next item is at Fort Polk, La., which is a rehabilitation project for World War II mobilization-type buildings.

The chairman will recall in the joint hearings that we had a project at Fort Lewis and one at Fort Polk that were very similar.

During the Berlin buildup we called up two National Guard divisions, one at Fort Lewis and one at Fort Polk, and the facilities were so unsatisfactory we got all kinds of letters from parents.

Senator STENNIS. You need not go into that. What is it you want on this item?

General SHULER. We want restored, sir, the money that the House Appropriations Committee took out at Fort Polk to allow us to do a minimum amount of modernization, put some electrical equipment in the kitchens, to make some alterations, minimal as necessary. We have operation and maintenance money projects to do the repairs.

Senator STENNIS. You are not going to do very much with $627,000 at Fort Polk. I have been down there and have been all through it. It shows that you don't need a lot of fine buildings to have a good division, because you don't have any of them down there.

General SHULER. This is only in case a division is called up, sir, and the Guard and Reserve on summer training will also use these facilities.

Senator STENNIS. I certainly favor this item without any further proof. Insert your reclama sheet at this point in the record.

(The information requested follows:)

JUSTIFICATION

Installation: Fort Polk, La.

Item	Budget estimate	House action	Restoration requested
Rehabilitation mobilization-type facilities	$627,000	—$627,000	$627,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

These facilities, constructed in 1941–42, have had minimum maintenance. Unless improved, condition of structures will be essentially the same as they were when the 49th Division was assigned to Fort Polk in 1961.

It is planned to spend operation and maintenance funds made available through fiscal year 1965 Defense Department Appropriation Act for those items of work such as painting, plumbing, and electrical repair, and minor carpentry, which are appropriately financed from O. & M. funds. However, alteration, expansion, extension or addition of existing facilities as defined in Department of Defense directive 7040.2, dated January 18, 1961, shall not be financed from funds appropriated for maintenance and repair of facilities and installations. (Reference sec. 535, Public Law 88–149—the same language is in the proposed fiscal year 1965 Department of Defense Appropriations Act.)

Therefore, it is appropriate to include those items of work such as replacement of wornout kitchen ranges with electrical equipment, extending and improving electrical distribution, improving the interior lighting and providing mechanical ventilation in enlisted men barracks, in the military constructon program. The improvements to the barracks, messhalls, dayrooms, bachelor officer quarters and administration buildings are proposed now so that when units are called to active duty, reasonably adequate facilities will be immediately available for their use.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 9)

"Funds requested in the amount of $627,000 for the rehabilitation of mobilization-type facilities at Fort Polk, La., to be held in standby condition in the event of future mobilization of additional Army troops, are denied. Operation and maintenance funds made available through the Defense Department Appropriation Acts are adequate to meet any requirements that might exist in this respect."

FORT SILL, OKLA., AMMUNITION IGLOOS

General SHULER. The next item is at Fort Sill, Okla., and it is for 10 ammunition igloos and facilities. This again was an item that the House Armed Services Committee denied. It was restored in conference on the Senate Armed Services side.

Senator STENNIS. What is the need? General, with all deference to you, you need not go over all that each time. You are asking for hard money.

General SHULER. The need here, sir, is to build proper ammunition igloos and storage facilities because we have a very hazardous operation at present. We are in violation of the quantity safety distance criteria. We are talking about missiles and warheads and all types of ammunition now stored outside.

NOT HEARD BY HOUSE

Senator SALTONSTALL. Did the House cut this out entirely?

Senator STENNIS. They refused to fund any item that the House Authorization Committee did not approve. Just for the record, we

went into this fully with the other committee. We found what we thought was really a dangerous situation. You have to have a place to store this ammunition. As I recall a lot of it is new-type ammunition for tactical fighting and ground fighting of the Army.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You are just up against a tough proposition there, is that right?

General SHULER. That is correct, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is one of the most important ones we found.

Senator STENNIS. We thought so. We were pretty tight with the money in marking up that bill but we thought this was a must. I remember that one quite well. Just hit the merits of each one.

Insert your reclama sheet at this point.

(The information requested follows:)

JUSTIFICATION

Installation: Fort Sill, Okla.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
10 ammunition igloos and facilities	$788,000	−$788,000	$788,00

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

The ammunition storage facilities deficit at Fort Sill is more serious than a comparison of total requirement (in square feet) with existing adequate assets would indicate. Although 80 percent of the total storage area required has been built, less than 60 percent of the ammunition can be stored in existing facilities. Since the major portion of the storage facilities was built in 1934 to safely utilize the full capacity of seven permanent-type, aboveground magazines the type of ammunition in use at Fort Sill has changed. The quantity safety distance requirement for storage of missiles and warheads greatly reduces the usable capacity of these magazines. As a consequence approximately 1,500 tons of ammunition is now in outside storage. In addition, six small, temporary metal buildings lacking ammunition-handling equipment are used for storage.

The Armed Services Explosives Safety Board has found the existing ammunition area to be hazardous and has recommended against continued use of facilities which violate quantity distance safety criteria.

This project, which will complete the known ammunition storage facilities requirements at Fort Sill, will meet quantity distance criteria and obviate the use of uneconomical and inefficient outside and temporary facility storage of ammunition.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

Reason for reduction not stated.

General SHULER. The next one is a prior authorized item at Fort Carson. This again is a tactical equipment shop item. We have the 5th Infantry Division, mechanized, stationed at this station. It is a STRAC unit. We are in the same bad condition in maintenance facilities I have described at Fort Hood.

FORT CARSON, COLO., TACTICAL EQUIPMENT SHOP EXPENDITURE

Senator STENNIS. We spent so much money at Fort Carson I would want to go slow on this.

General SHULER. This is a very important division, Mr. Chairman. It is a STRAC division.

PRIORITY LIST OF 1964 AUTHORIZED FACILITIES

Senator STENNIS. Suppose you give us, on all these equipment shops, a priority list as you see it.

General SHULER. I will have to furnish that.

Senator STENNIS. You will have to work that up. Give it to us, and Mr. Reporter, we will put it in the record at this point.

(The information requested follows:)

Priority listing of tactical equipment shops and facilities authorized in fiscal year 1964:

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Priority	Line item number	Estimated cost
Fort Carson	164	$1,346
Fort Story	14	449
Schofield Barracks	27	693
Fort Campbell	79	553
Fort Hood	295	1,450

DIFFERENCE IN COST OF EQUIPMENT SHOPS

Senator ELLENDER. I notice three tactical equipment shops at Fort Story, Va., cost $449, three at Campbell, $533, and two at Fort Carson, $1,346,000. Why the difference?

General SHULER. There are several factors that make this difference. One is the construction cost index in the area we are talking about. This runs as high as 1.7 in Alaska down to 0.95 at Fort Story, Va.

Senator ELLENDER. The same size shops?

General SHULER. No, sir. This is comparison of what it costs you to do contract work in the various locations, these figures I am giving you. They are the Engineering News Record figures. The difference is either in the high construction cost of the area, or the climatic conditions, or the different types of vehicles, whether they are more complex or heavier.

Also, the site conditions that we have to work with in building the construction. We have gone over this very carefully. I anticipated this type of question and I have made myself a spread sheet. We know the cost per square foot in every case and I can assure you, sir, that these account for these differences.

For instance, at Fort Story we are talking mostly about an amphibious-type vehicle—a very heavy one. You go to another station and you are not dealing with that type of vehicle and the cost would be different on that account.

Senator ELLENDER. Are the ones in Virginia and Kentucky smaller than the two at Fort Carson?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. Really the only comparison you can make is the cost per square foot, because some are large and some are small. They run around $16 a square foot except in Alaska where we have a very much higher construction cost. Therefore the cost per square foot is really the index that we should compare because some are large and some are small.

PER SQUARE FOOT COST

Senator ELLENDER. What is the difference in cost per square foot at Fort Carson, Colo., Fort Story, Va., and Fort Campbell, Ky.?

General SHULER. Fort Story, Va., is $15.75 a square foot. Fort Carson is exactly the same. Fort Campbell, Ky., is $16.50 a square foot. That would be accounted for by the slightly higher cost of doing construction at Fort Campbell, Ky.

They are comparable. I have definitely gone into this and did anticipate the question. It worried me at the time.

Senator STENNIS. The next item, General. General, on the cost of construction items, you are a former division engineer, aren't you, for the U.S. Engineers?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; I have been one twice, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What areas?

General SHULER. I had the Mediterranean division which had 13 foreign countries, and I had the Missouri River division which had the Midwestern States in the entire Missouri River Basin.

Senator STENNIS. What years was the Mediterranean?

General SHULER. 1958 through 1960, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

FORT SHERIDAN, ILL., DISPENSARY AND DENTAL CLINIC

General SHULER. We now come, sir, to Fort Sheridan. We have two items. They are on page 10 and page 11. The first item, sir, is a request to restore the dispensary and dental clinic which the House Appropriations Committee did not give us. It is an authorized item, of course. We have a case, here sir, where we have completely substandard facilities that we are now trying to use.

They go back as late as 1890, some of them, as to construction.

Senator STENNIS. You are talking about the dispensary and dental clinic?

POOR CONDITION OF UTILITIES

General SHULER. Yes, sir. We have a very poor condition with the utilities. These buildings are all scattered around. Some are a former wooden station hospital. I think the House's main objection was that they thought we had too many dental chairs.

I would request to place in the record more data than I will attempt to give the committee right now because it is quite voluminous.

(The information referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL HEATON, RELATIVE TO THE DISPENSARY AND DENTAL CLINIC AT FORT SHERIDAN, ILL.

It is my pleasure to appear before this committee and testify in support of the proposed dispensary and dental clinic at Fort Sheridan, Ill., which is included in the bill now under consideration at an estimated cost of $789,000. I am particularly interested in the request to restore this project which was deleted by action of the House Appropriation Committee.

This project is urgently required to replace the existing substandard facility which is housed in a complex of buildings erected in 1890 and in 1939. These structures are widely separated which makes them inefficient and uneconomical to utilize.

The five brick buildings, constructed in 1890 as a station hospital, have inadequate utility systems for present functions, contain much unusable space

which contributes to a highly inefficient and costly operation, are not readily adaptable to dispensary purposes due to structural limitations, and are uneconomically repairable.

Twenty temporary wooden buildings of mobilization design were added to the station hospital in 1939. Although reasonably well maintained over the years, the facility is physically substandard, lacks in essential utilities for the installation and use of necessary medical and dental equipment, and is inefficient and uneconomical of operation because of age and nonfunctional arrangement of rooms. The post dental clinic is housed in two converted ward-type mobilization buildings adjacent to the old hospital buildings housing the post dispensary.

During calendar year 1963, 59,725 outpatient visits were made to the Fort Sheridan dispensary or an average of 4,977 outpatient visits per month. The bulk of the patients served are troops stationed at Fort Sheridan and their dependents (3,087 monthly average military strength and 2,115 monthly average dependents).

Patients visits of 19,749 were made to the Fort Sheridan dental clinic. These patients had 56,412 dental treatments or procedures performed on them. Many of these procedures are time consuming and frequently take 1 hour or more to accomplish. On the basis of 260 work days per year, an average of 75 dental patients were seen per day in this dental clinic and these patients received 216 dental treatments or procedures. This means that each chair serves an average of 7.5 patients per day, and these patients received an average of 21.6 treatments. Outstanding at the end of the year were appointments scheduled for approximately 3,979 patients. Of these patients, 37 required dental prosthetics; 876 required immediate care; and approximately 3,066 required routine dental care. This is a significant backlog of dental work even with the existing 10 chairs.

In summary, the above data show that a replacement dispensary and dental clinic are required. A 10-chair dental clinic is a realistic requirement for Fort Sheridan. The existing substandard dental clinic, which contains 10 chairs, is fully utilized.

I respectfully request, therefore, that the proposed dispensary and dental clinic at Fort Sheridan, Ill., in the amount of $789,000 be approved.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to appear before you on this important project. I will be glad to answer any questions which you may have.

General SHULER. I would like to say that at a military post we don't have stable population. We have people moving in and out, as the committee knows, which makes new customers for the dentists. We have pretty poor dental health among the draftees which makes an extra large load. In addition to that these people are ordered to the dental clinic. They don't have any choice whether they want to go or not.

They are marched down there and all the various procedures and necessary treatment are accomplished. This accounts for the fact that we do have a significant backlog of dental work here at this time. We have specific criteria for the number of chairs that we furnish per so many people. I would like to put all of this in the record, if I can, to amplify what I have just said. It is contained in our reclama statement for this item which I request to be inserted in the record.

Senator STENNIS. Very well.

(The information referred to follows:)

JUSTIFICATION

Installation: Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Dispensary and dental clinic	$789,000	—$789,000	$789,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

A new dispensary and dental clinic is urgently required at Fort Sheridan, Ill., as a replacement for the substandard facility now in use. This dispensary and dental clinic (10 chair) is required. A 10-chair dental clinic is a realistic The five buildings built in 1890 have inadequate utility systems for present functions and contain much unusable space which contributes to inefficient and costly operation. Twenty temporary buildings of mobilization design were added to this former station hospital in 1939. These buildings, constructed for a 5-year expectancy, have received hard usage over 25 years. Those structures have deteriorated through this hard usage. They are not readily adaptable to dispensary purposes because of structural limitations. These temporary buildings lack essential utilities to serve necessary modern medical diagnostic, treatment and support equipment. Because of the danger of fire, these structures are widely separated which makes utilization inefficient and uneconomical. This project will provide a well-designed and efficient plant which should permit better medical care to the troops and other authorized personnel on a more economical basis.

Apparently, there is a misunderstanding relative to the criteria for providing dental chairs. The testimony before the House Appropriations Committee did not adequately clarify the question relative to the number of dental chairs necessary to provide proper dental care to the population served. In the testimony it was brought out that the dental clinic was to serve slightly over 3,000 assigned troops. Under current approval criteria, 3 dental chairs are provided for each 1,000-troop strength for the first 4,000 troops and 2 per 1,000 thereafter. In this instance, with sightly over 3,000 assigned troops being served, 10 chairs are required. It was assumed by the committee on a basis of 3,000 troops, 10 dental chairs and 260 workdays per year, that each dentist would serve approximately 300 patients per year. Therefore, a dentist would average slightly over one patient per day. This assumption neglects several essential facts:

(*a*) At any military post there are transfers both in and out during the year. The population being served is constantly changing. The ratio of dentists to the different type patients served would, therefore, always be greater than 300.

(*b*) Poor dental health among draftees is one of the frequent causes of rejection. Young soldiers entering the Army require extensive dental care to bring them to an acceptable state of dental health for military service.

(*c*) The average patient requires multiple visits to the dentists and receives several dental treatments or procedures during each visit. For example, during the past year 19,749 patient visits were made to the Fort Sheridan dental clinic. These patients had 56,412 dental procedures performed on them. Many of these procedures are time consuming and frequently take 1 hour or more to accomplish. On the basis of 260 workdays per year, an average of 75 dental patients were seen per day in this dental clinic and these patients received 216 dental treatments or procedures. This means that each chair serves an average of 7.5 patients per day, and these patients receive an average of 21.6 treatments. Dental reports for the past year indicate that 193 patients require dentures or other dental prosthetic devices immediately. There were 3,091 personnel who required early treatment for major dental deficiencies. Prompt treatment of such cases is urgent. There were 4,809 personnel who needed some routine dental work that could be deferred for higher priority patients. These data indicate that even with 10 dental chairs, there is a significant backlog of dental work.

In summary, the above data show that a replacement dispensary (4 bed) and dental clinic (10 chair) is required. A 10-chair dental clinic is a realistic requirement for Fort Sheridan, Ill. The existing substandard dental clinic, which contain 10 chairs, is fully utilized.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 9)

"The criteria used in computing the requirements for the dispensary and dental clinic are not realistic and the request is denied."

Senator STENNIS. The next item, "Fort Sheridan, Ill.," that is a package, is it not?

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is another item that the House Authorization Committee left out and it was put in in the conference and that is why the Appropriations Committee in the House did not approve it.

General SHULER. The House Armed Services Committee approved it and this committee approved it and the House denied it on the appropriations side. We are making a reclama for this. I want to make a reduction in the cost of this to this committee at this time.

Senator SALTONSTALL. There is a contentious item.

General SHULER. I am not talking about the dental clinic. I am talking about the next item.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It is moving it from south Chicago in an office building there that is run down and a number of other buildings out to Fort Sheridan?

General SHULER. That is right.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is an item on which there is some difference of opinion?

ELIMINATING EMERGENCY OPERATING CENTER

General SHULER. That is correct, Senator. I would like to tell the committee that during the time the authorization conferees were considering this project, we took field trips to the area in an effort to see if there was any way we could reduce the cost of this. I wish to tell this committee that since a significant part of our request for $3,323,000 included an emergency operation center, that we have decided, since we have found a building now that we feel we can remodel and use, not to build this center and to reduce our request by a million dollars to $2,323,000 in lieu of the $3,323,000.

We feel we can get by this way. This is the total cost. This improves our amortization periods involved in this project. Actually if we didn't build any more family housing it would cut it to a year and a half for amortization.

AMORTIZATION OF PROJECT

Even if we built all the family housing that would be required by moving these people up there—which is 421 units—even if we built it all, which we don't expect to do, it would be 6.4 years. Anyway you look at it, this is a good project for amortization.

Senator STENNIS. We want to thank you for making that million dollar reduction. It is one we might have made for you if you had not made it yourselves. Because that matter has been in controversy, Senator Ellender, quite a bit. If I may make a little statement here, the Senate Authorization Subcommittee left out this $1 million but we had to yield on it in conference. I think the figure now of $2,300,000 will settle the whole matter. It represents a move and possibility of a real saving in here, especially since you left off this million dollars.

ELIMINATION OF UNDERGROUND FACILITY

They wanted a million dollars for an underground facility there for communications and so forth. We have so many now all over the United States we decided we would declare a moratorium on them. The Army now decided they can get along without it. So everybody is happy. Senator Saltonstall, do you have any comment?

Senator SALTONSTALL. We put it in for $2.3 million.

General SHULER. It came out of conference at $3,300,000.

Senator SALTONSTALL. We put it at $2,300,000 and that is what I think it should be.

ALL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

Senator ELLENDER. Are you located on Government property?

General SHULER. This is all at Fort Sheridan.

Senator ELLENDER. When you speak of moving, you are moving from where?

General SHULER. We are moving from an old remodeled hotel.

Senator ELLENDER. Onto Government property?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. We own the hotel, sir. We have to sell that.

Senator STENNIS. I think this is a good settlement of the whole matter. I believe you will save some money.

JUSTIFICATION

Installation: Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Headquarters facility	$3,323,000	−$3,323,000	$3,323,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

The relocation of Headquarters, 5th U.S. Army from the former Chicago Beach Hotel to Fort Sheridan, Ill., will result in an annual cost reduction of $1,500,000. Requirements for civilian employee spaces will be reduced by 196 and 61 military spaces will be made available for assignment to higher priority missions. These economies result from the elimination of one whole installation from the Army inventory together with its attendant overhead structure.

The project proposed in the fiscal year 1965 MCA program at a cost of $3,323,000 represents the entire construction cost, less family housing, attributable to the proposed move. This cost would be amortized in less than 3 years.

With respect to family housing, the 250-unit project included in the fiscal year 1965 family housing program is not directly related to the move of the 5th Army Headquarters. This project is required irrespective of the consolidation.

Location of the 5th Army Headquarters at Fort Sheridan, Ill., will increase the requirement of family quarters at that station by 421 units. However, provision of these units is not prerequisite to the move. In the first instance allowance was made for the 250-unit line item as adding to Fort Sheridan assets. Secondly, the move of the headquarters is not programed until June 1966 by which time a significant increase in community housing adjacent to Fort Sheridan will accrue. Lastly, the 253 units of military family housing existing at the present Army headquarters are not Government-owned; they are contained in a high-rise Wherry project which would cost the Government $3,200,000 if the owner's equity is purchased. The relocation of the Army's headquarters, therefore, would not constitute the excessing or abandonment of Government-owned family housing.

Fort Sheridan is the logical location for the 5th Army Headquarters if it is moved from its present location. The only other active installations in the 5th Army area which could be considered are Fort Riley, Kans., Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., Fort Leavenworth, Kans., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and Fort Carson, Colo. None of these installations have available permanent buildings which can be converted to an Army headquarters facility and equivalent new construction would cost in excess of $6 million. Relocation of the headquarters to one of these installations moreover, would result in a far larger loss of experienced civilian personnel than the relatively short distance move to Fort Sheridan.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. NO. 9)

"* * * The committee has no objection to moving the 5th Army Headquarters from the old Chicago Beach Hotel facilities in Chicago. It does not feel, how-

ever, that the Army and the Office of the Secretary of Defense have given realistic consideration to the economies of the proposed move to Fort Sheridan. The Chicago location includes 253 units of military family housing. The proposed relocation to Fort Sheridan contemplates no provision for the programing of military family housing for personnel of the Army headquarters. Such programing is totally unrealistic, especially in view of the deficiency which exists in housing for personnel already located at Fort Sheridan. For example, the Defense Department requested and the committee has approved 250 units of family housing at Fort Sheridan in the fiscal year 1965 program. In addition, the Department has not given adequate consideration to the relocation of 5th Army headquarters to locations outside of the Chicago-Fort Sheridan, Ill., area where adequate facilities might be made available at a lesser cost of renovation than the amount required at Fort Sheridan."

FORT LEWIS, WASH., REHABILITATION

General SHULER. Yes, sir. The next item is at Fort Lewis, Wash., and is exactly the same type of project we discussed at Fort Polk. I feel that the committee has all the data on this.

Senator STENNIS. Fort Lewis is a permanent installation.

General SHULER. It is a permanent installation, but we are rehabilitating the same type of mobilization facilities that we are at Fort Polk for the same purpose. It is actually at North Fort Lewis right across the highway from the main post.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, isn't this the one that Senator Jackson wanted us to change from one fort to another?

Senator STENNIS. No; I think not. If there is anything further, you may put it in. Otherwise, the next item.

General SHULER. Yes, sir. I would like to insert in the record our reclama for this item which clearly points out our primary reasons for wanting to move 5th Army Headquarters to Fort Sheridan.

Senator STENNIS. You may insert your reclama.

RECLAMA FOR FORT LEWIS, WASH.

General SHULER. I would like to insert in the record our reclama for Fort Lewis.

(The information referred to follows:)

JUSTIFICATION

Installation: Fort Lewis, Wash.

Item	Budget estimate	House action	Restoration requested
Rehabilitate mobilization-type facilities, North Fort	$878,000	−$878,000	$878,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

These facilities, constructed in 1941–42, have had minimum maintenance. Unless improved, condition of structures will be essentially the same as they were when the 32d Division was assigned to Fort Lewis in 1961.

It is planned to spend operation and maintenance funds made available through fiscal year 1965 Defense Department Appropriation Act for those items of work such as painting, plumbing and electrical repair and minor carpentry work, which are appropriately financed from O. & M. funds. However, alteration, expansion, extension or addition of existing facilities as defined in Department of

Defense Directive 7040.2, dated January 18, 1961, shall not be financed from funds appropriated for maintenance and repair of facilities and installations. (Reference sec. 535, Public Law 88–149—the same language is in the proposed fiscal year 1965 Department of Defense Appropriations Act).

Therefore, it is considered appropriate to include those items of work, such as replacement of worn out coal-fired ranges with electrical equipment, extending and improving electrical distribution, improving interior lighting and providing adequate secure supply and small arms rooms, in the military construction program.

The improvements are proposed now so that when units are called to active duty, reasonably adequate facilities will be immediately available for their use.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (PP. NOS. 9–10)

The request of $878,000 for the rehabilitation of mobilization-type facilities at Fort Lewis, Wash., to be held in a standby condition for any future mobilization requirements of the Army, is denied. Funds available through the operation and maintenance appropriations contained in Defense appropriation acts are adequate to meet any requirements that might exist in this regard.

CAMERON STATION SHED ENCLOSURE

The next item is at Cameron Station. This is enclosing shed 9, which is presently an open-type shed. This is a prior authorized item and was deleted last year by the House Appropriations Committee and they have approved it this year after our testimony before that committee. The mission at Cameron is the logistic and administrative support of the Washington area. We have been displaced from some of our facilities there by the Department of Defense facilities that have been converted at that station. We need something, sir, to just enclose and get inside to operate. This will cost only $1.54 a square foot, which is very, very reasonable.

Senator STENNIS. You are going to further utilize some facilities you already have.

General SHULER. Yes, sir; by fixing them.

Senator STENNIS. All right; let us move to the next one.

NATIONAL WAR COLLEGE, FORT MCNAIR, MODERNIZATION

General SHULER. The next, sir, is a very important project to us. It is the modernization of the National War College at Fort McNair. The House stated on this item that we had not gotten all of our reviews done and specifically, they were talking about the approval of the Commission of Fine Arts.

We have this approval now in writing subsequent to their hearing us, sir. I am certain they will be satisfied with this. This is a 60-year-old building and the utilities and everything are the same age. It is just a modernization project to bring this very top-level school up to reasonable repair.

Senator STENNIS. How many buildings are involved?

General SHULER. One building and a small addition.

Senator STENNIS. We went into it rather thoroughly on the other committee and we left it out originally. But we yielded in conference on it. Do you have your plans more complete?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; we have all of our reviews, and the plans are in good shape, sir. It is a very high-level project, sir. It is of Joint Chiefs of Staff interest, too, since the school is under them, sir.

Senator STENNIS. It appeared to me that this is modernization and preservation of what you already have there. You may insert your reclama at this point.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

JUSTIFICATION

Installation: Fort McNair, Washington, D.C.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Modernize National War College	$1,550,000	—$1,550,000	$1,550,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

Project will rehabilitate, renovate, and add 10,000 square feet to a 60-year-old building used by the National War College. Proposed work involves removal of obsolete, undependable, and uneconomical heating, plumbing, electrical, and air-conditioning systems, and replacement with modern, efficient systems in keeping with current building and fire protection codes. Renovation includes correction of some structural failures, refinishing of interior and exterior, and replacement of passenger elevator. The 10,000-square-foot addition will help to relieve overcrowding. Current strength of 135 students and 112 staff and faculty members is about 2½ times the average strength prior to World War II. The addition will also provide necessary study and conference rooms for the student body, which includes representatives from all military services and a number of civilian agencies, such as Department of State, U.S. Information Agency, Central Intelligence Agency, National Security Agency, Department of Commerce, and Bureau of the Budget. It is expected that appreciable savings will be realized from the proposed work in the long run by reducing operating and maintenance costs, which are presently excessive and recurring. Benefits will also accrue to the National War College curriculum through relief of overcrowding and functional improvement of the total facility.

Following preliminary meetings in March 1964 between representatives of the military district of Washington and staff members of the Commission of Fine Arts, a formal presentation of this project was made to the Commission at its meeting on April 15, 1964. The presentation covered all details of proposed interior and exterior rehabilitation and renovation of the existing structure, and described fully the architectural treatment to be given to the proposed addition. By letter of April 28, 1964, the Commission advised the military district of Washington of certain design changes which the Commission considered desirable. Suggested changes were effected by the Baltimore district engineer and revised designs were transmitted to the Commission on May 6, 1964. At its meeting on May 20, 1964, the Commission approved the revised designs. Copy of letter furnishing advice of approval is attached.

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS,
May 26, 1964.

Col. ALBERT J. RYAN,
Engineer, Military District of Washington,
U.S. Army, Washington, D.C.

DEAR COLONEL RYAN: The Commission of Fine Arts, at its meeting on May 20, 1964, approved the revised designs for additions and alterations to the Army War College at Fort McNair.

The Commission believes that the incorporation of the additional facilities beneath the terrace is a far superior solution to earlier proposals and commends the efforts that are being made to preserve the integrity of the original building.

Regarding the alterations to the eixsting facades, the revised design for the entranceway was approved, while the smaller scale windowpanes were preferred over the larger glass areas that had been recommended for the clerestory windows.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM WALTON, *Chairman.*

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. NO. 10)

"Funds were requested in the amount of $1,550,000 for the modernization of the National War College at Fort McNair, D.C. Final plans for this modernization have not been approved by all of the reviewing agencies. Until this has been accomplished, the plans and cost estimates cannot be regarded as firm and the request is denied."

EDGEWOOD ARSENAL, MD., RESTORATION REQUEST

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

General SHULER. The next item is a reclama item at Edgewood Arsenal in Maryland. It is an Environmental Hygiene Agency building. If this item is deferred, sir, it will have certain adverse effects on the preventative medicine program of the Army. We will be prevented from discharging the mission we have here due to the use of very substandard buildings. Actually, 14 of them in widely scatterd locations. It will limit the environmental hygiene services provided to the installation and the Army personnel. While we can do field investigations of potential health hazards, the supportive in-house laboratory work is what will fall quite short if we don't have a reasonably efficient facility. This is a very important program to the Surgeon General.

We have entered in the record with your permission, General Heaton's statement on this project. I have witnesses here from the Medical Service if you desire to go into any detail, sir.

Senator STENNIS. It is a major item here. We put it in the bill this year for authorization, as I remember. One of our staff members went up and looked this installation over. I believe the other services already have a similar setup, do they not?

General SHULER. The Air Force has a small one; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I expect you ought to make out a more complete case here about it.

HEALTH HAZARDS

General SHULER. As I said, sir, General Heaton's statement will follow what I said. I would like to point out what we are talking about here.

We are really talking about health hazards involved not only in our new complex weaponry but the entire military environment which includes industrial-type activities, the use of new materials, some of which are classified and the handling or use of radioactive materials. The preventive medicine program is designed to protect the health and well-being of Army personnel in this sort of an environment.

Senator STENNIS. The reason for it is the exposure of your men to new weapons and radioactive fallout. That is not from ICBM's. We are not talking about that kind of fallout.

General SHULER. We are not talking about battlefield fallout, but potential health hazards inherent to new weapons and the use of radioactive material in Army installations and in the field.

Senator STENNIS. From your tactical weapons.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Little atomic bombs, so to speak, is that right?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You are the witness, I am not. I want to know.

General SHULER. It could be working around the equipment, sir, that is connected with atomic energy. It could be on what you described. We are trying to make the soldier as safe in this sort of environment as we can.

Senator STENNIS. What does it have to do with situations like in Vietnam. Do you know about that?

General SHULER. I don't believe I can talk in the clear on that, sir. If I could go off the record.

AIDS TO AMERICANS IN GUERRILLA WARFARE

Senator STENNIS. I don't know about that. I don't know who is in here. I recently heard some men testify that had been in Vietnam and had been in action there. Some of them got shot down there. They very graphically described the conditions. Are you going to carry on anything in this building that might develop aids to preserve life not only in Vietnam fighting but anywhere else we are called on to engage in this guerrilla warfare?

General SHULER. This is the idea, sir, to come up with new methods and techniques for giving more protection to our soldiers under these sort of conditions.

Senator STENNIS. Better medical treatment or some other kind of treatment?

General SHULER. Better preventive medical procedures. It all has to do with environmental hygiene, sir.

COMPENSATION CASES

Senator SALTONSTALL. If the chairman would yield, Lieutenant General Heaton made a very full statement on this that has been placed before me. One of the important activities under consideration is industrial hygiene. This involves 10,881 compensation cases. The estimated cost of these cases is in excess of $4 million for medical expenses and compensation. There were 302 operations considered inadequately controlled for health in the 31 major Army stations last year.

RADIOLOGICAL HYGIENE

Then, another is the radiological hygiene. There are approximately 240 Army installations having a total of 2,000 sources of radioactive materials. In other words, without going into a five-page statement, the doctor felt that this was a very important establishment.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

(The statement of General Heaton follows:)

STATEMENT OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL HEATON RELATIVE TO THE U.S. ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AGENCY BUILDING

It is a pleasure to appear before this committee in support of a request for $2,349,000 to construct a building for the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency at Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

One of the responsibilities of the Surgeon General of the Army is to conduct programs which have as objectives the prevention of disease or injury and the promotion of the health and well-being of Department of the Army personnel. These programs are commonly referred to as the preventive medicine program.

The U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency plays a significant role in the Army's preventive medicine program. Its mission includes the responsibility for making field investigations, studies, and inspections, and providing consulta-

tion or advice on preventive medicine matters. This Agency is staffed with physicians, engineers, chemists, physicists, entomologists, and other scientific and technical personnel who are highly trained and specialized in the various aspects of preventive medicine. The services rendered by the Agency are in the following areas of endeavor:

(*a*) Occupational medicine.
(*b*) Sanitary engineering.
(*c*) Industrial hygiene.
(*d*) Radiological hygiene.
(*e*) Toxicology.
(*f*) Entomology.

The facilities of the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency (USAEHA) consist of 14 widely dispersed wood frame buildings of World War II mobilization type construction of varying sizes and configuration. These nondescript buildings were erected for various purposes such as barracks, messhalls, administrative headquarters, and other miscellaneous uses in connection with the Chemical Warfare School. The poor quality of the original construction, the lack of adequate utilities such as steam, water, sewage, heating, gas, and electricity, and the physical limitations of size and shape of these buildings have made their alteration or conversion to serve the USAEHA mission prohibitive in cost. Contributing to this cost is the fact that most of the utilities are either undersized or worn out and require complete replacement. Consequently, these buildings have been used with only minor modification on an improvised or "make-do basis." The utilization of these dilapidated and inadequate facilities adversely affects the accomplishment of this unit's mission.

One of the important activities conducted by USAEHA personnel is the industrial hygiene program. The aim of this program is to survey industrial-type operations at Army installations to delineate potential health hazards and recommend the necessary corrective measures to protect the health of Department of the Army personnel. This program is very important when one considers the 10,881 compensation cases of Department of the Army civilian personnel in 1 year and the estimated cost of these cases which is in excess of $4 million for medical expenses and compensation. Last year, 31 major Army installations were surveyed and 4,853 industrial-type operations were evaluated. Of this total, 302 operations were considered inadequately controlled for health protection of workers. The industrial hygiene program is hampered by the lack of space and facilities to repair or adjust the various survey instruments.

The calibration of these instruments is critical when one considers that erroneous results can be obtained if the instruments are not previously properly calibrated. The restricted space prevents the proper calibration of instruments and calibration equipment is not readily accessible to use. The dispersion of the chemistry laboratory in two different buildings, 1½ miles apart, hinders the chemical analyses of samples collected during surveys. Much time is lost in transporting samples to the laboratories, and there is always the possibility of losing or breaking a sample unless special handling is used. If the sample is broken or lost, the fieldwork is negated.

Another of the important areas in which personnel of USAEHA are engaged is radiological hygiene. There are approximately 240 Army installations having a total of approximately 2,000 sources of radioactive materials. These break down roughly into 1,000 isotope sources, 800 medical and dental X-ray units, and 200 other sources of ionizing radiation. The surveillance, licensing, and health inspection of radioactive material are accomplished by USAEHA personnel. Last year, this effort involved the following workload:

(*a*) Seventy-nine surveys of ionizing radiation.
(*b*) Nine microwave surveys (radar).
(*c*) Radiobiological assay of 666 samples. These include breath samples for radon and urine samples for radioactive isotopes.

These undertakings are hampered by the lack of adequate in-house work and laboratory facilities. While field investigations can be made, the amount done and validity of results are limited by the improvised facilities. Examples of these deficiencies are as follows:

(*a*) Facilities are nonexistent for the calibration of radiation survey instruments. When this is done, a building must be vacated to prevent undue exposure of occupants to radiation and this calibration is done in a hallway.

(*b*) There is only one fume hood available to prepare bioassay samples. This lack of equipment delays the accomplishment of the work and there is insufficient space for the installation of another hood.

(c) The lack of space for the repair or adjustment of electronic equipment.
(d) The lack of facilities to calibrate microwave equipment. This must be done in a corridor.
(e) The lack of laboratory workspace for scientific and technical personnel.
The toxicological clearance of chemicals, other than chemical warfare agents and therapeutic drugs is an assigned mission of the Agency. This mission is hampered by the totally inadequate and improvised facilities.

One of the deficiencies is the lack of animal facilities for the number and species of animals necessary to conduct these toxicological studies. Studies must be limited to the use of rats or mice and in some cases other animals such as dogs or monkeys would be preferred test animals. The studies are designed for what can be accomplished in the available facilities rather than on a scientific or technical basis. The environmental controls of temperature and humidity are virtually nonexistent in animal rooms. Often it is difficult to ascertain if the animals die of a change of temperature or the substance with which they are being tested.

Another mission which has been assigned to USAEHA is to maintain liaison and consultation with the various Army agencies during research, development, and evaluation of items of new equipment and supplies. To provide these services, space and highly specialized equipment are necessary. There is a lack of space to install such equipment and to accomplish the necessary in-house supportive work. This is highly important because it is most advantageous to eliminate or minimize health hazards during the development or design stages rather than after the item of equipment has been procured.

The above are representative examples of the general inadequacies of these dilapidated and substandard facilities used by the USAEHA. The lack of suitable facilities and the conditions under which the assigned personnel work make it impossible to obtain full benefit of their talents and capabilities.

This project is urgently needed so that the missions of this Agency can be adequately accomplished. This is an essential project in support of the Army's preventive medicine program and through this program the health and well-being of Department of the Army personnel will be promoted.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to appear before you on this most important project. I will be glad to answer any questions which you may have.

Senator STENNIS. We don't want to spare anything, of course, in this field of activity. But with all the things we already have to carry on, everything you can do for your men should be done. This is just a matter of more space you need. You would have to have new buildings to take care of these different conditions.

NEED FOR MODERN BUILDING

General SHULER. It is a very inefficient layout, sir. It is old, scattered. This would give us a fairly modern building to carry this out, sir. We are not able to carry it out as well as we should.

Senator STENNIS. You don't have a building now to take care of it. You have just grown up in different buildings.

General SHULER. Fourteen different buildings, sir. I would like to insert the reclama for this item.

Senator STENNIS. Very well.

JUSTIFICATION

Installation: Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Army Environmental Hygiene Agency	$2,349,000	−$2,349,000	$2,349,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

The deferral of the project for the construction of a building for the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency will have the following adverse effects upon the preventive medicine program of the Army:

(*a*) The U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency will be prevented from fully discharging its mission due to the use of substandard buildings and improvised facilities, which do not allow for accomplishment of tasks or investigations in a scientific and technical manner.

(*b*) It will limit the environmental hygiene services provided to installations and Army personnel. While field investigations of potential health hazards can be accomplished, the supportive in-house or laboratory work will be omitted or delayed by the inadequate and improvised facilities.

(*c*) It will require continued use of facilities which are inadequate structurally and uneconomical to repair, lack space and facilities to support the mission of the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency, do not have temperature and humidity controls required for conducting laboratory experiments and breeding of test animals, are hard to heat comfortably in winter and unbearably hot in the summer months, require extensive maintenance to keep buildings in operation, have deteriorated utility systems causing continual maintenance problems, and lack the necessary safety features to protect the health of the staff. This results in costly, uneconomical and inefficient operation.

(*d*) It will necessitate continued inefficient and uneconomical operation due to the dispersal of activities in 14 widely separated buildings.

(*e*) It will limit the Agency in its ability to keep adequately abreast of the development of new equipment, materials, and weaponry, and to develop adequate safeguards and procedures to protect the health of Army personnel.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

None. Project denied authorization by House Armed Services Committee.

Senator STENNIS. You may proceed.

PICATINNY ARSENAL PROPELLANT PILOT PLANT

General SHULER. The next item, sir, on the second page of the index, and page 16 of your book, is at Picatinny Arsenal in New Jersey, and the item is a propellant pilot plant. This, again, is a reclama item. This item was deferred by the House Appropriations Committee due to a statement that design had not been initiated. As of May 26 of this year, preliminary design was, in fact, 20 percent complete with completion scheduled for June 15 of 1964 and final design is scheduled for completion in August 1964, which would be well in advance of the availability of fiscal year 1965 money, sir.

PART OF PEMA PROJECT

This project, sir, is very necessary because it was a part of the PEMA program. Much of the plant has already been constructed or is under construction using PEMA funds. A decision was made, before the budget was put together, by the Department of Defense, that this should be a military construction authorization funded item. So, it was put in our program and dropped from the PEMA program.

HOUSE CUT IN LETTERMAN HOSPITAL ITEM

Senator STENNIS. General, I have to leave for a time and will ask Senator Saltonstall to continue with the hearing. Why did the House exclude the 14 million 3 for the hospital?

General SHULER. They didn't exclude it. They cut it by about 3 percent. They said we will do it for less. They cut it $600,000.

Senator STENNIS. These items you are listing in the cost column are not representative of the funds you are asking for. You are asking for restoration of $600,000.

TOTAL RECLAMA

General SHULER. We are asking for $14,305,000 and this involves restoring $600,000 that the House cut. So, what we have in that column is what we are asking for, sir. It includes any reclama restoration.

Senator STENNIS. Very well. I thought it indicated that they had left it out. I am glad they didn't.

Senator, would you continue?

Senator SALTONSTALL. I will do my best.

Senator STENNIS. If you will excuse me for a few minutes, I will be back as soon as I can. I doubt that we can have a meeting this afternoon. We have to mark up the Independent Offices bill. You hold this as long as you see fit here. We will continue in the morning at the regular time.

General SHULER. Yes, sir. Thank you, sir.

FINAL PHASE AT PICATINNY ARSENAL OBLIGATION

Senator SALTONSTALL (presiding). General, we come to the Picatinny Arsenal, am I correct?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. I had been testifying on that and was about to conclude on the item by saying that unless we can construct this final phase of this project, what we have already built with the PEMA money is not usable.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I see.

General SHULER. A decision was made to take this one out of the PEMA budget and put it in military construction authorization before the budget was sent to Congress.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Why did the House cut this out?

General SHULER. Because they said we have not initiated design. We have corrected that since. We will have it fully designed well in advance of the appropriation for fiscal year 1965.

I request permission to insert in the record our reclama for this item.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You may.

(The information referred to follows:)

JUSTIFICATION

Installation: Picatinny Arsenal, N.J.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Propellant pilot plant	$365,000	—$365,000	$365,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

This item was deferred by the House Appropriations Committee due to a statement that design had not been initiated. As of May 26, 1964, preliminary design was in fact 20 percent complete, with completion scheduled for June 15, 1964. Final design is scheduled for completion in August 1964, well in advance of the availability of fiscal year 1965 military construction funds.

This project is actually the final element of an industrial production complex designed to make pilot quantities of experimental cast solid propellants of high energy, which are essential to new techniques of increasing velocity of artillery ammunition by adding rocket-type boosters. This work, which applies to several calibers of boosted artillery projectiles (nuclear and nonnuclear), is assigned to Picatinny Arsenal for accomplishment beginning in fiscal year 1965. It involves experimental casting of solid propellants which are more effective but which are likewise more hazardous than earlier solid propellants. It is essential that these propellants be mixed, cast, and cured in facilities of special design which will provide remote controls, special barricades, and other operational and safety conditions.

A portion of the required facilities is presently under construction. The proposed project will provide the mixing facilities which are essential to gainful utilization of the whole complex. No suitable facilities for this purpose presently exist at Picatinny or elsewhere. Thus, completion of the production complex is directly essential to the success of the boosted artillery projectile program. Failure to provide the mixing capability will render the related casting and curing facilities unusable.

Previous plans were to complete the entire complex with PEMA industrial facilities appropriations, but a Defense policy decision resulted in reprograming this final element under MCA. Similar facilities at Army arsenals will in the future be programed under MCA.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 10)

"* * * The request of $365,000 for the construction of a propellent pilot plant at Picatinny Arsenal, N.J., is denied. Design of this facility has not yet been initiated."

Senator SALTONSTALL. The Army Pictorial Center.

ARMY PICTORIAL CENTER, NEW YORK

General SHULER. This is a request, sir, for restoration of this item which the House Appropriations Committee cut out. These buildings we are talking about restoring, that is modernizing, were built in the 1920's by Paramount Pictures at a cost of $10 million and the Army purchased them for $500,000 in 1942.

It would cost us $20 million to build a new plant somewhere else. All we are asking for is to modernize these buildings. We think we have to stay in the New York area because we have a source here of the stage, TV, and radio entertainment industry.

In addition to that, over 20 percent of our work is classified and we couldn't use industrial firms to do that part of it. We do use to the maximum, we feel, existing industrial firms.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How long has the Army been in these buildings, 1 and 2?

General SHULER. We purchased them in 1942, sir, for $500,000 and it cost $10 million for Paramount to build them.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You have been there 22 years, then?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Is this the first major rehabilitation?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; it is. I would like to insert our reclama sheet at this point.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You may.

JUSTIFICATION

Installation: Army Pictorial Center, New York, N.Y.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Rehabilitate buildings 1 and 2	$572,000	−$572,000	$572,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

The Army Pictorial Center is the only complete motion picture and television production, and pictorial service facility of the Department of the Army. This self-contained organization is geared to provide responsive audiovisual support to the Army's training mission with a quick reaction capability at all times, in emergency buildups and rapid mobilization expansion.

Buildings 1 and 2 were specifically designed and built for motion picture production and associated activities. These include production stages, sound recording and narration stages, audiotransmission lines, film screening theaters, stage and TV studio effects and lighting, editorial and animation facilities, etc. These buildings contain many structural features which are not available in conventionally designed buildings. There are no other available Government facilities which could support this type of activity. Total relocation of the Army Pictorial Center would cost in excess of $20 million.

These buildings, built in the 1920's by Paramount Pictures (at a cost of $10 million and purchased by the Army for $500,000 in 1942), are structurally sound. The funds requested in this program will upgrade these facilities to meet the advances in motion picture technology and will improve the plant capability to meet security requirements in the production of classified motion picture and television media.

It is essential that the Army Pictorial Center be physically located near a market that can provide qualified motion picture and television professional and technical personnel including writers, actors, directors, narrators, animation services, etc., on an immediate demand-call basis. (This drastically limits possibilities to a few major cities where real estate and construction costs are generally high.) The present location is ideally suited to meet this requirement. Relocation to an area that does not meet this criteria would radically increase the cost of securing these personal services and would entail wasteful travel and per diem costs, extra days of pay. Furthermore, relocation would result in loss of the services of many high class professional personnel who would be unwilling to accept contractual part-time employment away from the New York area, the center of the stage, TV and radio entertainment industry. The APC augments its in-house capability, by expending approximately $1,500,000 per year through commercial contracts with industry for motion picture productions, animation, laboratory processing writers, directors, narrators, actors, and other related motion picture services. This degree of contractual augmentation approximating 15 percent of productive output when properly balanced with in-house operations, represents the most practicable and economical means of meeting mission objectives, and eliminates costly and unnecessary overstaffing during the entire year just to meet peak workloads.

It is not feasible to contract all or a major part of the Pictorial Center workload. The scope of the program, and the volume and variety of services provided would require numerous private contractors, since no single commercial agency or a limited number of contractors could provide all the requirements. The present contractual augmentation, is now accommodated within the administrative and technical capability of the Pictorial Center exercising control over all phases of the production program. Use of private contractors, to the ultimate exclusion of in-service operations, would greatly magnify the problem of liaison between the various Army agencies being served and the many contractors and would result in dilution of essential administrative and technical control.

Production of classified material and work in classified areas averages 20 percent of the workload and represents a significant effort of the Army Pictorial Center. Dispersion of the program, to the many contractors that would be needed to accomplish that program, would also present a major security clearance problem.

The nature of certain oversea photographic missions requires the use of military photographers and technicians. Training exercises and maneuvers in the United States make use of military/civilian photographic teams from the APC. In the former case contractual services cannot be used; in the latter it is not feasible. Furthermore, such use of military personnel is a source of training and provides cadres capable of expansion on short notice to meet emergency or mobilization conditions.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

"The committee has approved the request of $548,000 for a chemical mix laboratory at the Army Pictorial Center, New York, but has denied the request of $572,000 for the rehabilitation of certain buildings at this center. Further studies should be made of the requirements for these buildings with more consideration given to the use of existing facilities available within the Government and in private industry."

LETTERMAN HOSPITAL, CALIFORNIA, REDUCTION

Senator SALTONSTALL. The Letterman Hospital. Am I correct in saying that the House authorized that but feel you can keep it down a little and you say you can't keep it down; is that correct?

General SHULER. This is exactly right. I would like to tell the chairman that we very carefully prepared our estimate based on engineering studies and evaluation. It meets the minimum standard and criteria for hospitals. Even with these precautions, the cost estimate submitted as a part of the preliminary engineering report was for this hospital building to cost $14,799,000.

Already, action has been taken to reduce the estimated cost by $500,000 to bring the project within the budget estimate of $14,305,000, which is what we are asking for. So, we have already cut it $500,000, sir, from what we think we should have.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What do you ask us to restore of the House cut?

AMOUNT REQUESTED

General SHULER. $600,000 to be restored so that the request is now the $14,305,000. It just means, Mr. Chairman, that if we have to live with this $600,000 cut we are going to have to take features out of this hospital that should not be taken out. We will have to take things out.

Senator SALTONSTALL. There is a statement by General Heaton on this hospital that we will put in the record on this point.

(The statement of General Heaton follows:)

STATEMENT OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL HEATON RELATIVE TO REDUCTION IN COST OF LETTERMAN GENERAL HOSPITAL

It is a pleasure to appear before this committee and testify in support of a request for funds for a new 550-bed Letterman General Hospital at the Presidio of San Francsico which is an item included in the bill now under consideration. I am particularly interested in supporting the request that the $600,000 reduction in funds made as a result of the action of the House Appropriations Committee be restored and that $14,305,000 be appropriated for the construction of this hospital.

The Letterman General Hospital project was studied extensively within the Department of Defense. As a part of this study a cost estimate was carefully prepared, based upon a thorough engineering study and evaluation of the project. The estimate of $14,305,000 was considerated minimum amount necessary to construct this large teaching hospital.

In the preliminary planning of this facility, the architect-engineer was fully cognizant of the stringent fiscal limitations. The preliminary design was accomplished with an aim to make the construction as economical as possible and to eliminate "nice-to-have items." Accordingly, only austere finishes and appurtenances required to meet the minimum standards or criteria for a general hospital were included in the design. Likewise, the architect-engineer took into consideration structural and other construction features which would make this structure most economical to build. Based upon the preliminary plans and preliminary engineering report submitted by the architect-engineer, the cost of this facility is estimated at $14,305,000. This estimate has been reviewed and is the best available estimate. It is based upon an engineering study and evaluation of the project at the preliminary plan stage.

If this reduction of $600,000 is sustained and it becomes necessary to reduce the size of the building, a 20,000-square-foot reduction in size would be indicated. The hospital and its mission and function, as presently contemplated, can be accommodated in the 445,900 square feet. This size is minimal in view of the fact that the square-foot requirement was originally estimated at 490,484 square feet. This area was reduced to 445,900 square feet as a result of review by the Bureau of the Budget and the Department of Defense.

Assuming that it becomes necessary to reduce the area of this building by 20,000 square feet some element or function would have to be eliminated. The only possible deletion which could be effected and still have a complete general hospital would be to delete the requirements for facilities to support the workloads of the Presidio of San Francisco post dispensary and dental clinic. While this is the most feasible means of deleting 20,000 square feet, it is most uneconomical and ill advised because:

(*a*) Much effort and time has been expended in the present design. This would be wasted because these requirements are closely integrated into the hospital requirement in such areas as the dental clinic, outpatient clinic, pharmacy, and laboratory. To eliminate these requirements would necessitate a complete redesign of the clinical facilities at a cost of $25,000.

(*b*) A new separate dispensary and dental clinic would have to be programed and built. The replacement of these facilities is urgent since the present building, which is over 100 years old, is dilapidated and is failing structurally. The dental clinic, containing 12 chairs, would require a building of 8,544 square feet costing $331,000. The dispensary building would require 17,389 square feet and would cost $644,000. Therefore, a replacement in this manner would result in an estimated one-time construction cost of $1,017,000.

(*c*) The inclusion of the present Presidio of San Francisco dispensary and dental clinic workloads in the new Letterman General Hospital will permit the consolidation of activities which will result in a savings of 18 personnel spaces at an annual cost of $108,000 in operating funds.

In summary, I respectfully request that the Letterman General Hospital project be approved at $14,305,000 which is sufficient to build this facility as presently planned as a complete and usable facility. A reduction of $600,000 as approved by the House action will result in an incomplete facility in which all known requirements are not satisfied, and will create an additional construction requirement for another building costing more than $1 million. Also, we will be unable to effect the operational savings in personnel and funds by constructing a separate Presidio of San Francisco dispensary and dental clinic.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to appear before you on this most important project. I will be glad to answer any questions which you may have.

REDUCTION ALREADY MADE

Senator SALTONSTALL. You say that unless you get this $600,000 you are really handicapped in what you can do?

General SHULER. We have already tightened up.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How much?

General SHULER. We cut $500,000 out to get within the amount we are requesting. I would like to insert our reclama for this item.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You may.

(The information referred to follows:)

JUSTIFICATION

Installation: Letterman General Hospital, California

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif.	$14,305,000	−$600,000	$600,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

The estimate of $14,305,000 was a carefully prepared estimate based upon engineering studies and evaluation. In the planning of this facility the architect-engineer has been fully cognizant of the fiscal limitations which had been established. With this in mind he has accomplished preliminary design. The most austere finishes and appurtenances have been employed in the design of this facility. It meets the minimum standards and criteria for hospitals. Likewise, the architect-engineer took into consideration structural and other construction features, which would make this structure most economical to build. Even with these precautions, the cost estimate submitted as a part of the preliminary engineering report was for this hospital building to cost $14,799,000. Already action has been taken to reduce the estimated cost by $500,000 to bring the project within the budget estimate of $14,305,000. On this basis a complete and usable facility will be constructed. It will be an austere facility which meets only minimal medical requirements for such a specialized treatment facility.

Based upon the preliminary engineering report for this project, it appears infeasible to construct the proposed building at its present approved scope of 445,000 square feet within the cost of $13,705,000. A reduction in scope which would mean the elimination of some functions or elements is the only feasible method of accommodating this reduction of $600,000. In such a case the building would not provide a complete usable facility. Some functions or elements would have to be located elsewhere causing an uneconomical and inefficient operation, which will require additional construction in the future.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

Reason for reduction not stated.

U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY CONSOLIDATED BAND FACILITIES

Senator SALTONSTALL. The consolidated band facility at the Military Academy.

General SHULER. The House Appropriations Committee gave no reason as to why they took this out. Mr. Chairman, this is the U.S. Military Academy Band which is composed of regular Army enlisted personnel. This is a very famous band. It is extremely necessary to the Academy.

It is necessary to the esprit of the Corps of Cadets. We simply have to get out of these very old unsafe buildings they are in, where they can't practice as a band, and get them into this one building which we intend to rehabilitate.

COST OF NEW BUILDING

Senator SALTONSTALL. General, instead of repairing these old buildings, what would you say if you had a new building, do you have any idea how much it would cost?

General SHULER. It would cost much more than this and I can give an estimate. The building we wish to fix up is in good shape. It is a permanent building and we think it will make a fine setup for a band, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It has been called to my attention that this is a very old building, General.

General SHULER. It is old, sir, but it is very substantial. It is a permanent-type building. This only costs $5.68 a square foot to do the job and a new one would probably cost us three to four times that much.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Could you put in the record what you estimate a new building that would house the band would cost?

(The information requested follows:)

ESTIMATED COST OF NEW BAND BUILDING

The estimated cost to provide a complete new band facility is $1,670,000 which is 3.7 times the $450,000 project request.

PRESENT BAND BUILDING NOT CONSIDERED

General SHULER. Yes, sir. I want to make one thing clear. I am not talking about fixing up a building the band is in now. I am talking about fixing up a permanent adjacent building which has room to put the band in. It is true that the buildings they are in now are very old and very unsafe. They shake when you walk on the floors. They are in very bad condition.

Senator SALTONSTALL. By moving another outfit to the end of the post, this will make available to the band the entire building 685.

General SHULER. That is right.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is the building you want to put this money into.

General SHULER. That is right, sir. That is a permanent building. It was built in the 1930's, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So, you are going to demolish buildings 677, 683, and 320.

General SHULER. That is right.

Senator SALTONSTALL. If you didn't do that and demolish 685, too, then you would have to build a new building for the band?

General SHULER. That is right, sir, because it is unsafe to be in these buildings. I would like to insert our reclama at this point in the record.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You may.

(The information referred to follows:)

JUSTIFICATION

Installation: U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Convert Building 685 to a consolidated band facility	$450,000	−$450,000	$450,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

The project will provide a consolidated band facility in building 685 to house all band facilities now contained in buildings Nos. 677 and 683 and allow the demolition of buildings Nos. 677, 683, and 320 (all of which were built more than 75 years ago).

The U.S. Military Academy Band is composed of Regular Army enlisted personnel who are musicians with extensive schooling and professional experience. The total inadequacy of the band facilities has been noted by several groups visiting the Military Academy. Mr. Leopold Stokowski in a letter to the Superintendent on April 13, 1961, commented as follows about the rehearsal facilities in building No. 677:

"I noticed that the room in which they rehearse is so small that it is almost impossible to hear instrumental details with clarity. Such a fine band needs an enclosed space in which to rehearse which has about four times the air volume of the room in which they are now rehearsing. In my opinion they would do much better work if they had such a larger space, and perhaps one could be found somewhere in West Point. This would be a great step forward."

The Presidential Board of Visitors in 1963 reviewed the need for adequate band facilities and included the following comment in their report dated 4 May 1963:

"Members of the Board noted the completely unsatisfactory physical condition of Building No. 683 (band practice and PX tailor shop). This building was constructed in 1870, has long since passed the possibility of satisfactory maintenance, is in a dangerous state of deterioration, and is overdue for demolition. The Board was informed that the Department of the Army has taken specific note of this urgent requirement and that approval for corrective measures is being urgently sought."

Again a team of general officers in the annual Army general staff visit report dated May 23, 1963, stated:

"The team inspected the present facilities where the band practices and was appalled at the condition of the buildings. The U.S. Military Academy Band is one of the Army's special bands and has drawn high caliber musicians to the Academy in past years. Continued use of the inadequate, substandard band practice facilities could have adverse effect on the caliber of musicians willing to enlist or reenlist for the band. Although the Superintendent has requested improvement of the band barracks so that the facilities buildings could be demolished, Department of the Army has deferred the item from the fiscal year 1963 and 1964 MCA programs. The team strongly supports the Superintendent in the conversion of the band barracks as submitted in the fiscal year 1965 MCA program."

Further maintenance of buildings 677 and 683 is impractical. Building 677 was constructed in 1859 as an engineer troop barracks and altered in 1947 to provide a band practice facility. The building requires extensive replacement of roof timbers, a new heating system, repointing and waterproofing of the masonry, repairs and painting of the millwork, and acoustical treatment of the interior walls and ceilings. Correction of these deficiencies would be costly and provide a bare minimum facility.

Building 683 was originally constructed as a laundry in 1870 and altered in 1947 to provide band rehearsal space. This building requires reroofing, exterior repairs and replacement of the millwork, repainting, soundproofing of the interior walls, and modern lighting. This extensive remodeling cannot be justified because of the age and poor condition of the building shell.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 11)

"The request of $450,000 for a consolidated band facility is denied."

U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY

Senator SALTONSTALL. The next item at the Military Academy of $18.4 million. The House cut out how much?

General SHULER. $700,000.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Did you cut anything down? How much did you save from the original estimate?

General SHULER. Sir, in this case, we made a very careful engineering estimate. I want to put in the record that construction costs have gone up every year recently, 2½ to 3 percent. Two years have passed since we made the original estimate on this project. In addition to that, it costs us 25 to 50 percent more to construct in this location than it does in the Washington area. All this means is that we are going to have to cut some essential items out of this very important part of the expansion of the Military Academy which is to take care of the expansion of cadets that the Congress has authorized.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In other words, if we don't put back the $700,000 you will have to cut out some essential part of this building; is that correct?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. I don't see how we can avoid it.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Will you need all this money this year, or is it one overall contract?

General SHULER. This will be one contract awarded the first part of next spring. We can't work up there in the dead of winter because of the weather. I will place in the record the reclama for the Military Academy.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Very well.

(The information referred to follows:)

JUSTIFICATION

Installation: U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Expansion Washington Hall Barracks complex	$18,400,000	−$700,000	$700,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

The restoration of the $700,000 reduction in appropriation for expansion of the Washington Hall Barracks complex is essential to provide minimum required features in this vital facility in the Academy expansion plan.

Cost of this project reflects a most austere approach and is based upon barracks construction authorized in fiscal year 1961. At that time certain desirable features such as study rooms and dayrooms were eliminated to reduce costs. The experience of the Academy has been that in most instances final construction costs exceed the program cost due to the continued rise of construction costs in this area. Budget costs for the fiscal year 1965 MCA program were prepared during the latter half of 1962. Construction costs have risen approximately 2.5 percent per year or 5 percent since that time. Coupled with this fact is the fact that construction costs at the Academy range from 1.25 to 1.50 times the national average.

Reduction of the appropriation for this project will result in the elimination of essential facility and maintenance features which from the economic viewpoint should be included in the original construction. This reduction can only lead to a significant increase in overall costs to the Government because many of the essential items eliminated now must be accomplished at a later date at increased cost.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

Reason for reduction not stated.

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, HAWAII

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now, the Schofield Barracks, $700,000.

General SHULER. This is the last of the prior authorized items, sir, and is very similar to the other repetitive item justification I gave.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Aren't there two Schofield Barracks?

General SHULER. One is a brigade headquarters, sir. I am sorry, I skipped one. If I can correct myself, the first item is a brigade headquarters building which is a reclama item. This is one that the House Appropriations Committee denied us.

NEED FOR CONTROL FACILITY

This generates, sir, from the fact that by going to the ROAD concept we now have three brigades that have continuous operational control of the assigned battalions, and we need a headquarters for three brigades. We want to put them all in the same building.

We need this control. Prior to this, we had a Pentomic Division setup and we only had temporary control of the battle groups and we didn't need this size facility.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What you are saying is that when you revamp in the ROAD concept you need one building for the headquarters.

General SHULER. For the three brigade headquarters; yes, sir.

REASON FOR HOUSE CUT

Senator SALTONSTALL. Why did the House cut it out?

General SHULER. They said existing facilities are adequate to meet this requirement for the immediate future. Actually, we are in only 6,080 square feet now and we need a much larger facility for this mission. That is, 29,700 square feet. This is because of the temporary control versus the permanent control of these fighting batallions. I would like to place in the record our reclama for this item.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Very well.

(The information referred to follows:)

JUSTIFICATION

Installation: Schofield Barracks, Hawaii

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Brigade headquarters building	$700,000	−$700,000	$700,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

While organized as a pentomic division the 25th Infantry Division had a small provisional brigade headquarters organized for training purposes by the division commander. This provisional brigade headquaters occupied old temporary mobilization facilities (6,080 square feet) that had been used for religious education purposes prior to the construction of a permament chapel center.

Upon the conversion of the 25th Infantry Division to the ROAD organization in July 1963 the provisional brigade headquarters was superseded by three organic (table of organization) brigade headquarters. Each brigade organization has an authorized strength of 123 personnel.

The small mobilization-type facilities used by the provisional single brigade headquarters simply are physically incapable of accommodating the three organic brigade headquarters of the ROAD division. The area required for efficient operations of these brigade headquarters totals 29,700 square feet contrasted to 6,080 square feet in the old brigade headquarters. Consequently, the Army has been forced to divert barracks space to accommodate brigade headquarters until adequate facilities are provided.

Not only do the existing facilities provide only 20 percent of the requirement, but they are poorly located (physical separation) with respect to their subordinate units (battalions). The brigade headquarters under the pentomic division organization was oriented toward temporary operational control of battle groups whereas the three brigade headquarters under the ROAD division organization are responsible on a continuing basis for the command and control of the operations of assigned battalions. This fact emphasizes the need for adequate, suitably sited brigade headquarters facilities for the Army's ROAD divisions.

The Army requests restoration of this brigade headquarters building to the fiscal year 1965 MCA budget for the reasons stated so that diverted barracks space can be returned to troop housing.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

"The amount of $3,228,000 is approved for Schofield Barracks Military Reservation, Hawaii, a reduction of $728,000 below the budget program. The request for a brigade headquarters is denied. Existing facilities are adequate to meet this requirement for the immediate future."

TACTICAL EQUIPMENT SHOPS

Senator SALTONSTALL. This next item of Schofield is a repetitive item, am I correct?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. As I said, that is the last of the tactical equipment shops and the same situation exists, sir. We are in very temporary, inadequate wooden facilities. This is the 25th Infantry Division, a STRAC division. We are simply not able to keep our equipment up to the proper operational standards.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You are going to furnish, at the request of the chairman, a priority list on these?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. There are six of them, I think.

General SHULER. I believe there are five, sir.

(The information appears on p. 837.)

OKINAWAN WATER PROBLEM

Senator SALTONSTALL. Yes, General. Okinawa, water. That is an old problem.

General SHULER. It certainly is. This is a reclama item. The reason the House took this out, sir, as stated in their report, was that the existing facilities and those being constructed with funds made available by foreign aid appropriations acts are adequate to meet the water requirements in this area. I would like, if I may take just a minute, to get in the record what is being done in the so-called AID project, because this project does not duplicate our requested project at all.

EMERGENCY VERSUS AID LONG-TERM PROJECT

It supplements it. Ours is for an emergency that exists right now, a water shortage, whereas the AID project is for a very long period of time. I would like to put in the record, if I may, what the AID project is because this is the key to why the House committee took this out. The AID project refers to the portion of a long-range water resources master plan developed by the firm of Metcalf & Eddy, of Boston, which is presently being carried out. This plan, predicated on the growth of the civilian population and economy through the year 2000, encompasses the development of water resources in the northern part of the island and the pumping of raw water to a central treatment plant on the Ishikawa Peninsula. It is designed to be accomplished in four stages, each stage to be completed at 10-year intervals and each one to provide additional capacity of 10 million gallons per day.

I would like to place the rest of this in the record without reading it, sir, but I am trying to point out that the project we are asking for is because of the drought that exists over there now. It is additional wells and pumping equipment and does not duplicate this long-range project at all.

(The material referred to follows:)

INTERRELATIONSHIP OF OKINAWA WATER PROJECTS

The AID project is presumed to refer to the portion of a long-range water resources master plan developed by the firm of Metcalf & Eddy of Boston, which is presently being carried out. This plan, predicated on the growth of the civilian population and economy through the year 2000, encompasses the development of water resources in the northern part of the island, and the pumping of raw water to a central treatment plant on the Ishikawa Peninsula. It is designed to be accomplished in four stages, each stage to be completed at 10-year intervals and each one to provide additional capacity of 10 million gallons per day.

Execution of the first stage of the master plan was begun in fiscal year 1964, and includes the strengthening and expansion of the existing integrated system and the development of the Kanna, Okawa, and Ufu Rivers. It will involve the construction of four dams and 14 miles of pipeline together with pumping stations at each of the dams. It requires also the construction and operation of a treatment plant at Ishikawa, together with operating storage for raw and treated water and a high-lift pumping station to deliver the water to the south. This first stage of the master plan construction will cost $17.3 million of which, under present plans, $11.3 million will be provided from the General Fund of the U.S. Civil Administration, Ryukyu Islands and $6 million from the appropriation "Administration, Ryukyu Islands, Army," an appropriation which is merely "related" to the Foreign Assistance Act. Of the latter amount, $2 million was appropriated in fiscal year 1964 and the balance has been requested in the fiscal year 1965 submission.

The projects in the MCA budget request, on the other hand, are short-range measures aimed at alleviation of the critical water shortage. Wells are to be developed to supply the Kadena-Sukiran area where there is the largest concentration of military consumers. The Metcalf & Eddy master plan refers to these projects as "urgently needed," and "* * * to be given top priority in order to avert the danger of a serious water shortage." They are not a part of the plan, but were to be funded and completed independently of the plan.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In other words, what you are asking for in water is for our military people as opposed to the civilian population?

General SHULER. This is essentially it; yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you. Have you got everything in the record that you want?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. I would like to insert into the record our reclama for this item.

(The information referred to follows:)

JUSTIFICATION

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Water supply facilities, Okinawa, Ryukyu Islands	$1,064,000	−$1,064,000	$1,064,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

Funds for expansion of water supply facilities in Okinawa to meet the total requirements of the military community and local economy come from three sources: (1) funds available in the Ryukyus (general fund), (2) the appropriation "Administration Ryukyu Islands, Army," and (3) the appropriation "Military construction, Army" (MCA). The facilities provided from these funds are mutually supporting but not duplicative. By providing an integrated water supply system there are inherent savings in investment and operating economies that could not be effected if the military and local economy requirements were served through separate systems.

Existing facilities are gravely inadequate and the facilities now under construction will not bring potable water in adequate quantities onto the line for 3 or 4 years. In the meantime the drought-caused shortage continues. Shortly after the military construction estimates were reviewed by the House subcommittee, the High Commissioner informed the Department of the Army that during the first 3 months of 1964, rainfall was 12 percent below normal; that surface water storage was down to 394 million gallons from a capacity of 600 million gallons; that ground water sources are producing only 60 percent of normal amounts because the ground water has not been appreciably recharged by rainfall; and that rationing has again been enforced in the city of Naha which is now receiving water only from 7 to 10 hours every other day. In short, the water problem which became critical in April 1963 continues to be a potential peril to health and public safety. In addition to the hardship imposed on our Armed Forces on Okinawa, there is the privation endured by the Okinawans who are dependent on the system. The deleterious effect of the prolonged drought on both military and civilian morale is a matter of serious concern.

The projects included in the military construction budget are designed to provide immediate relief from the critical existing shortage in an area where shortages are a perennial problem. Completion of these projects will also help meet the long-term demand projected in the master plan.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 11)

"Existing facilities, and those being constructed with funds made available by foreign aid appropriations acts, are adequate to meet the water requirements in this area."

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, HANGAR AND FACILITIES

Senator SALTONSTALL. The next one is Frankfurt post hangar and facilities in Germany.

General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, with your permission, I would like to defend the next four items together since they are repetitive-type items. If there are any questions on any specific one, I would be very pleased to answer them, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. General, it is my understanding or memory of the situation, we generally held back on these propositions in Ger-

many on the general ground that we were better off here in the United States with the new airplanes and all that goes with it and we should not spend so much money in Germany and France.

General SHULER. These would support, sir, the organic tactical Army-type aircraft with these tactical units. This is completely different. This allows the tactical unit to fight on the ground supported by its Army-type aircraft. I don't believe this has any connection, sir, with strategic bombing or tactical bombing at all.

ANSWER TO HOUSE COMMENT

Senator SALTONSTALL. The House statement was that the planning and design of these facilities has not been initiated. Has that been corrected?

General SHULER. This is what I want to answer, sir. These items include hangars and shops for which U.S.-manufactured prefabricated buildings will be procured in order to reduce U.S. expenditures entering the international balance of payments.

Preparation of specifications and detailed requirements for the prefabricated buildings are being prepared in-house by the Command, U.S. Army, Europe, and are nearing completion.

EARLY PROCUREMENT OF BUILDINGS POSSIBLE

It is expected that the procurement of the prefabricated buildings can be accomplished in September and October of 1964 if funds are made available. So we do not have any delays. We are designed on the item.

Senator SALTONSTALL. May I ask this question. Are these necessary for the operation of the Army with the additional aircraft and so on?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. Two of these units are ROAD type units, sir, and this accounts for the increase in aircraft that they have to maintain.

EFFECT OF DENIAL OF GERMAN INSTALLATIONS

Senator SALTONSTALL. What if we do not give these four facilities in Frankfurt, Hanau, and Heidelberg?

General SHULER. They simply will not be able to handle the density of aircraft they have or maintain them properly.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Where are the aircraft now?

General SHULER. They are with the units. They are trying to maintain them outside of hangars. They have no adequate shops to do it, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In other words, you have new airplanes in old facilities?

General SHULER. This is a large part of it, yes, sir.

NO PLACE FOR NEW PLANE MAINTENANCE

Senator SALTONSTALL. It has been called to my attention, General, that you are getting, under these new arrangements, more airplanes and you have no place to put them.

General SHULER. Yes, sir, that is why I said that is a large part of it because this other factor is very important.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I think, General, what has been called to my attention by our two assistants, is what you have said. There are newer planes and more planes and there is no place to put them.

General SHULER. That is right, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. General, does that cover all four of those cases?

General SHULER. We have now completed, sir, the individual line items on prior authorization and reclama.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is what I mean.

General SHULER. There is a reclama on the minor new construction item under general authorization.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What I meant was on Frankfurt, Hanau, Hanau, and Heidelberg, you have said everything you want?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. I would like to insert our reclama at this point in the record.

(The information referred to follows:)

JUSTIFICATION

Installation: Germany

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Frankfurt post, hangar and facility	$861,000	−$861,000	$861,000
Hanau post:			
Airfield pavement and facilities	1,215,000	−1,215,000	1,215,000
Hangar and facilities	434,000	−434,000	434,000
Heidelberg post, hangar and facilities	568,000	−568,000	568,000
Total	3,078,000	−3,078,000	3,078,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

These items include hangars and shops for which U.S. manufactured prefabricated buildings will be procured in order to reduce U.S. expenditures entering the international balance of payments. Preparation of specifications and detailed requirements for the prefabricated buildings are being prepared "in house" by USAREUR and are nearing completion. It is expected that procurement of the prefabricated buildings can be accomplished in September and October 1964 if fiscal year 1965 military construction authorization funds are available.

Site deevlopment and design of other features of the work, including airfield pavements and utilities, are underway. Shop drawings from the successful bidders for the prefabricated buildings are required to complete the designs. Contracts for erection of the buildings and other construction features can be awarded 6 months after award of procurement contracts for the prefabricated buildings. They are scheduled for award in April 1965 subject also to availability of fiscal year 1965 military construction authorization funds.

Planning for these facilities is proceeding on a realistic and satisfactory schedule, therefore, it is urgently requested that the $3,078,000 required for procurement and construction be restored.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 11)

"The committee has denied the request of $3,078,000 for improvements to airfields and supporting facilities at various locations in Germany. At the time of the committee hearings, planning and design of these facilities had not been initiated."

GENERAL AUTHORIZATION

Senator SALTONSTALL. On the general authorization, can you tell me how much money we put in for planning and design last year?

General SHULER. May I have Mr. Norwood testify on this. He is from the Chief of Engineers' Office. They do our planning and design. He is prepared to testify on this question.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How much did you put in last year?

Mr. NORWOOD. In fiscal year 1964, if that is the last year you meant, we are approaching $18 million.

Senator SALTONSTALL. $18 million for planning and design last year?

Mr. NORWOOD. That is correct.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And you are asking for 25 this year?

Mr. NORWOOD. That is correct.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Did the House give you any?

HOUSE ALLOWANCE, 1965

Mr. NORWOOD. The House approved the $25 million. This is based on an increased program developing in the last several years which increases our requirement for the planning program.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Then you are satisfied with what the House gave you?

Mr. NORWOOD. Yes, sir.

General SHULER. Yes, sir. This is not a reclama item.

MINOR NEW CONSTRUCTION

Senator SALTONSTALL. The $10 million of minor new construction, how much was in last year?

General SHULER. I have a history of this, sir. Last year, specifically, the appropriations were $7 million. We had an obligational authority of $16½ million, and we figure we are going to obligate the full amount. We not only are going to obligate the full amount, but we have $3 million worth of projects that are approved and waiting the appropriations requested in this bill. I think the chairman will recall that when Congress changed the law on the use of operation and maintenance funds where we now cannot go above $25,000, on alterations or new work, this meant that the commander lost a large amount of his flexibility in the field.

Items above $25,000 have to go into this minor construction category, because he cannot exceed $25,000. This has made the need for this grow considerably, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The House gave you $10 million. Is that satisfactory to you?

General SHULER. They gave us $7 million. This is a reclama item. They gave us $7 million out of $10 million.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You would like the whole $10 million?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You would like the $10 million more because more has been put in due to the limitation?

General SHULER. This is a big factor; yes, sir. I would like to insert our reclama at this point.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Very well.

(The information referred to follows:)

JUSTIFICATION

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 the 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. Partly because of this change appropriations for fiscal years 1963–64 provided the Army with an annual average of $10 million in MCA funds for minor construction.

Conditions existing throughout the world, which will undoubtedly involve troop movements and troop support facilities, are not expected to diminish during the fiscal year. MCA appropriation for minor construction is the only source of funds the Army has to meet such facility needs in support of urgent mission requirements; and to take care of the containuing increase in minor construction requirements in support of operational missions.

GENERAL AUTHORIZATION

Despite the fact in fiscal year 1964 appropriations were not made available until January, all MCA funds available to the Army for minor construction are committed against approved projects or projects pending approval at secretarial level. In addition projects totaling over $3 million for which funds are not available are being processed.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 12)

"*General authorizations.*—The committee has approved $33,900,000 for the various general authorizations for the Department of the Army as shown in the following tabulation:

Planning	$25,000,000
Minor construction	7,000,000
Access roads	1,900,000"

ACCESS ROADS, 1964–65

Senator SALTONSTALL. The access roads have $1.9 million, how did that compare with last year?

General SHULER. This is not a reclama item because the House allowed the amount you just read, Mr. Chairman. I will ask Mr. Chacey to respond to what we got last year.

Mr. CHACEY. Our fiscal year 1964 program included $600,000.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And you are asking for $1.9 million this year?

Mr. CHACEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Did the House grant you $1.9 million?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

UNOBLIGATED FUNDS

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now, on unobligated funds from prior programs of $10.2 million. Is that what the House granted you?

General SHULER. This, sir, was a cut that the House made in our appropriations request. In effect, they said we don't disapprove any line items, but we are not going to give you all this amount of money. The reason they did this, sir, as I know it, is to see if we can't do all of our line items with this reduced amount of funds. I told this committee, in my opening statement, that we were not generating any savings that we weren't having to use against our reprograming action, our section 103 actions. All this cut will do to us, sir, is make us cancel out worthwhile projects that the Congress has approved.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You then put it this way, General. You had in unobligated funds $10,228,000, and the House cut them out.

ACTUAL CUT IN APPROPRIATION REQUEST

General SHULER. No, sir. This is a cut of the total amount of money in appropriations we requested from the House. They, in effect, said, "You can do all these line items but we are going to cut your money down some." This is what this cut is. I am claiming that we are so tight now that the effect of this will be to deny us from doing the approved line items in our program in total.

HOUSE DEMAND FUNDING FROM SAVINGS

Senator SALTONSTALL. What the House did was to leave the items in and to cut out the money for them and say you find it somewhere?

General SHULER. Yes; you make savings in your contracts, which we try to do all the time. It is just not possible, sir.

ITEMS FUNDED FROM SAVINGS

Senator SALTONSTALL. Am I correct in saying from your statement that some of these items are the replacement of officers' open mess at Fort Wainwright, Alaska, $802,000, security and maintenance supplies facilities, Vietnam, $1,594,000, and additional emergency requirement in the amount of $1,045,000 of facilities to relocate native families on Kwajalein.

General SHULER. These are items that the savings that we have already generated are going into, so we have no additional savings. Therefore, this House cut penalizes us in that it knocks out some of our projects. We are unable to do them with the total moneys. I would like to insert our reclama at this place in the record.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Very well.

(The information referred to follows:)

JUSTIFICATION

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Unobligated funds remaining from prior year programs	(1)	−$10,228,000	$10,228,000

[1] Not applicable.

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

This general cut in the appropriation imposes a hardship because of the inability to absorb the reduction without the elimination of essential items in the program. At the present time all known savings in prior year programs have been reprogramed to finance section 103 emergency projects previously approved by the Appropriations Committees (approximately $35 million, fiscal year 1961 through 1964). More recent emergency projects not yet approved by the Appropriations Committees are being financed from indicated savings resulting from fiscal year 1964 project awards made since the passage of the 1964 Appropriation Act in December 1963. These indicated savings are also exhausted by the following emergency projects now in process: Replacement of officers open mess, Fort Wainwright, Alaska (destroyed by fire), $875,000; security, maintenance and supply facilities, Vietnam, $1,594,000. An additional emergency requirement in the amount of $1,045,000 for facilities to relocate native families on Kwajalein Atoll is being financed temporarily from unobligated balances while requesting the Appropriations Committees (Secretary of Defense letter, Apr. 23, 1964) to restore this amount in the fiscal year 1965 appropriation.

The annual military construction appropriation contains no funds to finance the section 103 authorization included in the authorization acts to cover urgent and unforeseen requirements that cannot await normal programing without endangering the national security.

In the past, these requirements have been funded from savings from our regular programs. However, in response to the wishes of Congress our estimating has drawn closer to the actual bidding of contractors. There is now less margin in our estimates to meet the many unknown factors inherent in estimating construction costs and to cover urgent unforeseen requirements that develop each year. Our carryover balance of unobligated funds totaling $104 million is the smallest balance experienced in the MCA appropriation and is committed for required construction projects previously approved and for current planning on future programs. Imposition of a general appropriation cut will create a financial burden that cannot be absorbed without eliminating construction urgently required for the Army to fulfill its mission. It is urgently requested that this $10,228,000 be restored.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 7)

"The reductions include * * * $10,228,000 based on the previously mentioned recoupment of prior year funds and savings in the construction of the authorized program."

Senator SALTONSTALL. General, that leaves these four items on the next page.

General SHULER. This leaves the reprograming items on the next page and the additional funding item on the next page which will be explained when we go over the reprograming items. I would like Colonel Johnson, who is Chief of my Construction Division to handle the reprograming testimony, if I may, sir.

KWAJALEIN ITEM

Senator SALTONSTALL. Let me ask you this. This Kwajalein item is an item we have gone over and that is with relation to this very important change that you are making out there, is it not?

General SHULER. It is in relation to NIKE X. The research and development on NIKE X.

Senator SALTONSTALL. We have approved that already as a reprograming item, have we not?

General SHULER. I believe, sir, that you requested us to testify on it.

Senator SALTONSTALL. General, if you would be willing to leave out these four items and be prepared on those at the next meeting. I think

under all the circumstances, General, we better adjourn and be prepared to come back when Senator Stennis calls.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

(A brief recess was taken.)

Senator STENNIS (presiding). The committee will be in order. Is there anything special about the remaining items on page ii?

General SHULER. No, sir, we completed all our testimony on those, sir. We stopped just short of the reprograming items on page iii.

HOUSE ATTITUDE ON GENERAL AUTHORIZATION ITEM

Senator STENNIS. You have $25 million for planning and design.

General SHULER. We went through that, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. What is the status of that as far as the House is concerned?

General SHULER. They approved that, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Minor construction the same thing.

General SHULER. No, sir. They cut $3 million off that, and we defended our reclama on that, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Access roads.

General SHULER. They approved that figure.

Senator STENNIS. Unobligated funds and prior year programs.

PERCENTAGE CUT IN UNOBLIGATED FUND

General SHULER. This is a case where they didn't cut any items. They just took a percentage cut on the appropriation. As I stated in my testimony, it is tantamount to fixing it so we can't do the line items that they approved, sir. Since we are so tight, we don't have the savings, it really means that we can't do all of the line items that they have approved.

In other words, they are cutting $10 million out of our money which we defended for the line items that they approved.

Senator STENNIS. That is just a percentage reduction?

General SHULER. It is just a straight percentage reduction, yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What percent was that?

General SHULER. They allowed us $301 million. A little over 3½ percent, sir. In addition to that, they approved about $11 million worth of projects that subsequently were not authorized, so we automatically lost that, too.

Senator STENNIS. I don't see how an item that was not authorized can be before this committee.

General SHULER. No, sir. What I mean is that the House Appropriations Committee, since they held hearings prior to the final authorization, had approved a little over $11 million worth of line items which were subsequently not authorized. I say we lost that.

SAVINGS EXPECTED TO BE GENERATED

Senator STENNIS. This says unobligated funds from prior year programs, $10 million. As I see that, that is money that you have saved or for one reason or another, didn't spend from prior years.

General SHULER. It is money they expect us to save, sir, and they want us to try to save. As I stated in my opening statement, we have

no savings because we are using all our savings against the reprograming items. This is a saving they expect us to generate.

I am saying we have no assurance we can generate that. We can try but it is just going to be very hard on our line items.

I would like to call the committees' attention to another fact relating to the general reduction made by the House. During consideration of individual items, the House reduced certain items, particularly barracks complexes and land acquisition by just over $8 million without cutting the scope of any project. The Army has therefore already sustained a cut of more than 2 percent before the final general cut of more than 3 percent was made. The Army believes that it can, by very careful construction management, accept the $8 million reduction but strongly believes that the additional $10 million assessment is simply too great.

Senator STENNIS. I don't understand the use of your items here. Am I correct in saying that this is equivalent to a percentage reduction across the board?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; that is what it is.

Senator STENNIS. Of your money?

General SHULER. Of just the money; yes, sir. The fiscal year 1965 appropriations.

Senator STENNIS. That is 3 percent in round numbers.

General SHULER. A little over 3 percent; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. This would not only run the hazard of not finishing up the items for which funds were appropriated but would not leave you anything to use in reprograming.

General SHULER. That is right. Future unknown reprograming actions, that is correct, sir. We would not be able to fund them.

EXECUTIVE SESSION CALLED

Senator STENNIS. Do you want to have an executive session now and go into these reprograming items? I don't know that they are all executive session.

General SHULER. They all are, Mr. Chairman.

(Whereupon, at 12:10 p.m. Monday, July 27, 1964, the committee proceeded in executive session.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1965

TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1964

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

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

Present: Senators Stennis and Saltonstall.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

STATEMENTS OF REAR ADM. GEORGE W. PRESSEY, U.S. NAVY, DIRECTOR, SHORE ACTIVITIES DEVELOPMENT AND CONTROL DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS; REAR ADM. FRED G. BENNETT, U.S. NAVY, ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER, DIRECTOR OF BUDGET AND REPORTS; CAPT. J. HENRY ETTER, CEC, U.S. NAVY, DIRECTOR OF FACILITIES ENGINEERING, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS; AND BRIG. GEN. JOHN H. MASTERS, U.S. MARINE CORPS, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, HEADQUARTERS, MARINE CORPS

LETTER FROM GENERAL STARBIRD

Senator STENNIS. The subcommittee will come to order. Mr. Reporter, I have a letter here from General Starbird with reference to the reprograming of $751,000 for certain space in the Pentagon. That is in answer to questions yesterday.

(The letter referred to, being classified, was filed with the committee.)

GENERAL STATEMENT

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen of the Navy, we are glad to have you here this morning. You have already conferred, I suppose, about a suitable way of presenting this matter in view of the situation that the membership is not altogether but partly the same as the other committee.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Prior authorization matters will come first and then your reclamas and then your reprograming, if any. Does that suit you?

Admiral PRESSEY. That will be fine, sir. We are prepared to proceed that way.

Senator STENNIS. Let me say, though, with emphasis, that every item in the bill for the Navy is entitled to the full consideration of this subcommittee and it will get such full consideration.

Furthermore, every item is entitled to an individual presentation by you if you wish it, by the Navy, with you as their spokesmen. We will give you that if you ask for it. This method of taking these items that have just been passed on by the other subcommittee and reverting back to the prior testimony is merely a matter of convenience.

It does not rule out taking them up individually. I think you are entitled to your day in court. Even if we don't agree with you, you certainly ought to have a chance to advance your cause.

This talk about rushing along and hurrying up, I am not in any hurry, myself. I am not in a hurry with this bill or any other matter that I am trying to attend to. We are not going to rush the hearing, rush the markup, or anything else.

The idea is to try to give it our best judgment. So, we do not want you to feel or anybody to say that you or anyone else are not going to have a chance to present your matter.

STATEMENT OF HON. KENNETH E. BELIEU, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY AND REAR ADM. PETER CORRADI

Before we proceed with the oral testimony, I will place in the record, at this point, the prepared statements of the Honorable Kenneth E. BeLieu, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Rear Adm. Peter Corradi, both in support of the Navy's construction program.

(The statements referred to follow:)

STATEMENT OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY (INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS)

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is always a privilege to present the Navy's military construction program to this committee.

We are supporting a revised budget estimate for funding in the total amount of $268,182,000 for our fiscal year 1965 construction program. This includes $261,182,000 for military construction, Navy, and $7 million for military construction Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Forces. In addition, there is requested $170 million for family housing which includes construction of 4,047 new housing units.

As in past years, our military construction program has been developed in conformance with policies and guidelines directed at military necessity, maximum utilization of existing facilities and funds, and minimum costs. Ths program encompasses facilities considered absolutely necessary for proper support of the operating forces of the Navy and Marine Corps. It includes items generated by the rapid advances of technology as well as projects from our systematic program to replace deteriorated and obsolete personnel support facilities. It is, we believe a program which can be properly characterized as a well-balanced effort to maintain Navy posture in the present world climate.

Our family housing program is worthy of particular emphasis. No matter how successful we may be in technological advances in our weapons systems, a military service is only as effective as the men that operate and maintain these systems. And the key to a man's effectiveness largely rests in the state of his family. If we cannot provide our service families with adequate housing, we cannot hope to have the effective fighting forces we so absolutely need today. During the past several years we have progressed in improving the living conditions of the serv-

ice family. New family housing units have been authorized, funded, and built. However, unless we can increase our new housing construction rate, our program will continue to fall behind. The 4,047 new housing units in the fiscal year 1965 program barely represent the minimum necessary this year to provide essential facilities for our service families.

Admirals Sylvester, Pressey, and Corradi will present to you the details of our overall program shortly. First, however, I should like to comment briefly on the Navy's efforts to improve the utilization of its installations, which is related to our current military construction programs.

Base utilization studies within the Department of Defense are not new. However, during the past year we have intensified our efforts in this area and each of our installations is being scrutinized to identify functions which can be eliminated or combined with others to reduce costs without sacrificing overall Navy effectiveness. To this end, we have established a shipyard appraisal group, and an installations survey group to provide us with comprehensive reviews and specific recommendations in various functional areas. The efforts of these two groups are closely integrated with the permanent Department of Defense base utilization review program.

I consider that our accomplishments to date to improve base utilization are significant, and I will digress for a moment merely to summarize recent results. During the last 5 fiscal years, the Navy has disposed of land and facilities (including machine tools and other related personal property) valued at over $1.397 billion. These disposals resulted from the disestablishment, relocation or other reduction of 25 air activities, 3 naval ammunition depots, 4 Government-owned, Government-operated plants, 2 naval supply depots, and 19 miscellaneous major activities. While this is a good start, there will be no letup in this important area and further gains are expected. It is also anticipated that the continuation of these base utilization studies will affect future military construction programs which will seek authorizations and appropriations for construction for relocations and consolidations leading to additional savings.

I would like to close by saying that our entire request as now presented to you is, in our opinion, vitally necessary for continued support of the present Navy and Marine Corps operations. This support can only be provided through an adequate shore establishment.

Mr. Chairman, thank you and the members of your committee for this opportunity to present the Navy's fiscal year 1965 military construction program.

STATEMENT BY THE CHIEF, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, REAR ADM. PETER CORRADI, CEC, USN

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.

It is a pleasure to appear again before this committee to support the Navy's fiscal year 1965 military construction program. The Bureau of Yards and Docks and its field engineering offices have participated in the development of this program by accomplishing 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 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 cost estimates in detail if you should so desire.

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. As an example, during fiscal year 1963, 96.3 percent of all military construction contracts were awarded on a lump-sum, competitive

bid basis. This represented 94.8 percent of all military construction dollars obligated by contract. Through March 31, 1964, 96.9 percent of all fiscal year 1964 contracts were awarded on a competitive basis representing 95.9 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. I have available for insertion in the record, if desired, our specific experience in this area for the past 5 years. 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 set-aside policy of the Secretary of Defense, during fiscal year 1963, 96.3 percent of all procurement actions were placed with small business, with 93.9 percent during 11 months of fiscal year 1964. I have available for insertion in the record a tabulation of our experience with the small business set-aside program since the establishment of the set-aside program in October 1960. This tabulation also indicates our experience prior to the set-aside program. It is of interest to note that prior to setasides our experience approximated 95 percent of all construction contracts being awarded to small business. This is the result of the fact that the construction industry is constituted of a large number of small business concerns in addition to the many large ones. There is a potential for increased costs as a result of precluding large contractors from bidding upon much of our work. There is no accurate way by which we can measure what the effect of this is. We have had a small number of cases where large business firms in fact did submit bids upon work which had been set aside for small business. In several of these cases the large business firm was the low bidder. The number of such instances, however, has been so small that it is not possible to make a reliable inference of the apparent savings which might have occurred had awards been made to large business concerns.

I am prepared to support the individual line items at your pleasure.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

STATEMENT OF ADM. GEORGE W. PRESSEY

Senator STENNIS. Admiral Pressey, you have your list made up. Do you have an opening statement?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; Mr. Chairman. We are very pleased to be here again. I am fully aware, as we all are, of your thorough understanding and knowledge of the individual items of this program. We appreciate your offer to give us ample opportunity to speak on any specific project, but I do not anticipate that will be necessary beyond those which we have planned with your staff, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Proceed in your own good way.

NEED FOR MILITARY HOUSING

Admiral PRESSEY. I would like to have Admiral Bennett read his statement, a short one. But, before he does, although I am reluctant to use your valuable and limited time, I would like to emphasize a single element of the program. I beg your indulgence to express the urgency and great importance that the Secretary of the Navy, the Chief of Naval Operations, and Commandant of the Marine Corps attach to the request that will be presented to you for military housing this year.

This program means a great deal to all of us in uniform and to our dependents and, therefore, for this reason it means a great deal to the strength of our arms. The reason for the priority of this position in our overall program has been given to you in detail by the Secretary of Defense and by others.

We are most anxious that the planned 5-year housing program be accomplished in that span and we respectfully urge your approval of the funding of the full program authorized by the House and the Senate.

Now, sir, Admiral Bennett would like to read a statement.

Senator STENNIS. All right, Admiral. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF ADM. FRED G. BENNETT

ESTIMATE 1965 AND HOUSE REDUCTION

Admiral BENNETT. It is a privilege to appear before this committee to present the financial aspects of the Navy military construction program for the fiscal year 1965.

The original "Military construction, Navy" budget submission for fiscal year 1965 was in the total amount of $278 million. Funding reductions made by the House Appropriations Committee would reduce the amount originally requested to $247 million.

RESTORATION REQUESTED

Items subsequently excluded from the authorization act necessitate a further reduction of $17,073,000. We are appealing House reductions in the amount of $16,337,000 and are requesting funding in the additional amount of $14,918,000 for certain other urgently required items, for which authorization exists.

Consideration of these latter requirements has been requested of this committee and of the House Appropriations Committee by the Secretary of Defense. The net results of these adjustments is a revised funding requirement of $261,182,000.

TABULATION OF REVISED FINANCING

In tabular form the adjustments proposed are as follows:

President's budget	$278,000,000
House action	247,000,000
Additional reductions, authorized act	−17,073,000
Reclama	+16,337,000
Adjustment, other authorized items	+14,918,000
Revised requirement	261,182,000

There has been no adjustment in the budget request of $7 million for "Military construction, Naval Reserve." There is no reclama to the House action which reduced the Navy housing program under the appropriation "Family housing, Defense," from $193,958,000 to $170,220,000.

We have available for the record reclama statements addressed to each House reduction in the military construction program which we wish to appeal and Adm. Pressey is prepared to discuss these items and the aforementioned additional items as well as any other aspect of the program in such detail as you may desire.

Mr. Chairman, that completes my statement.

Senator STENNIS. All right. That statement gives us a good start. Please place Admiral Bennett's complete statement in the record at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER, DIRECTOR OF BUDGET AND REPORTS

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is my privilege to present to you the financial aspects of the Navy's fiscal year 1965 military construction budget request.

For the fiscal year 1965, new obligational authority in the amounts of $278 million for "Military construction, Navy" and $7 million for "Military construction, Naval Reserve" were requested. In addition, the original budget estimate for the appropriation "Family housing, Defense" includes $194 million for Navy and Marine Corps family housing. These levels were comparable to those requested for the fiscal year 1964.

The new obligational authority requested, together with the unobligated balances anticipated at the end of the fiscal year 1964 and reimbursements for construction performed for other agencies would provide total available funds in the amounts of $521.7 million in the military construction appropriation account and $9.7 million in the Naval Reserve account. Comparisons of these amounts with those available for the fiscal years 1963 and 1964 are provided in the attached exhibits I and II. The "revised" estimate for the fiscal year 1965 shown in exhibit I reflected adjustments in the "Military construction, Navy" budget program corresponding to available authorization and stemming in part from House action on the basic budget request.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

New obligational authority of $278 million is proposed in the 1965 military construction, Navy budget for construction of Navy facilities. Available from prior year appropriations is an estimated unobligated balance of $97.2 million which is required for the completion of Navy projects previously approved and funded by the Congress.

In addition it is estimated that construction work for other agencies during fiscal year 1965 will approximate $146.5 million. This includes $46.5 million of unobligated prior year orders and an estimated $100 million of new orders to be received during fiscal year 1965.

Gross obligations during the budget year are expected to be $353 million, of which $100 million will be for reimbursable work requested by other agencies. Net expenditures for the fiscal year are estimated at $225 million. A summary and comparison of obligations and expenditures for the fiscal years 1963, 1964, and 1965 is provided in the attached exhibit III.

During the fiscal year 1964, the reprograming of $16,254,000 of previously appropriated military construction funds was initiated for unbudgeted military construction costs. As shown by exhibit IV, $11,754,000 of the total was for projects to be accomplished under the emergency construction authority of the Military Construction Authorization Acts. The remaining amount of $4,500,000 was reprogramed with congressional approval for additional planning and design costs for which continuing authorization is available.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVAL RESERVE

New obligational authority in the amount of $7 million is proposed in the budget request for the appropriation "Military construction, Naval Reserve." This amount together with the predicted unobligated carryover of $2.7 million will provide available funds in the amount of $9.7 million to complete projects approved in prior years and to accomplish the new program proposed for the fiscal year 1965. This is the same funding level approved for the fiscal year 1964.

Exhibit II provides a comparison of the total funds available under this budget with those available in the 2 prior fiscal years.

The financial plan for the Naval Reserve construction program for the fiscal year 1965 anticipates obligations of $7 million and expenditures of $7 million. The comparable figures for the fiscal year 1963 and 1964 are shown in exhibit V.

FAMILY HOUSING

The budget request for the funding of Navy and Marine Corps family housing programs is covered under the appropriation "Family housing, Defense"; $193,958,000 was included for Department of the Navy requirements, $96,219,000 for construction and $97,739,000 for operation, maintenance, and debt payment.

The funds for construction included $91,919,000 for 5077 new family housing units, $500,000 for trailer court facilities, $3,400,000 for improvement of existing housing, and $400,000 for planning.

Included in the amount requested for operation and maintenance were $63,698,000 for operation and maintenance expenses, $1,633,000 for leasing, $30,853,000 for debt service for Capehart and Wherry housing and $1,555,000 for servicemen's mortgage premiums.

As a result of congressional action to date on the fiscal year 1965 family housing program we are now supporting a reduced request in the total amount of $170,220,000. This amount would provide $72,481,000 for construction including 4,047 new family housing units as well as the amount originally requested for operation, maintenance, debt service, and mortgage insurance premiums.

The original "Military construction, Navy" budget submission for fiscal year 1965 was in the total amount of $278 million. Funding reductions made by the House Appropriations Committee would reduce the amount originally requested to $247 million. Items subsequently excluded from the Authorization Act necessitate a further reduction of $17,073,000. We are appealing House reductions in the amount of $16,337,000 and are requesting funding in the additional amount of $14,918,000 for certain other urgently required items, for which authorization exists. Consideration of these latter requirements has been requested of this committee and of the House Appropriations Committee by the Secretary of Defense. The net results of these adjustments is a revised funding requirement of $261,182,000.

In tabular form the adjustments proposed are as follows:

President's budget	$278,000,000
House action	247,000,000
Additional reductions Authorization Act	−17,073,000
Reclama	+16,337,000
Adjustment, other authorized items	+14,918,000
Revised requirements	261,182,000

There has been no adjustment in the budget request of $7 million for "Military construction, Naval Reserve." There is no reclama to the House action which reduced the Navy housing program under the appropriation "Family housing, Defense," from $193,958,000 to $170,220,000.

Mr. Chairman, that completes my statement.

EXHIBIT I

Military construction, Navy—Availability of funds

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1963	Fiscal year 1964	Fiscal year 1965	(Revised) fiscal year 1965
Appropriations for Navy programs:				
New obligational authority requested	(306,862)	(269,900)	278,000	261,182
New obligational authority approved	[1] 161,354	198,853	----------	----------
Unobligated balance, prior year	93,426	108,335	97,188	97,188
Recovery of prior year obligations	25,025	----------	----------	----------
Transfer of unobligated balance	[2] −3,806	----------	----------	----------
Subtotal appropriation availability	275,999	307,188	375,188	358,370
Reimbursements for non-Navy programs:				
New orders received from other agencies	113,034	100,000	100,000	100,000
Unobligated reimbursements for customer orders received in prior years	13,980	46,547	46,547	46,547
Subtotal, reimbursement availability	127,014	146,547	146,547	146,547
Total availability	403,013	453,735	521,735	504,917

[1] Excludes transfer of $32,001,000 to "Family housing, Defense" (76 Stat. 237).
[2] Transfer of prior year unobligated housing funds to "Family housing, Defense."

EXHIBIT II

Military construction, Naval Reserve—Availability of funds

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1963	Fiscal year 1964	Fiscal year 1965
New obligational authority requested	(7,000)	(6,000)	7,000
New obligational authority approved	7,000	6,000	
Unobligated balance, prior year	3,987	3,680	2,680
Total availability	10,987	9,680	9,680

EXHIBIT III

Military construction, Navy—Comparison of obligations and expenditures

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year year 1963	Fiscal year year 1964	Fiscal year year 1965
Gross obligations	248,130	310,000	353,000
Direct (Navy construction)	167,664	210,000	253,000
Reimbursable (other agencies)	80,466	100,000	100,000
Expenditures (net)	190,186	202,000	225,000

EXHIBIT IV

Military construction, Navy—Fiscal year 1964 reprograming actions

Location	Description	Amount
Emergency construction authority (sec. 203):		
PMR, Point Arguello, Calif.	Classified	[1] $600,000
Dare County, N.C.	Weapons range	[2] 417,000
Naval Base, Guantanamo, Cuba	Salt water conversion and electric power facilities.	[2] 10,737,000
Subtotal		11,754,000
Other reprograming: Planning and design.		[2] 4,500,000
Grand total		16,254,000

[1] Approved by House Military Construction Subcommittee and pending in Senate Military Construction Subcommittee.
[2] Approved by Senate and House Military Construction Subcommittees.

EXHIBIT V

Military construction, Naval Reserve—Funding and financial plan comparison

[In millions of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1963	Fiscal year 1964	Fiscal year 1965
New obligational authority	7.0	6	7
Direct obligations	8.1	7	7
Expenditures	5.6	8	7

Senator SALTONSTALL. What you are doing is asking us for reclama of $31,200,000? That is what it amounts to?

Admiral BENNETT. In total; yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. $31,200,000?
Admiral BENNETT. Yes, sir.
Senator STENNIS. All right.

LEMOORE, CALIF., NAVAL AIR STATION GYMNASIUM

Admiral PRESSEY. Mr. Chairman, the first item for your consideration is on page 16 of program book 4, at the Naval Air Station, Lemoore, Calif. This is for a gymnasium at the Naval Air Station at Lemoore, Calif., sir. It was authorized in fiscal year 1963 program in the amount of $476,000.

There are no indoor facilities available at this installation for physical training, recreation, or the conditioning of military personnel. This gymnasium will meet an important requirement in this isolated area.

Senator SALTNSTALL. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question?

Senator STENNIS. Yes, certainly.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Admiral, you have your funding program here on the first page of book 4. Now, it would be very helpful, I think, I know, to me, and I know to the chairman, to locate your 476 item on the opening page. Where does that show?

Admiral PRESSEY. The amount is hidden in field support stations—not hidden, but included in the total amount for "Weapons facilities, field support stations," $25,479,000.

Senator STENNIS. These first lists are new items we have not heard this year. Suppose you call that first item again.

GYMNASIUM NOT IN ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. The first item, sir, is the Naval Air Station, Lemoore, Calif., gymnasium. This is a relatively new, in fact our newest, naval air station. A gymnasium was not included in the original construction program.

Indeed, there were no indoor facilities available for physical training, conditioning, or the physical recreation of the people attached to the station.

Senator STENNIS. Why did the House strike this out?

Admiral PRESSEY. The House did not strike this out, sir. It was authorized but not funded in 1963. It was not presented for funding before, sir, in this year's program.

Senator STENNIS. Let us go from there.

What is the next item?

SANFORD, FLA., NAVAL AIR STATION ITEMS

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item is in book 4, on page 21, at the Naval Air Station, Sanford, Fla.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Admiral PRESSEY. The project at the Naval Air Station at Sanford, Fla., includes five line items for a total of $2,004,000. The first two items were authorized and funded last year for $1,138,000. Earlier this year we found it necessary to defund these items in order to apply that amount toward the emergency project for the provision of fresh

water and power at the Naval Base, Guantanamo Bay. That project totals $10.7 million. We now request refunding of the items since they continue to be urgent requirements, sir.

REASON FOR CHANGING REQUEST

Senator STENNIS. Admiral, just a minute there. It seems to me that it takes extraordinary facts to justify a situation which in a project was authorized and money appropriated for it and then the Navy came along and said, "No, we really don't need that money for that item as bad as we need it for something that we didn't appropriate money for. Then you switched it over. Now you come back and say, "We are coming back now and reverse ourselves again and put the money back into this project." That is what you are asking us to do. I do not like to do that unless there is some very urgent reason.

Admiral PRESSEY. The reason, sir, is not easy to present but it is quite simple. Last December we found that we were in a very bad financial bind. Our operating moneys would not cover the costs of maintaining all of our stations. In addition, we were encouraged very strongly by the Secretary of Defense to review all of our stations with a view of cutting back on those which were unnecessary.

We made a very exhaustive study of our naval air stations among other stations. At that time, at the time of the Guantanamo incident, and at the time that we were preparing our program for this year, it appeared from a preliminary study, that in the Naval Air Station, Sanford, Fla., could be closed and that the activities and the mission at that base could be shifted to Cecil Field, Fla., the naval air station near Jacksonville.

As a result, we felt that the moneys appropriated for Sanford could be diverted to the construction at Guantanamo and that would be in accord with your expressed wishes that anything reprogramed be considered canceled.

There were other line items which we reprogramed that we did not wish to cancel but which we saw could not be constructed before we could appear before you again, sir.

FORMER DECISIONS IN ERROR

At the time we appeared before Mr. Vinson's committee, we still believed, from the results of our studies, that Sanford, Fla., could be closed. We, therefore, withdrew from our program presented to that committee these other three Sanford items. We continued with our study and found that, when it was completed we could not move the heavy attack aircraft training from Sanford to Cecil Field.

Senator STENNIS. What kind of training?

Admiral PRESSEY. It is heavy attack, sir. If you will remember, sir, last year we reprogramed two large buildings there for a special program which we had originally divided between the east coast and the west coast and we decided to consolidate on the east for purposes of economy.

Even though we had expended the reprogramed money for construction of these two facilities, we felt, initially, that economy in the long run would be effected by moving to Cecil Field.

As I say, our completed study, which involved the maintenance and operation of all the Atlantic Fleet aircraft, and a very careful examination of the workload which would result, showed that we should keep this station even though it was our wish to close it, sir.

THREE ADDITIONAL ITEMS

Therefore, we find it necessary to reintroduce these and additional items for Sanford.

Senator STENNIS. You put these last three items in in addition?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. These would otherwise have been put at Cecil. But, if we cannot accommodate them at Cecil, we will need them elsewhere.

Senator STENNIS. Where is Cecil?

Admiral PRESSEY. Cecil is a master jet field of the Jacksonville complex, near NAS, Jacksonville—13 miles west.

Senator STENNIS. All right. And this is a reclama program?

PARKING APRON NEW ITEM

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir. This is a new item, sir. The first item here is an aircraft parking apron at $781,000. On the basis of our aircraft load, we have less than half of the space for parking required. The area can accommodate only 63 aircraft of the type which is there.

Although there is, in addition, 78,000 square yards of parking apron, it is too thin for the heavy attack aircraft which are there and our deficiency is 153,000 square yards.

This item will reduce the deficiency but will not completely overcome it, sir.

HANGAR AND SHOP BUILDING

The second item is for hangar and shop buildings at $357,000. This was also funded in fiscal year 1963 and the funds reprogramed. The station now has only 58 percent of the hangar and shop facilities required for adequate maintenance of the 83 heavy attack aircraft. This will provide two additional hangar and shop buildings suitably equipped for maintaining these aircraft and their varied and very complex electrical equipment.

These are the most complex and the most advanced aircraft in the Navy inventory today, sir.

ADDITIONAL HANGAR NEW ITEM

Then, the third item, sir, is for the construction of an additional hangar for $644,000, which is very similar to the one of which I have just been speaking. These have not been previously approved.

They were not included in H.R. 10300, the authorization bill initially approved by the House. They were submitted to the Senate and approved by the conference committee. That is, this item and the two that follow.

The justification for this, sir, is similar to that hangar which I have been discussing and which was previously authorized. It will provide additional hangar space beyond the three small two-plane hangars which are there now.

Our deficiency is approximately 140,000 square feet of hangar space according to criteria acceptable to the Navy and the Department of Defense. Against this, in these two hangars, we will program about half of the requirements.

Senator STENNIS. These items have just been approved in the authorization bill, have they not, just the other day?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

AIRCRAFT POWER CHECK

The next item, sir, is an aircraft power check facility for $105,000. We have only one engine test stand at Sanford now. It is not designed for use with installed engines. This proposed facility will permit us to properly test our powerplants after they have been overhauled and reinstalled in the aircraft.

SEWER SYSTEM

The final and fifth item is a sewer system for $117,000. Septic tanks which are now there are overloaded and inadequate for the present population, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You have just justified these a few weeks ago?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; to your Senate Armed Services Committee.

Senator STENNIS. Is this all one package now, all of these five items go along together?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I don't believe you said anything about these first two items when you presented the last three.

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir; because you had previously authorized those, sir.

We will be glad to reissue additional information on this item. A letter from Secretary BeLieu appears on page 929.

Senator STENNIS. All right. The next item.

CAMP PENDLETON, CALIF., MARINE AIRCRAFT TRAINING BUILDING

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item, sir, is at the Marine Corps auxiliary landing field at Camp Pendleton, Calif., in book 4, page 27.

Senator STENNIS. All right, proceed.

Admiral PRESSEY. An aircraft systems training building at $150,000. Our recently completed studies have shown the desirability and feasibility of centralizing on one coast the training and maintenance of a new Marine UF–1E helicopter. We presented this to you in the authorization committee, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right. I think that is rather simple. The next item.

CONCORD, CALIF., NAVAL WEAPONS STATION GYMNASIUM

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item, sir, is on page 37, at Naval Weapon Station, Concord, Calif., gymnasium, $189,000. This item was not presented to the Senate Armed Services Committee this year but was authorized in 1963. It was denied funding approval by the House Appropriations Committee.

This item is to alleviate a serious deficiency in recreational and physical fitness facilities at the naval ammunition depot, or, as it is now called, the naval weapons station. There are 46 officers and 326

enlisted men attached to the station and approximately 2,400 attached to home-ported ammunition ships which receive logistic and base support at this depot. They are, of course, not all there at one time.

Senator STENNIS. This was authorized in 1963, you say?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. The only indoor recreation that these people have there now is in the basement of a Marine barracks where they have a 9-foot ceiling and concrete pillars that interfere with any physical activity except weightlifting.

Senator STENNIS. I think you have made out a case. Let us go to the next one.

Admiral PRESSEY. This is also a reclama item, sir.

FUTEMA, OKINAWA MARINE CORPS INSTRUCTION BUILDING

On page 41, sir, Marine Corps air facility at Futema, Okinawa, an instruction building, $202,000. This was authorized in 1963. As a matter of information only, a second item authorized in this year's program is included at the station for a dental clinic. It has been funded by the House.

This item has not been presented to the House Appropriations Committee. It provides, basically, a classroom to train the locally hired civilians in the spoken and written English, naval correspondence, and supervisory development.

In addition, this will be used by military personnel for indoctrination and both military and civilian in safety, leadership, and moral guidance.

It provides a general classroom for use on the station. There is none which can be used now. Frequently the classes must be conducted outdoors or where industrial or training activities are going on, sir.

A DENTAL CLINIC

Senator STENNIS. What is the item that goes along with this, you say?

Admiral PRESSEY. A dental clinic for $76,000 which has been approved, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, proceed.

IWAKUNI, JAPAN, MARINE AIRCRAFT FUELING FACILITY

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item is on page 43, sir, at Marine Corps Air Station, Iwakuni, Japan, aircraft truck fueling facility for $65,000. The first item in the program at this station is an aircraft parking apron for $244,000 which has been authorized and approved.

Senator STENNIS. Now, that is page 43?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Excuse me, sir, the first item is on page 42, I believe, sir. You would not have it in this book, sir. It is another book.

There was another item at the station sir, which was funded, by the House.

Senator STENNIS. Which item are you talking about?

Admiral PRESSEY. I am talking about the aircraft truck fueling facilities.

Senator STENNIS. $65,000?

PRESENT FUELING STATIONS

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. At the present time we have one truck fueling station stand with two outlets, one for jet and one for aviation gasoline. This is just not enough to handle the operations of the squadron in adequate time, particularly when we have on board a carrier air group. We have interceptor aircraft as well as patrol operations from this station. We are asking for an additional truck fueling stand.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

RECEIVER BUILDING, IWA/UNI, JAPAN

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 44, at Iwakuni, Japan, a receiver building, $129,000. This item was authorized last year. Home-ported at this station are Marine squadrons, naval patrol squadrons, and a Japanese training squadron.

Using this field are interceptors, many transient aircraft, and occasional carrier air groups. ASW patrols are conducted from this station. The station is in a bad area for weather and for radio communications because of the mountainous terrain. It is isolated as far as alternate landing fields are concerned.

Therefore, radio communications with our aircraft is most important. The present communications system has been developed piecemeal over the years. It is neither efficient nor reliable at the present time. The antenna systems are a mass of congested towers and wires on the control tower roof. We get distorted patterns. The proposed item will correct the present deficiencies by construction of a separate receiver building, antennas and emergency generator with an automatic start-stop device.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item, sir, is on page 64, the Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D.C. On page 65, sir, the first item, operations and technical service building, $3,484,000.

DEFUNDED ITEM

This is the third item which was defunded this year to finance the construction of the desalinization plant at Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay. We defunded this because, although it was urgently required, we found that it could not be started quickly because of the time to complete the plans on the project, sir. We, therefore, defunded because the money could not be obligated and would otherwise remain idle until the time we would appear before you for refunding.

The justification for this building has previously been presented to you, sir, and approved. It is part of a long-range program of improvement.

FUND FOR GUANTANAMO OPERATION

Senator STENNIS. What was it you did at Guantanamo?

Admiral PRESSEY. We had $3,484,000 set aside and approved for this building. Our plans were not completed and we saw we could

not use the money for some months—so we used it, with your approval, for helping to finance the desalinization plant at Guantanamo.

Senator STENNIS. I just asked what you did with it.

Admiral PRESSEY. We built a desalinization plant at Guantanamo Bay, sir.

Senator STENNIS. When was that?

Admiral PRESSEY. It was February, sir. The plans were made in a very few days after water was shut off by Communist Cuba.

NO EMERGENCY FUND

Senator STENNIS. This is a substitute in a way, then, for failure to have an emergency fund, is it not?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. We have no emergency fund.

Senator STENNIS. You defund some other item and use that money and then come back and ask that it be refunded?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. The system of planning we now have, and the review, as well as the time required for it, means that we have very solid projects in our program. So, only in rare occasions do we find anything that we do not need. So, there is really no uncommitted money that we can find for reprograming or for the restoration of damaged facilities. The only flexibility that we have now, generally speaking, is in the $6 million which we request for minor construction.

Senator STENNIS. And that is limited to under $200,000?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

We are sort of damned if we do and damned if we don't in this business here, because if we do reprogram for an emergency there may be a feeling that we have not planned well in the first place.

PLANS FOR RESEARCH LABORATORY

Senator STENNIS. What about your plans for this building now, this Research Laboratory?

Captain ETTER. They are completed, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. I thought you always had your plans completed before you presented the matter and asked for the money.

Captain ETTER. They are completed, sir.

Senator STENNIS. My comment was that I thought you never asked for money until they were completed. The admiral has just testified here that even though you got the money last year, you did not have the plans completed.

Captain ETTER. No, sir. We do preliminary engineering, which is a sufficient amount of engineer work to permit us to make an accurate estimate. After the program is approved by the Bureau of the Budget we go ahead with the construction plans. In this case we defunded it, since we could not go ahead with construction. But the plans are completed.

PLANNING COSTS

Senator STENNIS. About what percent of the cost of the building is already taken in that second step of planning?

Captain ETTER. Preliminary engineering costs us a fraction under or a fraction over 1 percent. The plans and specifications, of course, are limited to the statutory limitation of 6 percent and will vary with

the size and complexity of the job. A complex, intricate job like this will run close to 5 percent, maybe a little over.

Senator STENNIS. All right, the next item on page 64.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item, sir, is on page 66——

Senator STENNIS. Wait a minute. You had the other items on page 64.

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir. That is the only new item. Others were previously presented to the Senate Armed Services Committee, sir.

GENERAL PURPOSE LABORATORY

Senator STENNIS. Now, my page 64 has this item of $3.4 million and also listed here——

Admiral PRESSEY. The other item is already authorized and its funding, I believe, sir, was approved by the House.

Senator STENNIS. Where is that general purpose laboratory?

Admiral PRESSEY. That is in this year's program, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Where is it located?

Admiral PRESSEY. At the same place, Naval Research Laboratory, District of Columbia.

Senator STENNIS. That is $5,400,000?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

FULL INFORMATION DESIRED

Senator STENNIS. I tell you, the previous hearings certainly did fail to present the full picture here because when we approved this new one I did not know that you had defunded the other one and expected to ask for new money again for it although it might have been told in February that you were defunding, I did not charge my memory with that.

Admiral PRESSEY. Our plan is for a complicated research and office building, sir. As to the planning of this second, the engineering will take 8 months to a year before we can construct that. This is part of an orderly plan for replacement of the very poor buildings at this Laboratory which has been presented completely, I believe, sir, in other hearings.

Senator STENNIS. All right, proceed.

CONTINUING AUTHORIZATION

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 66. The next project consists of four line items for which continuing authorization is available. We propose to fund these items in the total amount of $21,825,000. The first item on page 67, minor construction, $6 million.

MINOR CONSTRUCTION AND ACCESS ROADS

Senator SALTONSTALL. May I ask, on this minor construction, access roads, and so on, may I ask what you had last year on those?

Admiral PRESSEY. $5 million on minor construction, sir. On access roads——

PLANNING AND DESIGN

Senator SALTONSTALL. If you want to furnish that for the record, you may. And what is it on planning and design?

Admiral PRESSEY. Access roads, we were granted $1 million last year. Planning and design, $10,900,000. Minor construction, as I have said, $5 million and acquisition of land $11,000. We reprogramed, with the committee's approval, $4.5 million into planning and design after the hearings, sir, to bring the total for this purpose to $15.4 million.

MINOR CONSTRUCTION, 1964 AND 1965

Senator SALTONSTALL. So that this year you are asking for $15 million, $6 million—so, you are asking for about $22 million in round figures. Last year you got $16.9 million for the same items?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir, plus $4.5 million. So, we had over $21 million last year, sir; $21.4 million.

Senator STENNIS. Let us move along with your testimony. The clerk can give us these comparisons later. We convene at 11 o'clock in the morning. Turn in your comparisons at the end of the hearing.

Admiral PRESSEY. The minor construction requirement I am sure you are familiar with, sir. Our very closely controlled program shows very clearly that we require a minimum of $6 million.

We are, for example, starting this year at the present rate, at this time, with a deficit of $1.7 million of projects. I think you are familiar with the requirement for access roads.

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

Admiral PRESSEY. I would like to mention on minor construction that is also a reclama item. The House reduced it by $1 million. Access roads is also a reclama item in that it was reduced by $100,000.

RESTORATION OF DAMAGED FACILITIES, KODIAK, ALASKA

Senator STENNIS. All right. We will pick all that up from our own records here. Restoration of damaged facilities you are asking for $6.8 million?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How do you ordinarily get on that if you have it available? Is that a new item?

Admiral PRESSEY. That is a continuing authorization, sir, which we don't usually include in our funding program.

Senator STENNIS. You just want the authority?

Admiral PRESSEY. Excuse me, sir. This is different. This is funding for the Kodiak program, sir. Specifically for that project, with authorization under the restoration of damaged facilities.

MINOR LAND ACQUISITION

Senator STENNIS. Now, your minor land acquisitions, you are just asking for $25,000?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. This is to provide for an easement of 40 acres over the Leslie salt works adjacent to Moffett Feld, Calif., to prevent interference with our flight operations and to meet safety

criteria and for the acquisition and lease of a total of 225 acres for the Naval Space System at Dalhgren, Va.

This involves two projects.

AMOUNT FOR PLANNING AND DESIGN

Senator STENNIS. What do your planning and designs show here, Senator Saltonstall?

Senator SALTONSTALL. $15 million.

Senator STENNIS. You had not mentioned this figure of $15 million. I did not hear it, at least. You mentioned some other figures for planning and design.

Captain ETTER. Last year, Mr. Chairman, as the Admiral said, we received $10.9 million. Then we reprogramed $4.5 million which gave us a gross for the year of $15.4 million. We are asking for the $15 million this year.

CONGRESSIONALLY APPROVED FUNDING

Senator STENNIS. How much did the House allow you there?

Captain ETTER. $15 million. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Turn in a sheet showing what last year's was.

(The information requested is as follows:)

Funding was approved by the Congress in fiscal year 1964 for continuing authorizations as follows:

Minor construction	$5,000,000
Access roads	1,000,000
Minor land acquisition (easements)	11,000
Planning and design	15,400,000
Total	21,411,000

NAVAL STATION, KODIAK, ALASKA, RESTORATION

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 71, "U.S. Naval Station, Kodiak, Alaska," and this is for the restoration of damaged facilities consisting of 11 line items at $6,854,000. We are asking funding authority under our continuing authority.

Senator STENNIS. Is this all strictly replacements?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir. We are making some improvements. For example, in one of the piers we are combining two piers. It is more economical to replace—to build a new pier in a separate place.

Senator STENNIS. Is that all you are having to restore in all of Alaska?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; so far as the Navy is concerned.

Senator STENNIS. The Navy was hit only at Kodiak Island.

Admiral BENNETT. There was some operation and maintenance funding, Mr. Chairman, handled by the other committee.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Admiral BENNETT. This was cleanup work.

Senator STENNIS. The next item unless you have some questions.

INDIAN HEAD, MD., NAVAL PROPELLANT PLANT

Admiral PRESSEY. "Naval propellant plant" on page 87, at Indian Head, Md.

This, again, is a defunded item, the last of the five which we defunded. The facility which we require there is a new system for the production of double-base propellants which provide a much safer, a quicker, and better production system.

DEFUNDING ITEM

It was found necessary to defund this to finance the Cuban water plant and we could afford to take this action because the construction plans could not be ready until the latter half of this calendar year.

PROPELLANT PLANT FUNDING

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is a propellant [deleted].

Admiral PRESSEY. This is a classified item, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Is this a laboratory or an operational plant?

Admiral PRESSEY. This is a production plant.

Senator SALTONSTALL. For the propellants for those missiles?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Where are you getting the propellants now?

Admiral PRESSEY. They are being produced here, sir, but they are being produced by a much less efficient and more dangerous system.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So, what this will do is to make it safer and to make it cost less?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You say you will amortize this facility in 24 months?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Are you pretty confident of that? That sounds like a very confident estimate?

Admiral PRESSEY. We have very carefully estimated this, sir. I am very confident of it. It is a reduction of 92 cents a pound.

QUESTION OF DECISION TO DEFUND

Senator STENNIS. I just want to comment. Why did you choose this now, just an important item here that is going to save so much money, why did you choose to defund it?

Admiral PRESSEY. Mr. Chairman, it was not a question of the relative importance of the items. It was a question of the immediate availability of money without damage to our plans. This money was immediately available. We will not be ready for construction until money which you might approve would be available to us.

Senator STENNIS. But you are ready when the money is available now?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And you expect to go right on using it; is that correct?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Now?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You have another item on that page, steamlines?

Admiral PRESSEY. That has been previously covered. It is not up for consideration before you today.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

RECLAMA ITEMS

Admiral PRESSEY. We now proceed, sir, with your permission, to reclama items.

Senator STENNIS. A lot of these have been marked reclama already. Is that a mistake?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir. Some of the previously authorized items which I have presented are also reclama items. I will pass over those, sir, if you wish.

Senator STENNIS. I mean these we have been talking about. This inert diluent production facilities. That is marked by book reclama program item.

Admiral PRESSEY. For want of a more descriptive name, we applied that title to the book we are using in this presentation. Some of these are in both categories. For example, minor construction is a continuing authorization but it was reduced a million dollars by the House. The appropriations have also been reduced in minor amounts in other previously authorized projects. We are reclamaing these reductions.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now, you have straight reclamas of $16,300,000?

REDUCTION IN NEW OBLIGATIONS

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. The next item, sir, has no page number. It is reclama No. 1 and I wish to address myself to the reduction in new obligation authority. By House action this was reduced $3,173,000, a general reduction.

I listened yesterday to General Schuler's testimony here and, although our prepared statements were prepared entirely separately, they are almost word for word, sir.

We plan so very carefully and review our projects so very carefully these days that a general reduction across the board makes it very difficult for us to execute a program.

There certainly will be projects which we underestimate. There will be others which we know we will overestimate. We have not been able to generate in the recent past savings which would permit us, at this stage of planning, to accept safely a reduction of this magnitude.

Senator SALTONSTALL. May I ask a question?

Senator STENNIS. Yes, sir, Senator Saltonstall.

AMOUNT OF HOUSE REDUCTION

Senator SALTONSTALL. Is this House reduction on a percentage basis?

Admiral PRESSEY. It was not stated as such, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It was just a catchall?

Admiral PRESSEY. I believe, sir, that if you will look at the figures this reduces it to round numbers. I believe the final appropriation was reduced to round numbers, to $31 million.

Senator STENNIS. Along the line of the Senator's question, it amounts to about what percent?

Admiral PRESSEY. A little under 2 percent, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. From your point of view, you have trimmed the factors down as low as you can. You don't believe there can be these savings and to complete your project you have to have the $3 million?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. I can't say specifically about each project, but I can say it for the whole program. I can say it specifically about the project for two hospitals where there has been very, very careful detailed planning for a specific facility.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is just an estimate and personal judgment?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

PROJECTS HANDICAPPED BY CUT

Senator STENNIS. How much will it handicap you? How much will it really handicap you in your machinery of operations and all?

Admiral PRESSEY. May I ask Captain Etter to answer this, sir?

Captain ETTER. All of these estimates, Mr. Chairman, are based on precise engineering judgment. You said judgment. I think the best expression of this variance comes from the fact that when we take bids the same man is never the low bidder.

That shows that there is a variance in contractor's estimates. The same is true of ourselves. We do not estimate for the low bid.

We aim for the second or third. Some of our estimates go over, some come under. For this reason, we feel that our across-the-board average is very accurate. We feel that it is well within 2 percent.

So, if we get cut 2 percent or more, we are hurt to that extent. It means that some project will have to suffer in quality or in scope or something will have to drop off the bottom of the list.

EXTENT OF AUTHORITY TO VARY AUTHORIZATION

Senator STENNIS. Refreshing our recollection, you have general authority though, to vary an authorization beyond what it actually—the actual figure is, a certain percent. What is that percent?

Captain ETTER. Five percent.

Senator STENNIS. Does that not give you a fairly good leeway?

Captain ETTER. Yes, sir; as it relates to authorization, but we have to pick up this money from those that go under the estimates. That is exactly the reason we want these cuts restored. The authority permits us to exceed our estimates but does not provide funds. We want the funds to go with the authority, Mr. Chairman.

Admiral PRESSEY. We have the authority for each line item and we have the money for each line item, but we don't have the money for all of them together. Furthermore, sir, again to come back to the reprograming money, the planning is becoming so much better and the review so much tighter that we cannot recover through cancellation of items moneys which could be applied to a general cut or to reprograming or to restoration.

It has been customary for these general reductions to be applied over the years, I am told, and the program has been looser, as you are well aware. So that there were cancellations. Now, we do not find that this extra money turns up.

Senator STENNIS. I think you are doing a mighty good job but you ask us to put money in a lot of your different pockets, you know. We don't want to cramp you, as you know.

You think, as a whole, then even this relatively small sum would cripple you in your operation. Is that your best judgment?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. I would not say cripple it, sir. I would say it would be a serious disadvantage to us.

Senator STENNIS. Please place your reclama information in the record.

(The information requested follows:)

RECLAMA

General reduction

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Reduction in new obligational authority		−$3,173,000	+$3,173,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

(*a*) All funds appropriated to the Navy are committed and fully required to complete work previously authorized and funded. While 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. It is necessary, in many cases, to use the escalation provisions granted in the authorization laws in order to provide complete and usable facilities. This results in the obligation of funds in excess of those appropriated for individual line items and depletes the savings generated as a result of favorable bids on others. 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 reductions and cancellations of less urgent projects.

(*b*) The number of projects which have been reduced in scope or canceled in recent years as a result of reduced requirements, has been very low. This is a result of improved programing within the Navy and the Department of Defense. The long-range planning and programing system installed by the Department of Defense has substantially reduced the likelihood of items in this year's program being canceled. No cancellations or scope reductions resulting from efforts to reduce gold flow are anticipated. In fact increased costs will result from the use of U.S. contractors and U.S. materials. The funds from the minimum cancellations which may occur will be required to fund the emergency projects in the event conditions arise which justify use of the section 203 authority. In the past, much of this emergency work has been funded from the recovery of counterpart pesetas utilized in the construction of authorized projects in Spain. This source of funds has been eliminated and is not available to fund emergent projects. The reduction proposed would preclude the most effective management of this program during its execution. Accordingly, the restoration of this reduction is urgently requested.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 5)

"Maximum utilization must be made of funds appropriated in support of prior years' programs and remaining uncommitted or unobligated. Testimony before the committee by each of the military services discloses that favorable cost estimates generally obtained as a result of advertised competitive bidding have resulted in savings of varying amounts below the budget estimates. The changing nature of defense requirements including efforts to change our present unfavorable balance of trade or gold outflow often result in reduction in the planned scope of facilities or in the actual cancellation of projects. The committee has continually emphasized the necessity for proper action on

the part of the services and the Department of Defense in these areas. Considerable progress has been made but the end result is not completely satisfactory. The committee has reduced the funds approved to support the military construction and family housing programs of the Regular Forces by $12,130,000 and will expect the services to meet this funding reduction by recoupment of funds from prior years' appropriations and through savings in the fiscal year 1965 program."

Senator STENNIS. The next item, Admiral.

NEW LONDON, CONN., SUBMARINE BASE

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item, sir, is at the Naval Submarine Base, New London, Conn.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I thought we authorized this.

Admiral PRESSEY. We authorized it, sir, but the House denied the appropriations.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Isn't this one very fundamental?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. We will have approximately 30 operations up there in the next year, sir, which are hazardous to our ships and expensive, not to mention time consuming.

Senator STENNIS. You mean 30 different movements?

Admiral PRESSEY. Movements of ships; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. This is into your New London, Conn., Submarine Base?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Why did the House take it out?

Admiral PRESSEY. They had not authorized it at the time of the appropriations hearings.

Senator STENNIS. So, they did not reject it on the merits?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Please place your reclama sheets for the New London items in the record at this point.

We approved this chapel building?

Admiral PRESSEY. That item for the chapel was in the same category, sir.

(The information requested follows:)

RECLAMA

Installation: Naval Submarine Base, New London, Conn.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Dredging of river channel	$775,000	−$775,000	+$775,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

(*a*) The submarine base at New London is the basic east coast activity for the maintenance and operation of the Atlantic Fleet Submarine Force. Accordingly, safe and efficient access to this activity for the new deep-draft nuclear submarines is a mandatory requiremet. The requested 33-foot channel is the minimum depth required for safe operating conditions for all classes of nuclear attack submarines (SSN). The proposed dredging will coincide with the existing channel from the railroad bridge to Long Island Sound, presently dredged to a project depth of 33 feet, affording attack submarines free access to the Atlantic Ocean.

(*b*) The existence of the nuclear submarine fleet is a vanguard of national defense in the Atlantic and a major deterrent of aggression by potential enemies. Restriction of its operation and effectiveness by the existing hazardous channel therefore is inconsistent with their mission.

(*c*) The existing 30-foot river channel up to this activity precludes operation of these submarines under their own power, requiring the costly and time-consuming use of tugs. Transit of the river under tow requires 2 hours each way whereas only 15 minutes would be required for ships under their own power. To this inconvenience must also be added the possibility of having to await tug service and favorable tides. These long transit times effectively landlock the submarine force in case of any impending emergencies. Further, navigation under tow of tugs in the confines of the river is extremely hazardous. The weight of the submarine together with the large underwater body and configuration of the hull makes it extremely difficult for the tug to hitch on and maintain complete control while underway, especially when maneuvering to berths. Experience to date includes several hazardous instances, when the ships were out of control during unfavorable winds and currents. Use of the ship's power at such times is also hazardous since their normal draft of approximately 29 feet places the circulating water intakes close to the river bottom thereby fouling the condensers and pumps with silt.

(*d*) All deep-draft nuclear submarines (SSN) in the Atlantic area, including the seven home ported at New London, must go to this submarine base occasionally for such purposes as refresher training for crews, checkout of fire control systems and equipment, home port berthing, and miscellaneous upkeep repairs. To date eight such trips have been made to the submarine base by these ships under tug tow. Twenty-four additional trips are estimated by the end of 1964 with the number increasing in the future as the nuclear submarine fleet grows.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

"The reduction includes $8,704,000 as a result of actions taken in the passage of military construction authorization bill, 1965."

(This item has since been approved for authorization by the Senate Committee on Armed Services.)

RECLAMA

Installation: Naval Submarine Base, New London, Conn.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Chapel and religious education building	$565,000	−$565,000	+$565,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

(*a*) The submarine base at New London is the basic east coast activity for training, maintenance, and operation of the Atlantic Fleet Submarine Force, including full home port support of blue and gold POLARIS submarine crews. The basic facilities at the activity were designed to handle fleet-type submarines. In view of the vital importance of nuclear submarines in current and future naval planning for national defense, heavy emphasis is being placed on rapid buildup of support facilities for these ships. The Navy has proceeded on an austere basis during the last several years to provide the essential facilities in support of the expanding requirements for the nuclear ships. These facilities have consisted principally of personnel support-type facilities to meet the increase in base expansion. The greatest expansion has been in the training area where courses have increased from 80 to 180. Also the increased number of ships home ported here has affected the base population.

(*b*) Base expansion to date in support of the nuclear submarine program has not included any type of religious facilities. Yet, the military population of the area has grown from 3,300 in 1960 to more than 14,000 at present, and is expected to reach approximately 15,000 by fiscal year 1967 with an overall esti-

mated population, including dependents, of 24,000 people. It is emphasized that both the existing 350-seat chapel and the requested 600-seat facility will only alleviate the crowded situation and provide about 35 percent of the total calculated deficiency of 2,700 seats under existing Department of Defense planning factors.

(c) A survey has been conducted of civilian religious facilities in the area for possible use by military personnel and their families as a partial solution to the overcrowded condition at the submarine base. The survey reveals that these facilities are also grossly overcrowded. Although some civilian church construction is planned in the area it will provide only limited relief of their present overcrowding and will not alleviate the deficiency at the base chapel. It is planned to locate the proposed chapel in the off-station housing area comprising the largest concentration of the base population.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

"The reduction includes $8,704,000 as a result of actions taken in the passage of military construction authorization bill, 1965."

(This item has since been approved for authorization by the Senate Committee on Armed Services.)

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., NAVAL RADIOLOGICAL DEFENSE LABORATORY

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item is on page 5, "Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory, San Francisco, Calif., Animal Research Facility." The House denied $793,000 for this research activity.

The House opinion was that the existing facilities at this Laboratory, in addition to the work being carried on by private and Government agences, including the AEC, in this area, were adequate to meet the requirements for which the facility was proposed.

NO UNNECESSARY DUPLICATION

The Defense Atomic Support Agency in its capacity as coordinator of the nuclear research program has certified that there is not unnecessary duplication in the programs being pursued by the Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory. The animal research facility supports this work. It is rather difficult to see the requirement for this Laboratory which is, in essence, a highly sanitary hospital and breeding kennel for generations of various types of small and larger animals.

In order that these experiments, which are carried on, on the effects of radiation upon animals, should not be distorted by other sickneses or hereditary diseases through generations of animals.

PRESENT SITUATION

Senator STENNIS. What are you using now?

Admiral PRESSEY. We are using a very dilapidated, unsanitary wood and concrete block dog kennel; chicken wire enclosure. It is not as good as the average kennel in which I board my dog, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, Admiral. Please provide your complete reclama statements for the record.

(The information requested follows:)

RECLAMA

Installation: Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory, San Francisco, Calif.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Animal research facility	$793,000	−$793,000	+$793,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

(*a*) The Defense Atomic Support Agency (DASA) in its capacity as coordinator of nuclear research programs has certified that there is no unnecessary duplication in the programs being pursued at the Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory (NRDL). DASA bases this position on the fact that primary research efforts of the Laboratory are oriented toward study of radiation effects control and treatment under Navy combat conditions. Because of the greater severity of these conditions after nuclear attack on ships that must continue to operate with no place for crews to evacuate, the other services rely on the results of Navy research at NRDL. A substantial portion of the research relates to the protection of the civilian population as a whole as well as military and civilian personnel at military installations. The high respect this Laboratory has gained in the relatively short period of its existence is evidenced by the number of private and commercial laboratories which utilize its services. The Laboratory also performs significant amounts of research for the Atomic Energy Commission.

(*b*) Largely for these reasons, the Congress authorized and funded construction exceeding $11 million, including in fiscal year 1963 a neutron radiation facility (cyclotron). Maximum advantage of this outstanding research tool can be fully achieved only if adequate support facilities are provided.

(*c*) The present facilities for housing, breeding, and raising animals at NRDL are inadequate in size, structural conditions, sanitary controls and environmental control features to supply a sufficient quantity of germ-free animals for the intensive and exhaustive programs of nuclear effects research of the Laboratory. Failure to provide this line item will materially limit research having as its ultimate objectives, the protection of both military and civilian personnel from radiation hazards.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 12)

"The request of $793,000 for animal research facilities at the Navy Radiological Defense Laboratory, San Francisco, is denied. Existing facilities at this Laboratory, in addition to the work being carried on by private and governmental agencies, including the AEC, in the areas of effects of hazardous nuclear and thermoradiation are adequate to meet the requirements for which this facility is proposed."

ANDROS ISLAND, BAHAMAS, UNDERSEA TEST CENTER

Senator STENNIS. The next item, Admiral.

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item, sir, is on page 6, the Atlantic Undersea Test and Evaluation Center at Andros Island in the Bahamas.

Senator STENNIS. They reduced you 10 percent?

Admiral PRESSEY. They reduced us 10 percent, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Well, what are you going to do about it?

Admiral PRESSEY. We are appealing the House action, sir. The competitive bids which have been received recently for the work now under contract supports the estimates for this item, sir. It appears probable that the reduction imposed by the House will force the elimination of the essential scope proposed in the item with the re-

sulting restriction on the effectiveness of the activity. We cannot see——

Senator STENNIS. What would you have to eliminate?

Admiral PRESSEY. I would not be able to say at this stage, sir. It would probably be an item such as a hangar for our helicopter or a mess hall.

Senator STENNIS. Please provide your prepared reclama statement for the record.

(The information requested follows:)

RECLAMA

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Atlantic Undersea Test and Evaluation Center, Andros Island, Bahamas (4th increment)	$4,882,000	−$482,000	+$482,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

This project is the final increment for this new facility. Previous authorization (fiscal years 1962, 1963, and 1964) totals $12,635,000. Previous funding from these same years totals $12,235,000. Construction is now underway on all previously authorized work. The current estimate to complete work underway is $13,154,000. The competitive bids for the work now under contract support the estimate for this item. It appears probable that the reduction imposed by the House will force the elimination of essential scope proposed in this item with a resulting restriction on the effectiveness of the activity.

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

Page 12: "Additional reductions relating to specific line items are set forth in subsequent paragraphs."

Page 13: "The committee has approved $5,539,000 in support of Bureau of Ships facilities outside of the continental United States including $4,400,000 for the completion of the construction of the Atlantic Undersea Test and Evaluation Center in the Bahama Islands."

ADAK, ALASKA, NAVAL STATION UTILITIES

Senator STENNIS. The next item?

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 8, sir, at the Naval Station, Adak, Alaska, utilities, the first increment.

The House approved the requirement but denied the appropriation for the facility in toto. The reasoning was that there would be economies if the total 2-year package was constructed at once. The testimony which was given did not make it clear to the House that these were in fact, two separate facilities.

First, the powerhouse and power source and secondly the distribution line. The incremental construction will not result in economy, nor will it lead to unusable facilities.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What is the total expense ultimately if this is the first?

Admiral PRESSEY. The total is $3,900,000.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You could get along without this?

Admiral PRESSEY. It will delay the program for 2 years, sir. We are very much in need of the power and the better distribution lines,

sir. This is a most urgent project at this place. We are now using a number of portable power generating plants.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In other words, if we don't do it this year, we are going to get it back next year?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. We have to do it.

Senator STENNIS. What is the total?

Admiral PRESSEY. Three million, nine. This year and next, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Place the reclama statement in the record at this point, please.

(The information requested follows:)

RECLAMA

Installation: Naval Station, Adak, Alaska

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Utilities, first increment	$1,800,000	−$1,800,000	+$1,800,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

(*a*) This powerplant is vital to accomplishing the mission of the Naval Station, Adak. Completion of authorized housing units, the BOQ and advanced underwater weapons facilities, in the fiscal years 1963 and 1964 military construction programs will add 1,300 kilowatts demand in February of 1965 to the current electrical load. The present reliable generating capacity will be exceeded by 2,000 kilowatts and the present capacity, using the mobile emergency service units, will be exceeded by 800 kilowatts. Completion of the aircraft maintenance hangar in July of 1965 will add an additional 635 kilowatts to this demand.

(*b*) The testimony before the House committee, as presented on page 156 of the printed hearings, unfortunately may have led the committee to believe that the entire $3.9 million was for the construction of a powerplant. This testimony was incomplete, since it did not clearly indicate that the total requirement was for a powerplant estimated to cost $1.8 million and electrical distribution facilities estimated to cost $2.1 million.

(*c*) The specific question of incrementation has been examined in detail since the House committee hearings. It has been determined in fact that the incrementation is based upon a sound and logical separation of the work involved. The statement of increased costs would be true if the total project was for a powerplant alone and if the powerplant were incremented. However, since the two elements of work break down logically into separable increments and since the distribution system cannot be utilized until after the powerplant has been completed, the programing of this total requirement in 2 successive years is an economical approach to the satisfaction of this requirement.

(*d*) Failure to provide additional power for Naval Station, Adak, in the fiscal year 1965 program will result in a reduction of this station's ability to accomplish its assigned mission and to provide essential utility services to facilities now under construction.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

"Funds were requested for the first increment in the construction of a powerplant at the Naval Station, Adak, Alaska, in the amount of $1,800,000. Total cost of the powerplant to be built at this isolated location on one of the Aleutian Islands is $3,900,000. Testimony before the committee discussed that the Navy was directed by the Secretary of Defense to incrementally fund this construction. Considering the nature of the work and the remote location, the Navy stated to the committee that it is probable that the total cost would be between 5 and 10 percent lower if the contract for the total requirement could be awarded at one time."

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, NAVAL AIR STATION

Senator STENNIS. All right. The next item.

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 10, sir, Naval Air Station at Brunswick, Maine, a chapel and religious education building. The House denied total funds, $275,000.

Senator STENNIS. On what grounds?

Admiral PRESSEY. It was not authorized by the House.

Senator STENNIS. Well, it fell out, then, for that reason?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. It was approved for authorization later by the Senate and in conference.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Please place the reclama statement in the record.

(The information requested follows:)

RECLAMA

Installation: Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Chapel and religious education building	$275,000	−$275,000	+$275,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

(*a*) This station has approximately 3,100 military personnel aboard. These personnel and their approximately 4,700 dependents now have only one 180-seat building to accommodate all religious services; 45 additional seats are provided by folding chairs. Each service always has such a large attendance that there are standees, and some cannot get into the building. A converted barracks has been pressed into use to meet the requirements for a Protestant Sunday school. The Catholic children are now using overcrowded civilian facilities in Brunswick, as many as four classes being held in one room. Brunswick, population of about 9,500, is 3 road miles from the station.

(*b*) This station is located in a semi-isolated area characterized by many months of severe winter weather each year. Because of these factors, the military personnel and their dependents turn to the station facilities to meet the religious needs of the personnel assigned to this station. The existing chapel is not only too small for the station's needs, but is in poor structural condition. It will be razed when the proposed facility is provided.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

"The reduction includes $8,704,000 as a result of actions taken in the passage of military construction authorization bill 1965."

(This item has since been approved for authorization by the Senate Committee on Armed Services.)

BRUNSWICK BOWLING ALLEY

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Admiral PRESSEY. The Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine, on page 11, sir, a bowling alley.

Senator STENNIS. I thought that is what you were talking about. They both went out the same way; is that right?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir. The House considered that the local civilian facilities were adequate to the requirements.

Senator STENNIS. For the bowling alleys?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. And that they should be constructed through nonappropriated funds, sir. The nonappropriated funds that the Navy has today accomplish about 10 percent of the total requirements. As I recall, sir, it is about $2 million, which is available worldwide for the Navy.

The majority of the recreational facilities must be accomplished through the military construction program. I think you are familiar, sir, with the climate in Brunswick, Maine, and the necessity for much recreation indoors, particularly for dependents during the winter months.

There are bowling alleys in this town of Brunswick but they are very heavily used and our people are unable to use them, sir. These station alleys are used around the clock and around the week. We have four there now but they are not adequate.

Senator STENNIS. I imagine when you can, instead of building just a bowling alley you could build a bowling alley in a gymnasium; that is, have other operations; do you not?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; but, generally, you will make money building a bowling alley alone because of the low ceiling. You can convert buildings very easily to alleys that you could not convert to a gymnasium.

Senator STENNIS. Please provide your reclama statement for the record.

(The information requested follows:)

RECLAMA

Installation: Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Bowling alley	$239,000	−$239,000	+$239,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

(*a*) The four bowling lanes at this station are extensively used year round by station bowling teams, averaging over 4,000 lines per month. Off duty bowling time is at a premium. Four lanes will not provide for all the station personnel who desire to bowl. Consequently, 20 teams were unable to participate in the station's bowling league during 1963.

(*b*) Use of off-station facilities is expensive for the average Navy enlisted man. Transportation to commercial bowling alleys off station also is an expensive problem. Also, hazardous driving conditions prevail during 7 months of the year. At the same time the severe winter weather experienced by NAS Brunswick contributes to the popularity of the station's bowling alley since it is within walking distance for station personnel.

(*c*) The critical shortage of recreational facilities at NAS Brunswick is a major factor affecting the morale of personnel assigned to the station. Recreational facilities available to the 3,143 military personnel consist of: an undersized gymnasium, a theater, an auto hobby shop, a nine-hole golf course, three unlighted softball fields, a picnic area, two tennis courts, a craft shop, and the four-lane bowling alley. As noted previously, the severe winters limit the use of the outdoor facilities to 5 months out of each year.

(*d*) The Navy has nonappropriated funds which, if available, are used by individual stations to provide recreation equipment and facilities such as movies, athletic equipment, hobby shops, and station newspapers. A central fund is

maintained to finance large expenditures which could not be met by the individual station. This fund, at present, is able to provide for only 10 percent of the requests made against it. Since the bowling alley would aid in providing a well-rounded morale and welfare program for this station, it logically falls within the category of items which should be provided by appropriated military construction funds and should not be made to compete with the extremely limited nonappropriated funds.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 13)

"The request of $239,000 for the construction of bowling alleys at the Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine, is denied. Consideration should be given to meeting this requirement through the use of nonappropriated funds. Meanwhile existing facilities are adequate to meet the present recreational requirements of personnel at this installation."

Senator STENNIS. All right. Page 13, sir.

CECIL FIELD, FLA., AIRCRAFT TRAINING BUILDING

Senator STENNIS. That is Cecil Field?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; Naval Air Station, Cecil Field. The aircraft systems training building. The House action reduced this in toto, $600,000. The House considered, sir, that the VAL aircraft for which this facility is required was only in the development stage and that we could request this in a subsequent year.

The VAL aircraft, sir, is being developed on the basis of an existing prototype. Therefore, the development period will not be as long as it would be if starting from scratch.

We have very carefully planned, sir, that this will be ready for beneficial use 6 months before the VAL is delivered to our operational fields.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Was this turned down in this year's bill?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. It was authorized but not funded by the House. This is very urgently required and will be needed at the time it can be made available by this year's action. That is all on that item, sir.

CECIL FIELD BARRACKS

On page 14 also at Cecil Field, barracks for 180 men. The House reduced it in toto by $358,000.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is another case where it was reduced too much.

Senator STENNIS. According to this they say the budget amount is $358,000.

Admiral PRESSEY. This was based on the requirement for the VAL, the increased personnel on the station, and that it would not be required until a later time. As I have said, the VAL is not going to take the time to become operational that a new aircraft would require and that we will have a need for these barracks in the spring of 1966.

Senator STENNIS. How much are the barracks going to cost in all?

Admiral PRESSEY. $358,000.

Senator STENNIS. Is that all?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Please place the Cecil Field reclama sheets in the record at this point.

(The information referred to follows:)

RECLAMA

Installation: Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Fla.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Aircraft systems training building	$600,000	−$600,000	+$600,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

(*a*) An aircraft systems training building is required at Cecil Field to house the maintenance trainer panels for the new light attack aircraft (VAL) which Cecil Field squadrons are scheduled to receive in December 1966. The trainer panels, costing approximately $4,500,000, are scheduled for delivery in April 1966.

(*b*) The maintenance trainer panels consist of mockups of the aircraft's systems (electrical, hydraulic, electronic, fire control, etc). They are used to provide invaluable preflight and maintenance training to pilots and technicians, thus yielding more efficient and economical maintenance and operational techniques which pay dividends in time, money, and lives. Provision of the training facilities coincident to the assignment of the first of new aircraft is essential. Many advantages would accrue to the station by provision of the trainers ahead of the aircraft. Operating and maintenance personnel would be capable of proceeding immediately with their work upon assignment of the aircraft without delay for indoctrination in the aircraft's complexities.

(*c*) Under ordinary procedures, an aircraft in the research and development stage at this time, would not require, for normal support, a systems training building in the fiscal year 1965 military construction program. Since the Navy has followed a bid and procurement plan for the VAL aircraft predicated on the modification of an inservice aircraft, it is expected that advantage can be taken of previous research and development efforts which will expedite design finalization and production. With the first aircraft deliveries expected at Cecil Field in December 1966, the availability of this trainer building in April 1966 is considered vital. It will provide the necessary training period prior to fleet utilization of this highly important aircraft system. Using fiscal year 1965 funding, adequate time would be available for preparation of plans and specifications (4 months), advertisement (1 month), construction (8 to 10 months), trainer panel installation (2 months), and training period (6 to 9 months).

HOUSE REFORT STATEMENT

"The request(s) of $600,000 for facilities in support of the VAL aircraft, which is in the research and development stage, * * * (is) denied."

RECLAMA

Installation: Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Fla.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Barracks	$358,000	−$358,000	+$358,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

(*a*) In order to make maximum use of complex aircraft support equipment, to concentrate aircraft spares, and to permit the most efficient use of skilled manpower and available training time, it is planned to make Cecil Field the center of all Navy light attack training on the east coast. This will cause an increase of aircraft at Cecil Field equivalent to three squadrons. In addition, personnel within each squadron must be increased due to the need for more maintenance and support personnel for upkeep of the increasingly complex air-

craft. The overall effect will be to increase the strength at Cecil Field from 4,698 enlisted personnel to 5,782.

(*b*) Computing barracks requirements by allowing a 50-percent marriage factor, 2,891 barracks spaces are required. By utilizing all available barracks space, a deficit of 603 spaces will exist, necessitating extreme overcrowding until alleviated by new construction.

(*c*) In addition to the intangible benefits of an increase in morale and well-being of enlisted personnel, this requested barracks will have a beneficial effect on the replenishment rate and retention of highly trained technical personnel.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 13)

"The committee has approved $3,860,000 for facilities at the Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Fla. * * * and $358,000 requested for barracks (is) denied."

MIRAMAR, CALIF., NAVAL AIR STATION OFFICERS MESS

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 18, sir, at the Naval Air Station, Miramar, Calif., a commissioned officers mess (open). The House denied this. The cost was $418,000. The committee failed to see the requirement for a facility of the cost and scope at this location.

I believe they felt that there were adequate civilian facilities in San Diego which could be used by the personnel there. As you are well aware, sir, from my previous testimony before you, this station is 15 miles from San Diego.

There is a very large population at the base. There is absolutely no facility there for officers messing in an open mess, for restaurant, for social activities, for meetings of ladies during the day or in the evening, and they must rely on a small lounge in the bachelor officers mess (closed), which should not be used for semipublic purposes of this type.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Provide your reclama statement for the record please.

(The information requested follows:)

RECLAMA

Installation: Naval Air Station, Miramar, Calif.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Commissioned officers' mess (open)	$418,000	−$418,000	+$418,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

(*a*) NAS, Miramar, is a master jet base which supports the naval aviation units making up the entire fighter strength of the Pacific Fleet. Eighteen fighter squadrons, the fighter pilot replacement training units, and a fighter-photo squadron are located here. More than 600 officers, many with dependents, are stationed at Miramar.

(*b*) There is no commissioned officers' mess (open) at NAS, Miramar, so an annex to the lobby of the bachelor officers' quarters has been used on a makeshift basis to enable the officers and their families to have a modicum of social life and entertainment. Miramar is located in an isolated spot approximately 15 miles from San Diego and is not served by main routes of traffic. There is no public transportation into town, so station facilities must be relied on.

(*c*) The provision of adequate facilities at NAS, Miramar, has been deferred too long. The vital role of morale in helping officers perform their tasks, especially in aviation units, is realized and the lack of a suitable commissioned officers' mess (open) is of grave concern to the fleet commander in this area.

The requested line item has been carefully studied to insure that only the most austere and minimum facility will be provided while still providing maximum benefits.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 10, 11)

"The amount of $2,498,000 is approved for the naval air station, Miramar, Calif., a reduction of $418,000 below the budget program. The reduction relates solely to the request for an officers' club. The committee fails to see the requirement for a facility of the proposed cost and scope at this location."

OCEANA, VA., PHYSIOLOGICAL TRAINING BUILDING

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 20, sir, the Naval Air Station, Oceana, Va., a physiological training building. The House denied this in toto, $503,000. The House action was that the facilities at the Naval Air Station, Norfolk, which were presently being used, were adequate for the immediate future.

We feel, sir, that with the advent of new high-speed and high-altitude aircraft, aviation crews must receive adequate intensive physiological training to enable their bodily functions to keep up with the performance of the aircraft.

These crews now have to go to inadequate facilities at Norfolk Air Station, 20 miles away from their operating base. The point has now been reached where further modification of the facilities at Norfolk is impractical.

The result is that many of the requirements of the flight crews of the high-performance jets at Oceana are not being fully met and that safety is being risked.

I would remind you, sir, that the word "physiological training" refers to such things as oxygen usage, pressure suits, pressure breathing, ejection seats, and night vision. We feel that this is an integral part of the operations at any naval air station, sir, and it is most important that these be provided at Oceana for the crews there.

Senator STENNIS. Please place the reclama sheet in the record at this point.

(The information requested follows:)

RECLAMA

Installation: Naval Air Station, Oceana, Va.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Physiological training building	$503,000	−$503,000	+$503,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

(*a*) With the advent of new high-speed and high-altitude aircraft, aviation crews must receive intensive physiological training to enable their body functions to keep up with the performance of the aircraft. The flight crews from Navil Air Station, Oceana, now receive this training at Naval Air Station, Norfolk, 20 miles distant. The facility at Norfolk has been in operation for many years, incorporating modifications of the original design as required by changes in the operational needs of new aircraft.

(*b*) The point has now been reached where further modification of the existing facilities at Norfolk is impractical. The result is that many of the requirements of flight crews of high performance jet aircraft from Oceana are not

being fully met with an accompanying derogation of safety. Space limitations in the existing facility limit the types and quantity of equipment which can be used and consequently limits the crews processed through the syllabus. An average weekly class of 204 students is given training in the absolute minimum required courses in oxygen usage, pressure breathing, pressure suits, ejection seats, and night vision.

(c) The requested facility at Oceana would be used mainly for jet crews while the facility at Norfolk will continue in use to meet the less rigorous needs of the crews of propeller driven aircraft.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 14)

"The request of $503,000 for a physiological training building at the Naval Air Station, Oceana, Va., is denied. Existing facilities at this location and at the Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va., which are presently being used to meet this requirement, are adequate for the immediate future."

CHERRY POINT, N.C., MARINE CORPS AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE SHOPS

Senator STENNIS. All right. The next item.

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 30, the Marine Corps Air Station at Cherry Point, N.C., aircraft maintenance shops.

The House reduced this by $351,000 from a total budget request of $1,851,000. The House committee report did not state specifically why this amount was reduced.

I do not have a reason for the House action on this.

Senator STENNIS. You want a restoration, though?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. It was a straight price cut, sir, and I do not have the reason.

Senator STENNIS. You want it restored?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. This is, again, a case——

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is another case of too tight figuring?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. It is too tight for us to live with, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Admiral, you insert your reclama sheet in the record.

(The information requested follow:)

Installation: Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, N.C.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Aircraft maintenance shops	$1,851,000	−$351,000	+$351,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

(a) Although cost differentials may sometimes be generated in a program as a whole due to the random, unpredictable occurrence of extremely unfavorable or favorable bids, the application of such a statistical record to individual items or projects before bids are received may result in paralyzing a large number of projects due to insufficient funding.

(b) On the basis of recent experience the Navy considers it probable that the low bid which would be tendered for construction of this facility could be expected to be appreciably higher than the amount approved by the House. The 19-percent House reduction in the estimated cost is considerably greater than the normal variance in bid expectancy relative to Navy estimates. This 19-percent reduction will require either a reduction in the scope of the facility or a reduction in the quality of the construction. A reduced scope would fail to meet the need; and a reduced quality would result in a built-in future high maintenance cost.

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT COMMENT

Page 12: "Additional reductions relating to specific line items are set forth in subsequent paragraphs."

Page 14: "The amount of $2,614,000 for the Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, N.C., is approved including $1,500,000 for aircraft maintenance shops."

COMBAT VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOPS

Senator STENNIS. Combat vehicles maintenance shops.

Admiral PRESSEY. This was reduced in total $111,000. This item was not appropriated because it was not authorized at the time of the hearing. It has since been authorized. This is urgently required to handle the 280 pieces of equipment of this light antiaircraft missile battalion which was brought over earlier from the west coast due to the Cuban crisis and are now in makeshift facilities.

Senator STENNIS. Please insert 129A, your reclama sheet for this item.

(The information requested follows:)

RECLAMA

Installation: Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, N.C.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Combat vehicle maintenance shop	$111,000	−$111,000	+$111,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

(*a*) A Light Anti-Aircraft Missile Battalion (LAAM Bn) was assigned to Cherry Point in January 1963. This LAAM Bn was brought to Cherry Point from the west coast considerably ahead of schedule on an emergency basis in connection with the Cuban "confrontation." Time did not permit the provision of the necessary facilities to accommodate the battalion. The various units of the battalion were crowded into facilities already occupied by other Marine air and ground units. In particular, station combat vehicle maintenance facilities were saturated. The maintenance suport of equipment for units already operating at Cherry Point was utilizing facilities far in excess of design capacity. The LAAM Bn has approximately 280 pieces of equipment including self-propelled vehicles varying from 5-ton wreckers to radio jeeps and trailers for radar, missile launchers, arc welders, and other equipment. Only by makeshift arrangements and constant shuffling of equipment and manpower has a degradation of readiness been avoided.

(*b*) The LAAM Bn must be located in a site remote from other units using electronic equipment. If located within the central area of the air station, electronic emissions from the powerful radars and other equipment cause interference with other command and control facilities. The required remoteness of the site, coupled with the overloading of maintenance facilities on the station, requires that a combat vehicle maintenance facility be provided at the site to permit proper maintenance of equipment for operations and training and to keep the unit ready for rapid mount-out in case of emergency.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

"The reduction includes $8,704,000 as a result of actions taken in the passage of the military construction authorization bill, 1965."

(This item has since been approved for authorization by the Senate Committee on Armed Services.)

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 33, combat equipment maintenance shop for $108,000, at the Marine Corps Air Facility, Santa Ana, Calif. This is the same situation, sir. This was not authorized at the time of the hearings.

It has since been authorized. The existing facilities for this work are in 20-year-old quonset huts which do not provide the space for this combat equipment.

Senator STENNIS. You may place your reclama sheet in the record at this point.

(The information requested follows:)

RECLAMA

Installation: Marine Corps air facility, Santa Ana, Calif.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Combat equipment maintenance shop	$108,000	−$108,000	+$108,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

(*a*) The Marine Air Control Squadron (MACS) is manned and equipped to provide detection, identification, and control of aircraft through use of complex and powerful electronics equipment. The 100 pieces of combat equipment assigned this unit range from standard motor vehicles such as jeeps, trucks, tractors, bulldozers, and cargo trailers to specialized radio and radar trucks and trailers. Maintenance tasks involve daily, weekly, quarterly, and annual inspections, servicing, repair and removal of worn or damaged parts and subassemblies. The material readiness of this equipment is an essential element of the combat readiness of the MACS.

(*b*) New equipment such as the Marine tactical data system and more complex and powerful radars are now being phased into this unit's inventory. Maintenance support is becoming increasingly critical.

(*c*) Existing facilities servicing this function are modified, severely deteriorated, 20-year-old quonset huts which do not provide the space or protection required to maintain equipment in a satisfactory condition for normal training or for rapid mount-out in case of emergency.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

"The reduction includes $8,704,000 as a result of actions taken in the passage of military construction authorization bill 1965."

(This item has since been approved for authorization by the Senate Committee on Armed Services.)

YUMA, ARIZ., AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR

Senator STENNIS. The next item is Yuma, Ariz.

Admiral PRESSEY. At Yuma, Ariz., on page 35, sir, aircraft maintenance hangars. This was a price cut. Competitive bids which have recently been opened for the construction of two similar hangars at the Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Calif., indicate that our estimates for this are very close, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is a straight case of too much reduction?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Admiral, place your reclama in the record for this item.

(The information requested follows:)

RECLAMA

Installation: Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma, Ariz.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Aircraft maintenance hangars	$1,279,000	−$279,000	+279,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

(*a*) The cost estimate for this item was prepared by a competent architect-engineer who examined the item in detail and developed the cost estimate to reflect the actual construction market at the site. The estimate was reviewed by several echelons of experienced cost analysts in the executive branch ranging from those in the Bureau of Yards and Docks through the Office of the Secretary of Defense to the Bureau of the Budget. It is considered that this estimate is a sound indication of the amount required to accomplish the work proposed in this line item.

(*b*) Although cost differentials may sometimes be generated in a construction program as a whole due to the random, unpredictable occurrence of extremely unfavorable or favorable bids, the application of such a statistical record to individual items before bids are received may result in paralyzing a large number of projects due to insufficient funding in the program as a whole.

(*c*) Competitive bids have recently been opened for the construction of two similar hangars at Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Calif. An analysis of these bids supports the budget estimates submitted for this item.

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

Page 12: "Additional reductions relating to specific line items are set forth in subsequent paragraphs."

Page 14: "The committee has approved $1,808,000 for the Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma, Ariz., including $1 million for aircraft maintenance hangars."

The next item, sir, is on page 17 at Concord, Calif., which I have previously covered.

Senator STENNIS. That is prior authorization?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Please place your additional information in the record at this point.

(The information requested follows:)

Installation: Naval Weapons Station, Concord, Calif.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Gymnasium	$189,000	−$189,000	+$189,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

(*a*) The need for this gymnasium is based on the station's isolated location and numbers of enlisted personnel to whom the naval weapons station is "home." The only indoor recreational area is an exercise room of 800 square feet, in the basement of the Marine barracks which is rendered unsuitable for organized athletics by large concrete support columns, a 9-foot ceiling and a lack of showers and locker room facilities. The facilities at the Naval Shipyard, Mare Island, the nearest military facilities, are 25 miles distant and thus, cannot reasonably serve the needs of personnel at the naval weapons station; 381 permanent station personnel and an average of 910 fleet personnel from the 9 ammunition ships

(AE's) home ported at the station, are on board at all times and look to utilization of station facilities to best use their off duty hours in a constructive and wholesome manner. In times when one-third of our Nation's youth cannot meet minimum health and physical strength standards, provision of this gymnasium would appear to be consistent with the President's physical fitness program.

(*b*) This line item will permit and encourage some 1,191 young enlisted personnel to take an active part in intramural and districtwide competition in basketball, volleyball, indoor tennis, badminton, boxing, and wrestling. It is estimated that the provision of this gymnasium will decrease disciplinary problems and materially increase physical fitness and morale of all enlisted personnel supported by the Naval Weapons Station, Concord.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 14)

"The committee has denied the request of $189,000 for a gymnasium at the Naval Weapons Station, Concord, Calif."

POINT MUGU, CALIF., MISSILE RANGE LABORATORY

On page 39, Pacific Missile Range at Point Mugu, Calif., a reference standard laboratory was denied in total.

Senator STENNIS. What do you need for that?

Admiral PRESSEY. The House was of the opinion that the existing facilities at Vandenberg could serve the Navy as well as the Air Force installations there, sir. The type of work that is done by a reference standards laboratory will not permit us to move our instruments to an adjacent laboratory.

They must be colocated with the testing equipment in order to provide us with accurate instruments and accurate test standards. If we do not have these test standards immediately available the tests and laboratory work which is done at Point Mugu will not be consistent with the work which is done elsewhere.

We will not have comparative results and comparative standards so that we cannot compare our work with that which is done at AEC labs or at the Atlantic Missile Range or at Vandenberg, itself, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Please place your reclama sheet on this item in the record.

(The information requested follows:)

RECLAMA

Installation: Pacific Missile Range, Point Mugu, Calif.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Reference standards laboratory	$592,000	−$592,000	+$592,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

(*a*) The reassignment of former Pacific Missile Range facilities at Point Arguello to the Air Force and in the Western Pacific (Kwajalein) to the Army has not reduced the scope of operations at Point Mugu or the sea test range off southern California.

(*b*) Existing reference standards laboratory facilities at Point Mugu have become inadequate to permit the Navy to keep up with the requirement for calibrating electronic test equipment against known standards. Only 31 percent of the required calibrations can be made in the present facilities.

(*c*) A reference standards laboratory is as essential at Point Mugu as at the other major missile centers of Cape Kennedy, Vandenberg Air Force Base, and

White Sands, in order to assure uniformity and standardization of test data. The scope and cost of this item compares favorably with those of the Army and Air Force ranges. Reference standards will be periodically shipped to and calibrated against those of the National Bureau of Standards, and returned to the laboratory for calibrating the 18,000 items of equipment at Point Mugu. The use of standards laboratories at Vandenberg or White Sands is not feasible as this would entail shipment of thousands of delicate test equipments twice yearly to facilities that are already working at full capacity.

(*d*) Because of the requirement for reference standards at sites of large accumulations of equipment, the combining of this requirement with those of other services as recommended by the committee could not be accomplished without sacrificing reliability, incurring delays and damage in shipping, and incurring costs to enlarge laboratory facilities at other sites.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 15)

"The request of $592,000 for a reference standards laboratory at the Pacific Missile Range is denied. Existing facilities are adequate to meet the requirements of the Navy for the immediate future: Meanwhile additional studies should be made toward the possible combining of this requirement with those of the other military services."

NAHA, OKINAWA, NAVAL SURVIVAL EQUIPMENT SHOP

Senator STENNIS. All right. The next item.

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 46, at Naha, Okinawa Naval Air Facility.

Senator SALTONSTALL. $204,000?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. A survival equipment shop. The House thought that we could use the existing Air Force facility at Naha.

These are not only heavily overloaded, sir, but they are inadequate for our facilities. The existing shop at the Air Force base is solely for packing parachutes and not designed for work on other survival equipment, rubber boats, oxygen equipment, flotation gear. The safety of our pilots and our aircrews depends on this item, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You consider this an essential safety item?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. I do. It cannot be met by other facilities.

Senator STENNIS. Please put your reclama statement in the record.

(The information requested follows:)

RECLAMA

Installation: Naval air facility, Naha, Okinawa

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Survival equipment shop	$204,000	−$204,000	+$204,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

(*a*) Naval Air Facility, Naha, supports the flight operations of a patrol squadron, a utility squadron detachment, and station aircraft which are permanently assigned. Also supported are aircraft from rotational and transient units such as those from carrier based air groups. Marine squadrons conducting training maneuvers and various transport and utility aircraft.

(*b*) At present, the parachute inspection and repacking and the extensive testing and repairing of other aviation survival equipment is accomplished in makeshift spaces set up by the the individual aviation units. None of this work is being done under conditions which provide a maximum of safety to flight crews.

Efforts have been made to utilize the existing Air Force parachute shop, but this is not feasible since that shop is operating at capacity. Working double shifts is not possible because the parachutes must remain in the drying tower for at least 24 hours.

(c) Expansion of the Air Force facility was considered. The existing shop is solely for packing parachutes and is not designed for work on other survival equipment such as safety harnesses, flight clothing, oxygen equipment, and flotation gear, and therefore would require extensive additions. It was determined that a separate shop would be as economical and would better fulfill the required purpose.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 15)

"The committee has denied the request of $204,000 for the construction of a survival equipment shop at the naval air facility, Naha, Okinawa. The requirements of the Navy in this respect should be combined with those of the Air Force who also utilize the airfield at this location."

Senator STENNIS. All right. The next item.

NAPLES, ITALY, NAVAL AIR FACILITY BARRACKS

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 48 at the Naval Air Facility, Naples, Italy, a barracks for 252 men. This item was not authorized at the time of the appropriation hearings. It has since been authorized by the Congress, sir. We request that it be funded in order that, not only can we save money which we are now spending to house men in the community, but to provide better control and higher moral standards for our men in this area, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. We approved that, did we not?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Please place your reclama sheet in the record.

(The information requested follows:)

RECLAMA

Installation: Naval air facility, Naples, Italy

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Barracks	$423,000	−$423,000	+$423,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED:

(a) This oversea station has 695 enlisted personnel aboard of whom 487 require barracks space. In addition, the transient load of 120 enlisted personnel generates a need for 60 additional barracks spaces. With only one 208-man barracks on the station, there is a shortage of 339 spaces. Because of this berthing deficit, double bunking must be resorted to. To solve this problem, the station utilizes improvised areas in other buildings and pays an average of $1,640 annually per man for the billeting and messing in private facilities off station of the young men who cannot be accommodated aboard the station. The existing barracks is occupied at 190 percent of its 208-man normal capacity or a total of 396 men.

(b) The provision of this item will permit billeting all single enlisted personnel aboard the station with a minimum of double bunking. This will result in an estimated savings of $110,000 anually in the flow of gold to the local economy. Another benefit derived is the ability to maintain a more military atmosphere; elimination of the several undesirable features of off-station living, with a reduction in disciplinary problems; and an increased ability to have personnel available in case an emergency recall is necessary.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

"The reduction includes $8,704,000 as a result of actions taken in the passage of military construction authorization bill, 1965."

(This item has since been approved for authorization by the Senate Committee on Armed Services.)

ROOSEVELT ROADS, P.R., NAVAL STATION

On page 49, sir, at the Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, 21 line items with a general reduction of $500,000 against a budget request of $15,605,000. The Congress has since reduced the authorizations for these 21 line items by $5,202,000 to a new total of $10,403,000 for 9 items. Accordingly, the half-million reduction applied against remaining authorization, results in a considerable increase in the underfunding of the projects, sir, and we feel that we cannot live with it.

Senator STENNIS. What percent was left out? I remember our consideration of it but the percent of the total.

Admiral PRESSEY. Two-thirds, roughly two-thirds was authorized. Reduced from 15 to 10.

Senator STENNIS. So, on a proportionate basis we would have to put back in——

Admiral PRESSEY. I would hope that would be your decision, sir, if not to restore it entirely.

Senator STENNIS. On a proportionate basis, we would have to restore about two-thirds of this.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; to be proportionate to the authorization it would amount to a one-third reduction of the reduction.

Senator STENNIS. Admiral, please place in the record your additional information on this item.

RECLAMA

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads P.R. (21 line items)	$15,605,000	−$500,000	+$500,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

(*a*) To impose the price reductions made by the House Military Construction Subcommittee, without a corresponding reduction in scope, may force a redesign of each item toward a standard lower than that regularly accepted as the minimum to meet the military requirement justified in the project. Such lowering of standards not only produces facilities with built-in physical deficiencies which demand correction in later years at higher costs, but threatens the ability of the users to fully meet the military requirement the facility is intended to serve.

(*b*) The Congress has now reduced the authorization for this 21 line items project by $5,202,000 to a new total of $10,403,000 for 9 line items. Accordingly the $500,000 reduction applied against the remaining authorization results in a considerable increase in the underfunding for the project. Although cost differentials may sometimes be generated in a program as a whole due to the random, unpredictable occurrence of unfavorable or favorable bids, the application of such a statistical record to individual items or projects before bids are received will result in paralyzing a large number of projects due to insufficient funding in the program as a whole.

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT (P. 12)

"Additional reductions relating to specific line items are set forth in subsequent paragraphs."

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

LAND ACQUISITION, ROOSEVELT ROADS

Admiral PRESSEY. Mr. Chairman, may I insert here a correction to the record, because of an omission of a previously authorized item. When we discussed the acquisition of land, I neglected to mention $30,000 at Roosevelt Roads. This item was previously introduced with a price of $4 million——

Senator STENNIS. We remember those items. That is just a small area.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes sir. Near the airfield.

Senator STENNIS. All right, the next item.

RYUKYUS, OKINAWA, BOWLING ALLEY

Admiral PRESSEY. On page 51, "Fleet" activities, Ryukyus, Okinawa, bowling alley, $278,000.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Why was this eliminated?

Admiral PRESSEY. The House felt there were adequate recreational facilities in Okinawa. I think at the time of the House hearing, sir, there was an article in the newspapers about the plethora of recreational activity in Okinawa for our people.

This facility is requested at White Beach which is a Navy landing in Okinawa. It is the anchorage in which our amphibious fleet and other ships frequently spend a lot of time when they are standing by for alerts.

RECREATION PROBLEM IN OKINAWA

Much of the recreation for our men is immediately on the shore there adjacent to the landing. We already have some bowling alleys, some handball courts, baseball fields and a small recreational building.

Liberty parties of up to 3,000 men must be accommodated here, sir. It is remote from the recreational facilities of the island.

Indeed, it is preferable in many cases that the people stay there for their recreation instead of going on the island because to get to some of the better recreational facilities on the bases, they pass through many areas of undesirable recreational facilities which we would just as soon have them avoid.

Senator STENNIS. Place the information in the record.

(The information requested follows:)

RECLAMA

Installation: Fleet activities, Ryukyus, Okinawa

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Bowling alley	$278,000	−$278,000	+$278,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

(*a*) The number of personnel on ships anchored in Buckner Bay at times exceeds 7,000. Liberty parties of up to 3,000 men must be provided wholesome recreation in this remote spot. The present facilities have proved to be inadequate. Ships requesting to schedule recreation events must wait up to 4 days, sometimes departing the area before being able to secure a time.

(*b*) The existing facilities in the fleet landing area consist mainly of makeshift outdoor recreation fields and a four-lane bowling alley. Other recreational facilities on the island are located at defense installations remote from Buckner Bay and, since adequate mass transportation is not available, personnel resort to getting their entertainment in the local bars and cabarets. This unwholesome activity results in medical and disciplinary problems.

(*c*) The requested line item will provide 10 bowling lanes, which, it is anticipated, will receive 100 percent utilization during normal liberty hours.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 15)

"Existing recreational facilities on Okinawa are adequate to meet the requirements of military personnel utilizing the fleet activities installation and the request for bowling alleys in the amount of $278,000 is denied."

ALBANY, GA., MARINE CORPS SUPPLY CENTER

Senator STENNIS. All right. The next item.

Admiral PRESSY. The next item is on page 53, Marine Corps Supply Center at Albany, Ga.

Senator STENNIS. Religious education center, $69,000.

Admiral PRESSEY. Religious education center, $69,000. This item was not authorized at the time it was heard by the House Appropriations Committee.

Senator STENNIS. Please place the reclama sheet in the record.

(The information requested follows:)

RECLAMA

Installation: Marine Corps Supply Center, Albany, Ga.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Religious education center	$69,000	−$69,000	+$69,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

(*a*) The existing chapel was not designed for, and cannot accommodate, the various functions which are common to a religious education building. No such facility has been provided at this activity to accommodate the approximately 1,450 officers, enlisted men, and their dependents.

(*b*) Sunday school is now being held in the military training building (building No. 7120). This building is located in the enlisted men's billeting area, over one-half mile from the chapel. As a result of its location, transportation becomes a major problem when going from Sunday school to church services that immediately follow. This is especially true for parents with small children.

(*c*) Two chaplains are assigned full time at this activity to assist the commanding general in fulfilling command responsibilities in the area of spiritual and moral guidance for military personnel. In order for the chaplains to efficiently and effectively provide the guidance and counseling integral to any program of moral-spiritual activities such as Sunday school, choir functions, and various church societies of all denominations, a properly designed and equipped, conveniently located facility is required. The proposed facility will be located adjacent to the chapel as delineated in the master plan for this activity.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

"The reduction includes $8,704,000 as a result of actions taken in the passage of military construction authorization bill, 1965."

(This item has since been approved for authorization by the Senate Committee on Armed Services.)

EMERGENCY POWER

Senator STENNIS. Emergency power, what do you say about it?

Admiral PRESSEY. The power, sir?

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

Admiral PRESSEY. This item is in a similar category, sir. It was not authorized at the time it was heard by the Appropiations Committee.

Senator STENNIS. All right. I think we remember those.

Please place your additional information in the record.

(The information requested follows:)

RECLAMA

Installation: Marine Corps Supply Center, Albany, Ga.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
EDPM emergency power	$32,000	−$32,000	+$32,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

(*a*) The mission of the Marine Corps Supply Center is to procure, maintain, repair, store, and distribute all classes of supplies. In addition, this supply center initiates all supply action and supplies the items and financial accounting for the Marine Corps east coast supply complex east of the Mississippi River. The center's entire supply system is now geared to computer operation. Electrical service for the electronic data processing installation (EDPM) must be reliable and constant if this supply center is to carry out its mission. It is impossible to account for supply items unless the computer is operative. In the event of an extended power outage, the situation would border on chaos. Because of this it is necessary to procure and install a generator to guarantee continued operation of this computer system.

(*b*) A report on operations and maintenance problems conducted by the Director, Southeast Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks, in May 1963, disclosed that a large majority of existing underground electrical cables are in an extremely high state of deterioration and recommended that the most critical feeders be replaced at the earliest possible date. There have been nine failures experienced in this primary cable since January 1962.

(*c*) Continuing efforts have been made since October 1956 to procure a motor generator set from Government surplus or Civil Defense. To date, a unit of sufficient size or one capable of being adapted has not been available.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

"The reduction includes $8,704,000 as a result of actions taken in the passage of military construction authorization bill 1965."

(This item has since been approved for authorization by the Senate Committee on Armed Services.)

MARINE CORPS, CAMP PENDLETON, CALIF., POOL

Admiral PRESSEY. Marine Corps, page 56, Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Calif., a swimming pool at Camp Las Flores. This was denied in total without a reason stated in the report, sir.

We feel that the requested swimming pool is essential to provide facilities for the teaching of nonswimmers as well as for recreational purposes.

The nearest swimming pool is 5½ miles away and is already badly overcrowded.

Senator STENNIS. Is this for enlisted men?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir, for enlisted men at one of our major camps. Most of the recreation must be found on these camps, sir. It was not authorized at the time that it was heard by the Appropriations Committee, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Admiral, place the reclama sheet on this item in the record.

(The information requested follows:)

RECLAMA

Installation: Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Swimming pool, Las Flores	$164,000	−$164,000	+$164,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

(*a*) There are no existing swimming pools at Las Flores. The nearest swimming pool that would be available to the personnel of the 1st Tank and 1st Antitank Battalions is located at Pulgas, 5.5 road miles away. These facilities are already overcrowded. The nearest designated recreational beach swimming area is located approximately 9.5 miles north of the proposed Camp Las Flores at the San Onofre recreational beach area. In addition, transportation becomes a major problem for those enlisted men without automobiles.

(*b*) Department of Defense criteria prescribes one standard size pool of 63 by 82 feet 2 inches, with a bathhouse of 3,600 square feet for a camp the size of Los Flores. In addition to the recreational aspect, the requested swimming pool will provide facilities to meet the requirement for instruction of nonswimmers and the teaching of up-to-date lifesaving techniques and emergency evacuation procedures. Climatic conditions at Camp Pendleton are such that the facility will receive nearly year-round utilization.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

"The reduction includes $8,704,000 as a result of actions taken in the passage of military construction authorization bill 1965."

(This item has since been approved for authorization by the Senate Committee on Armed Services.)

CAMP BUTLER OKINAWA VEHICLE BUILDING AND PAINT SHOP

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Admiral PRESSEY. At Camp Butler, a vehicle body and paint shop. This item was also not authorized previously. It has since been authorized. This facility is required if the service regiment is to maintain its vehicles in a readiness condition.

Senator STENNIS. How many will it supply, a regiment or what?

General MASTERS. It supplies an entire division of about 2,500 vehicles.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That, in substance, is to keep up your vehicles where there is no paint shop now available?

General MASTERS. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Admiral, place the additional information on this item in the record.

(The information requested follows:)

RECLAMA

Installation: Camp Smedley D. Butler, Okinawa (Camp Sukiran)

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Vehicle body and paint shop	$104,000	−$104,000	+$104,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

(*a*) No shop facilities have been provided in previous construction programs to establish an adequate shop area where vehicles are to be restored to combat readiness. The force service regiment, Camp Sukiran, Okinawa, is assigned the responsibility for all major body repair and repainting of all vehicles assigned throughout the 3d Marine Division. At the present time major body repair and painting is being performed under the most austere conditions with most of the work being performed outside when weather permits. The workmanship, paint texture, and loss of time have been unsatisfactory due to the work having to be performed outside where blowing sand, dust, and other particles have made it impossible to obtain a satisfactory job. Increasing deterioration of vehicles caused by heat and humidity is being experienced within all units.

(*b*) This required facility will provide a building based upon the drive-through concept with body repair at one end, rewelding, repairs, and paint preparation in the center, and the paint shop at the opposite end. This facility is required if the force service regiment is to maintain all vehicles in a constant state of "mount-out" readiness.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

"The reduction includes $8,704,000 as a result of actions taken in the passage of military construction authorization bill, 1965."

(This item has since been approved for authorization by the Senate Committee on Armed Services.)

BULK FUEL EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND STORAGE

Senator STENNIS. Bulk fuel equipment maintenance and storage building.

General MASTERS. We have a bulk fuel farm system. We take those systems ashore in amphibious operations. They supply the fuel to both ground and aviation vehicles. When they are not in use, as is the case most of the time, some are stored on the outside of the building and some of them in a temporary Butler building which is subject to typhoon damage.

We would like to put them all in permanent storage, in a typhoon-resistant building.

Senator STENNIS. Admiral, you may place your reclama sheet in the record.

(The information requested follows:)

RECLAMA

Installation: Camp Smedley D. Butler, Okinawa (Camp Sukiran)

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Bulk fuel equipment maintenance and storage building	$184,000	−$184,000	+$184,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

(*a*) No provisions have been made in previous military construction programs to provide facilities where the equipment of the bulk fuel company can be maintained and stored under cover. As a result, deterioration of the rubber hoses, metal fittings, and of the component parts of these sets has taken place due to the high humidity and heat experience in this area.

(*b*) The bulk fuel company of the automatic supply distribution battalion, force service regiment, is presently using outside storage areas which are located approximately 12 miles from Camp Sukiran. This company has 36 tons of organic miscellaneous equipment that is required to operate the fuel system, amphibious assault, M–58. This system is the aggregate of a number of self-contained unit components capable of receiving and storing gasoline, diesel and jet fuel and dispensing the fuel at a rate of approximately 400 gallons per minute from two dispensing stations. The designed basic capability for the fuel system, amphibious assault, M–58 is 300,000 gallons composed of five 60,000-gallon tank farms.

(*c*) Delay in providing a building for this bulk fuel company will decrease the operational mount-out capabilities of the division, as the providing of fuels through this newly designed system is the very heart of the fuel resupply for all vehicles and equipment assigned to the 3d Marine Division when in a combat zone.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

"The reduction includes $8,704,000 as a result of actions taken in the passage of military construction authorization bill 1965."

(This item has since been approved for authorization by the Senate Committee on Armed Services.)

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., AND OAKLAND, CALIF., HOSPITALS

Senator STENNIS. The next item, the hospital at Jacksonville, Fla.?

Admiral PRESSEY. The next item is on page 61 and I would like to speak to it, also to page 63, which is the naval hospital at Oakland, Calif.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you, Admiral. You have a reduction of $250,000 out of $7,400,000.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Tell us quickly why you can't absorb that.

COST OF HOSPITAL

Admiral PRESSEY. This is just too tight a chop, sir, a cut on this hospital. We have planned it, very, very carefully. It has been looked over by a joint venture of two highly qualified architectural firms which prepared preliminary plans and cost estimates. The planned scope of 583 square feet per bed and project cost of $18,500 per bed is the lowest of all proposed military construction in the

fiscal year 1965 budget. The average per bed cost of the Hill-Burton hospital construction reported for 1963 and the first 4 months of 1964 indicates an average cost of $24,000 per bed. This is against our $18,500 per bed.

Senator STENNIS. The Hill-Burton average cost is 24,000 per bed?

REDUCTION AT OAKLAND HOSPITAL

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. If we are reduced by this amount here or by the 600,000 at Oakland, we will have to accept undesirable lower quality of construction or reduce the scope of our facilities.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, these are two such small items in a very large appropriation; why can't you go ahead and go forward with your contract and then if you find you are going to be pinned down come back to us with a supplemental?

QUESTION OF SUPPLEMENTAL REQUEST

Speaking for myself, I would rather see you go forward and give you a supplemental if you come back with a justified need after you have had experience.

Admiral BENNETT. We would have a great deal of difficulty getting supplemental funding through the Bureau of the Budget and the Department of Defense to get it up to you.

Senator SALTONSTALL. If you had that trouble, then you are sort of asking us to make the guess where they are not willing to make it.

Admiral BENNETT. No, sir. Generally speaking, they are reluctant to give us authorization for a supplemental request where it is simply a curtailing of a funding level. Now, we have done the very best we know how, sir, I mean in estimating here, as Admiral Pressey has pointed out.

We do believe that we have by these procedures reduced the unit cost estimate about as low as it is warranted to go.

We believe we have good estimates to support these. However, once the act comes about, as you are aware, sir, there is a reluctance to come up for supplemental funding, a supplemental appropriation, except in an emergency situation. We are caught between the horns of a dilemma.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I don't want to delay the discussion, but it seems to me these are very small potatoes in a great big field, that is all.

Senator STENNIS. Please place the reclama sheets in the record at this point.

(The information requested follows:)

RECLAMA

Installation: Naval hospital, Jacksonville, Fla.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Hospital	$7,400,000	−$250,000	+$250,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

(*a*) Initially, the Navy proposed a hospital of 241,189-square-foot area at a total project cost of $7,688,000 for the fiscal year 1965 military construction program.

(*b*) In detailed review of every square foot of scope, the Bureau of the Budget reduced the building area to 233,000 square feet and the project cost to $7,400,000.

(*c*) A joint venture of two highly qualified architectural firms prepared the preliminary plans and cost estimate in complete detail. This planning is based upon Department of Defense policy and criteria for austere permanent construction and provides no added cost features for future expansion. This has resulted in a compact multistory structure, including supply and communication systems necessary for efficient operation.

(*d*) The planned scope of 583 square feet per bed and the project cost of $18,500 per bed are the lowest of all proposed military construction in the fiscal year 1965 budget. The average per-bed cost of Hill-Burton hospital construction reported for 1963 and the first 4 months of 1964 indicates an average cost of over $24,000 per bed.

(*e*) It is estimated that further reduction in cost will effect a reduction in quality of construction below an acceptable level, require the omission of modern labor-saving equipments and services which are considered a requisite in present-day first-class hospitals, and result in future increased maintenance and operating costs. The only other alternative would be deletion of some necessary functions from the proposed new construction, and require a continuation of certain functions in the outmoded temporary existing structures. This would negate the cardinal purpose of the project which proposes the replacement of the substandard existing facilities and consolidation of all hospital functions in one modern permanent structure.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 16)

"The committee has approved $13,900,000 for the replacement of the naval hospital, Oakland, Calif., and $7,150,000 for the replacement of the existing hospital at Jacksonville, Fla., a total reduction of $850,000 below the program estimate. The existing hospitals at these locations are of World War II temporary type construction disbursed over wide areas and in deteriorated condition. The funds provided are adequate to construct the facilities necessary to meet the requirements at these two installations."

RECLAMA

Installation: Naval hospital, Oakland, Calif.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Hospital	$14,500,000	−$600,000	+$600,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

(*a*) Initially, the Navy proposed a hospital of 472,073-square-foot area at a total project cost of $15,290,000 for the fiscal year 1965 military construction program.

(b) In detailed review of scope, the Bureau of the Budget, which examines the need for every square foot of the projected area, reduced the building area to 452,000 square feet and the project cost of $14,500,000.

(*c*) A joint venture of two highly qualified architectural firms prepared the preliminary plans and cost estimates in complete detail. This planning is based upon Department of Defense policy and criteria for austere permanent construction and provides no added cost features for future expansion. This has resulted in a compact multistory structure, including supply and communication systems necessary for efficient operation.

(*d*) The planned scope of 697 square feet per bed and the project cost of $22,307 per bed is lower than all other proposed military hospital construction

except the Navy hospital, Jacksonville. The average per-bed cost of Hill-Burton hospital construction reported for 1963 and the first 4 months of 1964 indicates an average cost of over $24,000 per bed.

(e) It is estimated that further reduction in cost will effect a reduction in quality of construction below an acceptable level, require the omission of modern labor-saving equipment and services which are considered a requisite in present-day first-class hospitals, and result in future increased maintenance and operating costs. The only other alternative would be deletion of some necessary functions from the proposed new construction, and require a continuation of certain functions in the outmoded temporary existing structures. This would negate the cardinal purpose of the project which proposes the replacement of the substandard existing facilities and consolidation of all hospital functions in one modern permanent structure.

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Senator STENNIS. We are glad to see you have this hospital in here at all. You know, Oakland, you had a close shave getting that authorized this year.

MINOR CONSTRUCTION AND ACCESS ROADS

If you don't mind, we will pass on for the time being anyway, you can come back to it if you want to. I am going to have to go in a few minutes here. May we mention the rest of these items? One million dollars for minor construction, you have already covered that?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That is the $200,000 that is the ceiling on each item. Access roads.

Admiral PRESSEY. We have covered that one.

Senator STENNIS. Please place in the record the reclama statements for those two items.

(The information requested follows:)

RECLAMA

Installation: Various Navy and Marine Corps facilities

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Urgent minor construction projects	$6,000,000	−$1,000,000	+$1,000,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

(a) Title 10, section 2674, United States Code, is a continuing authorization for urgent minor construction (not in excess of $200,000) for which a need could not be foreseen, and delay of which until the next regular military construction program would be inconsistent with the needs of the national security. Requirements for urgent minor construction cannot be accurately predicted, since such projects are normally based upon unanticipated operational needs generated by uncertain international conditions. In fiscal year 1964, for which $5 million had been appropriated for urgent minor construction projects, the complete amount ($5 million) was committed before the end of this fiscal year. Additionally, projects in the amount of $2,493,000 had to be turned down—not be-

cause they failed to meet the statutory criteria, since these projects were for valid and necessary requirements—but solely because of the paucity of urgent minor construction funds.

(*b*) Minor construction funds have been used for only the most urgent unforeseen or emergent construction, costing up to $200,000. The projects are normally generated from requirements developed by the unsettled world political conditions, facilities destroyed or damaged by fire, storm, or other acts of God, and unanticipated technological advances. Minor construction funds in many cases are the only source from which moneys appropriated can be used to meet these types of unprogramed requirements.

(*c*) The Navy considers it reasonable to assume that our experience during fiscal year 1964 will be closely approached in fiscal year 1965; and that it would be prudent for the Navy to have the capability to fund urgent facilities requirements under the authority of 10 U.S.C. 2674, totaling $6 million.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

"By its action, the committee has reduced the amount for urgent minor construction funds for the Navy from $6 million to $5 million."

RECLAMA

Continuing authorization

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Access roads	$800,000	−$100,000	+$100,000

REASON FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

The Navy's request of $800,000 for access roads is substantially less than amounts approved in the past 3 years, as follows:

Fiscal year 1962	$1,750,000
Fiscal year 1963	1,300,000
Fiscal year 1964	1,000,000

This year's request is based upon the following requirements:

NAD, Charleston, S.C	$800,000
NSY, Charleston, S. C	500,000
NWL, Dahlgren, Va	450,000
NSB, New London, Conn	80,000
Total	1,830,000

Since the funding request for fiscal year 1965 is considerably less than the known requirement, it is a bare minimum for effective execution of this program.

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT (P. 17)

"*General authorizations.*—The committee has approved $20,725,000 for various general authorizations for the Department of the Navy as shown in the following tabulation:

Access roads	$700,000"

(Other items omitted.)

PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII, HEADQUARTERS BUILDING

Senator STENNIS. The next one is at Pearl Harbor, headquarters building.

Admiral PRESSEY. We have not covered that, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Make it short on that.

Admiral PRESSEY. We are adding a large number of people to take care of our deployed submarine squadron there, sir, and the facilities of the headquarters building will not accommodate them. All our space is totally used. We are asking for an addition to take care of 68 officers and men.

NEW NEED AT BASE

Senator SALTONSTALL. I recall this item, Mr. Chairman. I thought we went forward with this item. This is a new idea.

In other words, this is an additional idea to what you had before?

Admiral PRESSEY. It is in addition to the existing——

Senator SALTONSTALL. Is it absolutely necessary?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. There are ——— POLARIS submarines going out there next year, sir. We must have a staff to control them and manage them.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In other words, there is no use now going forward with all the new headquarters building unless you put this on, too.

Admiral PRESSEY. I think I misunderstood you, sir. This is not a new headquarters building. This is not associated with any new construction. This is an addition to an old existing building.

Senator SALTONSTALL. We did have discussion with you, Admiral, on a headquarters building.

Admiral PRESSEY. That is for commander in chief, Pacific, a major construction.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is another project?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. That other building has not been authorized.

That is some 15 miles from this location, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Place the reclama sheet in the record, please.

(The information referred to follows:)

RECLAMA

Installation: Naval Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Headquarters building	$318,000	−$318,000	+$318,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

(*a*) The commander, Submarine Forces, U.S. Pacific Fleet (Comsubpac) is responsible for the operational control, training and logistic support of the Submarine Force in the U.S. Pacific Fleet. To carry out these command functions, not only is office space required, but it is essential to provide secure operations control space, stowage for classified information, training, communication and crypto equipment spaces, and a secure briefing room.

(*b*) The existing headquarters building has insufficient space for these various functions. The staff has office space of approximately 77 square feet per person contrasted to a standard of 80 to 90 square feet per person. The crowding will be increased by fiscal year 1965 when the staff will be increased. This staff increase is necessary to handle the additional workload which will result from the assignment of POLARIS submarines to the Pacific Fleet.

(c) No excess facilities at the naval submarine base are available to take care of this requirement. If the proposed addition to the existing headquarters building is not provided it will be necessary to adopt one of two expediencies. The additional equipment and personnel will be crowded into the existing Comsubpac Headquarters so that the office space will be reduced to 49 square feet per person; or trailers and equipment vans will be procured and hardstands and utilities will have to be constructed to accommodate the trailers and vans at a site remote from the headquarters at a cost approximately equal to the amount for this project. The latter alternative would involve duplication of common staff functions.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 12)

"The request of $318,000 for administrative facilities at the Naval Submarine Base, Pearl, is denied. Existing facilities are adequate to meet this requirement in the immediate future."

Senator STENNIS. The next item?

CULEBRA ATLANTIC FLEET WEAPONS RANGE

Admiral PRESSEY. The next is the Atlantic Fleet Weapons Range at Culebra.

Senator STENNIS. That is an island?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. We initially requested $1,876,000 which involved another $4,080,000 line item for the acquisition of the remaining non-Government-owned area of the total island of Culebra to construct this range.

I believe we discussed, sir, in the Armed Services Committee, the Navy's desire to create as little interference as possible with the residents of this island.

We have developed a plan for observing our fire on the small islands around the island of Culebra and putting up observation points on the shores which will not be objected to by the civilians there. We believe that this will save our requirements for the foreseeable future and to do this we will require a half million dollars.

Senator STENNIS. Does it cost that much money?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir; it will. This does not involve the acquisition of any land, but it does involve construction of concrete shelters on a number of spots and also the construction of permanent targets that can be used over and over again. Most of the cost goes into the buildings for the observers.

NO LAND ACQUISITION

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is a purchase of a whole island?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir. This is no land acquisition on Culebra.

Senator STENNIS. No land involved here?

Admiral PRESSEY. No land involved.

Senator STENNIS. I misunderstood. It had land written on it.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The statement here says the procurement of Culebra Island is required to provide a target. That is what I was reading.

Admiral PRESSEY. We have modified that.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is out of date?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. We are not going to acquire the land.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Please place the reclama statement in the record.

(The information requested follows:)

RECLAMA

Installation: Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, P.R.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Atlantic Fleet Weapons Range: Target ranges, Culebra	$1,876,000	−$1,876,000	+$500,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

(*a*) The shortage of suitable weapons training targets and facilities on the Atlantic seaboard adversely affects the combat readiness of fleet aircraft carrier squadrons. Training on present east coast facilities is restricted by space limitations and safety considerations due to the proximity of populated areas. Increases in aircraft and weapon performance and the changes in weapons delivery tactics now require large areas of clear airspace, larger impact areas, improved methods of hit evaluation, and a method for tracking the profile of the aircraft during weapon delivery.

(*b*) Culebra Island is ideal for satisfying Atlantic Fleet weapons training requirements. Fleet units conduct intensive operations in the surrounding sea areas and, if targets were available as requested in this item, pilots would receive realistic training in the delivery of conventional weapons, simulated nuclear weapons, and missiles. In addition to the air delivery facilities which would be provided, there will also be targets and instrumentation for surface-to-surface bombardment. As an example, during January 1964, there were over 1,300 aircraft flights and 50 ships utilizing the present meager target facilities.

(*c*) Without this instrumented range, training weapons must be delivered without adequate knowledge of impact miss distance, aircraft speeds, firing angles, or weapon performance. The commitment of extensive periods of training time and effort will not produce maximum operational readiness of fleet units and, in certain cases, test and evaluation of new weapons will be hampered.

(*d*) The overall plan for development of target ranges in the Roosevelt Roads area originally included the purchase of the remaining portions of Culebra Island not now Government owned, and the construction of target facilities. Since the actual purchase of Culebra, and the relocation of its populace are no longer planned, it is proposed to reduce this target facilities request to $500,000 for only those targets which may be built on Culebra Island land already under Navy control. The item now requested consists of five air-to-ground targets, strafing targets and an instrumented loft-bombing range on Culebra Island and on small, nearby cays. On Vieques Island, there will be a simulated airstrip, missile launcher, and special weapons targets. This reduced scope for targets will alleviate a target deficiency which fleet commanders now consider to be extremely critical.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

"The reduction includes $8,704,000 as a result of actions taken in the passage of military construction authorization bill 1965."

(This item has since been approved for authorization by the Senate Committee on Armed Services.)

REPROGRAMING QUESTION

Senator STENNIS. There is one reprograming in question. We will take that last. Do you have any further questions?

You have one reprograming matter.

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What is that?

POINT ARGUELLO, VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF., COUNTDOWN FACILITY

Admiral PRESSEY. That is range additions for multiple countdown facility at the Naval Missile Facility, Point Arguello, Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif., a cost of $600,000.

This project is for the construction of an addition to a range operations building at an estimated cost of $527,000 and an addition to the cable terminal building at an estimated cost of $73,000 at the adjacent Vandenberg Air Force Base.

FUNDS REPROGRAMED

We have reserved the authority for this construction which was granted in section 203 of Public Law 87-554. The funds will be reprogramed from those which have been provided in fiscal year 1965 for a classified project at Patrick Air Force Base, Cocoa, Fla., for $1,667,000.

Our reprograming proposal was approved on August 8, 1963 by the House Committee on Appropriations.

Senator STENNIS. You mean this item here?

Admiral PRESSEY. Yes, sir. The Air Force will be charged with this installation in the future, sir. Reorganization of the Pacific Missile Range assigns this area and the missions to the U.S. Air Force from the current manager, the U.S. Navy.

But, we feel we have the responsibility to continue to provide the requirements for the operation of the range until it is turned over to the Air Force and they have an opportunity to assume the construction programing.

FUNDS FOR PATRICK AIR FORCE BASE

Senator STENNIS. What about the source of your funds? You refer here to—you say it comes from $1,667,000 item?

Admiral PRESSEY. That was at Patrick Air Force Base, sir. It was a scope reduction, sir. I will have to refresh my memory. As I recall it, sir, we had programed at Patrick Air Force Base a testing installation for one of the mods of the POLARIS missile.

It was overtaken by new developments and improvements in the POLARIS system and the further testing of this one type was found to be not necessary.

Senator STENNIS. That means you won't come back now and ask us to refund later?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir. This is canceled, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Saltonstall has an important matter here he wants to take up.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I decided not to.

Senator STENNIS. All right, gentlemen. Does the Navy have anything else to present now?

Admiral PRESSEY. No, sir. That completes it.

Senator STENNIS. If you have any afterthoughts about any of these projects that you are submitting on the record from your authorization committee hearings, feel free to write us or send any statement or ask to come back, even.

Admiral PRESSEY. Thank you very much, sir. We will certainly take advantage of that.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you for coming in. You have done a fine job as usual. Before we close, will Secretary BeLieu please send me some justification for the Sanford, Fla., Naval Air Station?

(The material requested follows:)

LETTER FROM SECRETARY BELIEU

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., May 22, 1964.

Hon. JOHN C. STENNIS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Military Construction, Senate Armed Services Committee, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This letter is in response to your request for additional information relative to the Naval Air Station, Sanford, Fla., and military construction for this field.

Sanford has been the Atlantic Fleet operational training site for heavy attack aircraft since 1955. A similar training site for Pacific Fleet heavy attack squadrons exists at the Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Wash. With the advent of the A–5 Vigilante reconnaissance aircraft as an operational replacement for the present A–3 Skywarrior aircraft a decision was made to consolidate training for both fleets in this new aircraft at one site—Naval Air Station, Sanford. This decision was the outgrowth of financial inability to provide expensive training facilities and devices, aircraft spares, ground support equipment, and specialized tools at two widely separated locations. It also will provide better utilization of technically trained personnel.

In order to meet urgent and basic requirements for commencement of this specialized training, $1,862,000 was authorized and funded in fiscal year 1963 for facilities at Sanford to support the initial training program. Military construction for subsequent years was planned and programed to provide the additional facilities required to support combat readiness training in this highly sophisticated aircraft. A 5-year military construction development program was envisioned at a cost of approximately $13 million commencing in fiscal year 1964.

In support of this development program the Congress authorized and appropriated $1,138,000 for military construction at Sanford in fiscal year 1964 and an additional $6,185,000 was contained in the Navy's fiscal year 1965 military construction program. The balance of the overall development requirements was proposed for subsequent years.

In late 1963 the Secretary of Defense requested each of the service Secretaries to review their base inventories with a view toward effecting economies through feasible consolidations or closures. The Naval Air Station, Sanford, was included in the Navy's review of its Aviation Shore Establishment.

In the early phases of the study it appeared that it would be economical and feasible to relocate the Naval Air Station, Sanford, mission to the Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Fla. Although additional substantial military construction would be required at Cecil Field, there was evidence of a possible maintenance and operations savings. Accordingly, the Navy proceeded to complete its Sanford study in detail.

Fiscal year	Item	Cost
1965	Hanger	$644,000
1965	Sewer system	117,000
1965	Aircraft power-check facility	105,000
Subtotal		886,000
Grand total		2,004,000

Three items in the original fiscal year 1965 program have been deferred to fiscal year 1966. They are:

Item:	Cost
Runway and taxiway	$4,312,000
Aircraft control tower	131,000
BOQ	876,000
Total	5,319,000

The deferral of these items until fiscal year 1965 will not seriously affect the operational training capability at Sanford and will permit retention of the Naval Ordnance Laboratory hypervelocity wind tunnel in the fiscal year 1965 military construction program.

The present Sanford runway system can temporarily satisfy operations under most weather conditions. Therefore, deferral of the new runway until fiscal year 1966, while operationally undesirable, is acceptable as a calculated risk. Since the proposed control tower is complementary to this runway, its deferral is also acceptable. The deferral of the BOQ is acceptable since the officers concerned can continue to live on the local economy until this item is funded.

Conversely, the hangars, shops, offices, parking apron, and power check facility are paramount and urgently required to support training in the operation and maintenance of complex equipment. The sewer system expansion serves the new buildings proposed and is therefore also required. Early initiation of construction of these items in fiscal year 1965 will provide usable facilities when needed.

In view of the inherent limitations on military construction funds and the many operational requirements for those funds, the program now proposed best meets the overall military requirements of the Navy and provides the most urgent facilities needed at the Naval Air Station, Sanford, Fla.

Based on the preliminary indications that a move from Sanford might be feasible, it appeared prudent to refrain from expending fiscal year 1964 military construction funds and defer requesting additional authority and funds in fiscal year 1965 until all facts were known. Therefore, the fiscal year 1964 funds were not expended and the fiscal year 1965 Sanford military construction projects were withdrawn at the hearings before the House Armed Services Committee and deferred in favor of the hypervelocity wind tunnel, Naval Ordnance Laboratory, White Oak, Md., which had been denied funding in fiscal year 1964.

Subsequent to the House hearings, the detailed study of Sanford was completed. All aspects of the mission and functions of Naval Air Station, Sanford, and Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, including aircraft base loading, available airspace, operational training areas, carrier deck loading, operational facilities, etc., were thoroughly investigated. The results proved conclusively that it was not feasible to relocate the Sanford mission to Cecil Field and that the importance of the present and future programs at Naval Air Station, Sanford, dictated a high priority on the stated requirements and removed any doubt as to their validity.

In the interim, however, the fiscal year 1964 military construction funds for Sanford had been committed to the construction of emergency water and power facilities at the Naval Base, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and the fiscal year 1965 military construction program items had been deferred in favor of the Naval Ordnance Laboratory hypervelocity wind tunnel.

With the validation of a continuing requirement for Naval Air Station, Sanford, the Chief of Naval Operations reexamined the proposed fiscal year 1965 military construction program and proposed to defer certain other items in the original fiscal year 1965 authorization bill in order to reinstate the most urgent items and minimum needs for Sanford. Consideration has also been given to funding the fiscal year 1964 items which were "defunded" in the urgent reprograming action for Guantanamo, while remaining within the approved new obligational authority of $278 million.

The urgent items responsive to the immediate needs at Sanford are those originally funded in fiscal year 1964 and three of those now contained in the fiscal year 1965 program. These projects are:

	Item	Cost
Fiscal year:		
1964	Hangar, shops, offices	$357,000
1964	Aircraft parking apron	781,000
Subtotal		1,138,000

I trust this information is sufficiently explanatory to satisfy the needs of your committee. If I can be of further assistance please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

KENNETH E. BELIEU.

(Whereupon, at 11:40 a.m., Tuesday, July 28, 1964, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 10 a.m., Wednesday, July 29, 1964.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1965

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1964

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

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

Present: Senators Stennis and Saltonstall.

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; COL. JAMES A. BARNETT, DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING; COL. GAYLE L. SMITH, DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING; COL. JACK C. CARMICHAEL, OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL; LT. COL. JOHN L. EAST, OFFICE OF AEROSPACE RESEARCH; COL. ARTHUR G. WITTERS, DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING; AND LT. COL. CECIL PETTY, DIRECTORATE OF PERSONNEL, TRAINING, AND EDUCATION

GENERAL STATEMENT

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, we will just start now. The Senate meets at noon so we will have 2 hours here, maybe a little more. Are you familiar, General Curtin, with the procedures adopted here on the other services?

General CURTIN. I believe so, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Does that suit you all right to proceed that way?

General CURTIN. It certainly does.

Senator STENNIS. We want to make it clear you are not limited to that type of presentation. If there is anything that the Air Force wishes to present specially they may do it. If you think of anything later you wish to bring in, you may do that.

General CURTIN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. This is not an effort by you to race along today. It is only because we gave such full consideration to every single line item 2 or 3 weeks ago that we resort to this now. Everything will be

considered again, but naturally we already have fairly good ideas about it.

I will insert at this point in the record, the statement of Maj. Gen. Robert H. Curtin, Director of Civil Engineering, Headquarters, U.S. Air Force.

(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, I appreciate the opportunity to present the "Air Force military construction" appropriation request for fiscal year 1965.

Secretary Zuckert and General LeMay discussed with the committee the current status of Air Force programs and actions being taken to insure the continued readiness of the Air Force to perform its role in support of national policy. The construction program we are presenting today directly and substantially contributes to attainment and continuance of that readiness. This important relationship will, I am sure, be manifested as you examine the projects included in the program.

BASE REQUIREMENTS

To be responsive to its assigned missions and tasks, the Air Force requires a base structure that concurrently provides for: (1) continuous modernization of in-being forces consistent with technological advances; (2) the "bed down" of new weapon systems as they become available for operational purposes; and, (3) flexibility to adapt to the rapid evolution of aerospace capabilities.

These broad requirement factors include more than just facilities associated directly with advancing military technology or quantities of weapons and hardware. Force effectiveness and readiness still are keenly dependent upon the individual effectiveness of our personnel. The attraction and retention of high quality personnel is certainly related to the availability and adequacy of housing and other facilities which are essential for personnel support. An integral and priority action in all of our base development considerations, therefore, must be to provide these competent and dedicated people with needed facilities at adequate standards so that a maximum return may be realized from their education, skills, and potential contributions to the national well-being. This task includes both the relief of shortages and the improvement of substandard facilities.

All of these actions needed to maintain, support, and operate the forces must be accomplished under reasonable and prudent budgetary constraints.

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

The projects included in the appropriation request we are presenting today have been carefully selected. They comprise a reasonable and necessary annual increment of construction which will provide our forces with effective facility support.

Our policy to make maximum use of existing facilities in the satisfaction of new requirements has been continued in the development of this fiscal year 1965 program. New construction has been requested only when it has been determined that it is impossible to meet basic needs through the utilization or adaptation of existing facilities. The application of this policy is reflected by the large number of "alteration" and "addition" type projects included in our program.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

The appropriations requested for Air Force construction in fiscal year 1965 consist of the following:

	Million
Active Forces	[1] $368.7
Family housing (construction only)	66.9
Air National Guard	14.0
Air Force Reserve	5.0
Total	$454.6

[1] Program clearance requested for $370,580,000.

In view of the separate presentations planned on the programs for family housing and the Reserve Forces, I will limit the balance of my comments to the program for the Active Forces.

ACTIVE FORCES—PROGRAM SUMMARY

The $370.6 million program for construction of facilities for the Active Forces includes projects at 144 of our major installations worldwide. Of these, 107 are in the 50 States and 37 are outside. In addition, the program provides facilities at a number of other locations and minor sites, including those of the A.C. & W. networks, communications sites, missile range stations, and sites of classified activities.

Table I, which is attached to the printed copies of my statement, shows the distribution of the program between bases inside and outside the United States, and between new and prior years' authorizations.

Of the $370.6 million of projects provided by the program, $280.1 million represents projects at bases inside the United States, and $44.4 million is for projects outside the United States. The $46.1 million balance of the program provides funds for various program support activities.

The major portion of the $370.6 million appropriation clearance requested is applied to $303.4 million of new authorizations included in the pending fiscal year 1965 authorization legislation. Financing of permanent and prior years' authorizations total $67.2 million. This amount includes $21.1 million for specific projects authorized in prior years, and $46.1 million against permanent authorizations for design, minor construction, offbase access roads, and minor land acquisition.

Table II attached to my statement summarizes the appropriation request for the bases assigned to each of the major Air Force commands. Since most of our installations are utilized by more than one command and support more than one weapon system, the requirement for the projects requested is better understood when analyzed in terms of the principal missions the projects support. Table III also attached to this statement summarizes the program in this manner and will be the reference for my following comments.

Construction requested for the principal Air Force missions may be summarized in the following major program groups:

	Million
Strategic retaliatory forces	$104.0
Continental air and missile defense forces	15.8
General purpose forces	41.2
Airlift forces	10.7
Research and development	28.4
General support	170.5
Total	370.6

STRATEGIC

A major portion of the program, $104 million, or 28 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, and for manned bombers and their supporting tanker aircraft.

As the committee knows, we have completed the construction of facilities for the ATLAS and TITAN systems and these missiles are now in an operational status. The construction of facilities for the first four wings of MINUTEMAN is complete. Construction for the fifth wing is approximately 98 percent complete and well ahead of schedule. A contract for construction of the sixth MINUTEMAN wing, sited at Grand Forks Air Force Base, N. Dak., was awarded in February of this year. The Grand Forks wing will be the first of the "improved MINUTEMAN," or MINUTEMAN II, as it has now been designated.

We have included in our request $90.2 million for additional facilities to support these intercontinental ballistic missile systems, primarily the MINUTEMAN. Of this amount, $57.6 million will provide facilities for a single MINUTEMAN II squadron to be colocated with one of the first five wings. A further $27 million included here will be used to complete the facilities for the sixth wing previously mentioned. The program also includes $1.1 million for technical-type support facilities at existing support bases.

The balance of $4.5 million in our request is to continue the TITAN II updating program. In the early stages of the operation of TITAN II facilities, certain modifications are required to improve the overall weapon system. These funds will be used to finance these modifications.

Strategic support

Facility support needs of the currently programed SAC bomber and tanker forces have been essentially satisfied by previous construction appropriations. Some additional facilities and improvements, however, are needed to sustain the capabilities and readiness of these important manned systems.

For these needed improvements, projects amounting to $13.8 million are requested. Among the major items are:

(*a*) Aircraft maintenance apron lighting projects at 19 bases at a total cost of $2.1 million, to increase the effectiveness and reduce the hazards of nighttime B–52 and KC–135 maintenance and servicing.

(*b*) Improvements to existing and construction of new, airmen dormitories and bachelor officer quarters at SAC bases in the amount of $4.4 million.

(*c*) Alteration of an existing structure at a cost of $0.8 million to provide operating space for a major photo reconnaissance function.

CONTINENTAL AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE

Aerospace defense continues to be a vital requirement for national security. Further improvements are needed and this construction request includes $15.8 million to continue providing our aerospace defense forces a more survivable, dispersed, and flexible fighter interceptor capability and ground control environment.

Interceptor aircraft

Projects directly associated with improved capabilities for fighter interceptor aircraft are requested in the amount of $3.2 million. These projects consist of improvements to aircraft ready shelters and alert facilities and the construction of additional maintenance and support facilities at the locations of the interceptor units.

Control and warning

A total of $7.8 million is requested for facility improvements at bases of our control and warning systems.

The principal project in this group will provide an additional $3 million for the NORAD Combat Operations Center at Colorado Springs, Colo. A total of $29.4 million for construction of the NORAD COC was financed in fiscal years 1960, 1962, and 1964. The basic excavation is complete. Construction of the interior structure is now 60 percent complete with completion scheduled for February 1965. Bids for the final phase to complete the technical areas of the building and major utilities were opened in March 1964. The low bid received for this phase considerably exceeded the Government estimate. The full impact of this is being evaluated prior to further action. Other cost increases have resulted from complications and delays due to development of further unforeseen rock conditions during the build-back construction phase. These factors taken together make it prudent that the current working estimate for the project be increased from $29.4 million to $32.4 million.

Another major item in this group is $1.2 million for the installation of backup control environment for SAGE. This program, called BUIC (Backup Interceptor Control), involves a number of sites in the United States. This continues a program of construction begun last year to provide capability for continued control of the air defense system after a missile attack.

The remaining $3.6 million for control and warning includes a number of smaller projects at various A.C. & W. sites in North America which will provide sorely needed improvements in support capabilities and living conditions for personnel at these largely remote locations.

Defense support

Facilities which are not directly related to specific defense systems also are requested in the amount of $4.8 million. These projects consist generally of operational, maintenance, storage, and personnel facilities, and utilities. Of the total, $2.3 million is for bases in Alaska and $2.5 million is for bases in the other United States.

GENERAL PURPOSE FORCES

A substantial portion of our construction program, over $41 million, is devoted to facilities for operation and direct support of our versatile and hard-hitting general purpose forces. These forces consist primarily of the tactical fighter and tactical reconnaissance units, and include our oversea forces. The projects we request are needed to give an operational capability to new units of these forces and to new types of equipment.

Tactical aircraft

One-half of the construction requested for the general purpose forces, or $20.7 million, is for direct support of tactical fighter and reconnaissance aircraft units of TAC and the Pacific and European commands.

Of the balance for tactical aircraft, $15.6 million provides facilities at bases of F–100, F–105, F–4C, and F–111 TAC fighter units. For RF–4C tactical reconnaissance units, $2.6 million is requested. Projects totaling $2.5 million are included for support of combat crew training for tactical units.

Tactical Air Command and oversea theater support

Other construction projects requested for the general purpose forces total $20.5 million. This group is comprised of projects in general support of base and command functions not solely related to the tactical aircraft units just discussed.

Of the total in this group, $4.9 million is for the Tactical Air Command at bases in the United States, $11.4 million is for bases in the Pacific area, and $4.2 million is for bases in the European and other areas.

Four major items make up $7 million of the $11.4 million Pacific area total. One item will provide additional facilities at a cost of $1.9 million to store munitions. Another project in the amount of $2.5 million will provide for the installation of a semiautomatic integrated air weapon control system to improve the air defense of a major Pacific military complex. Two projects, totaling $2.6 million, will construct new airmen dormitories and bachelor officer quarters at Clark Airbase in the Philippines.

AIRLIFT FORCES

We have been fortunate in that we have been able to accommodate major portions of the expanding airlift capabilities of transport aircraft with existing base facilities. Some additional facilities are still required, however, primarily to provide adequate servicing and maintenance facilities for new types of transports. This construction request contains $10.7 million for support of the airlift forces. Of this total, $6.4 million will provide necessary facilities for MATS and TAC transport aircraft at eight bases inside the United States.

Other airlift support projects in the program total $4.3 million. These projects support the global operations of MATS and are distributed among six bases in the United States and three bases overseas. Included are airfreight terminals to speed cargo handling, aircraft parking aprons, and maintenance and personnel support facilities.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

We all recognize the need to stay ahead in development of military capabilities and the tremendous military and economic advantages to be derived by our research and development efforts.

Attainment of these advantages requires the timely and adequate response of supporting programs. This includes construction or alteration of facilities where necessary.

The level of research required or to be undertaken is, of course, no automatic indicator of the extent of associated facility or construction requirements. The unique and technical requirements of many approved R. & D. programs are such, however, that provision of additional or special facilities is inherent to accomplishment of the research effort.

To provide such facility support for Air Force research and development programs, we request appropriations in the amount of $28.4 million.

Space systems and missile ranges

Projects amounting to $8.4 million are requested for facilities at various support stations at global locations in direct support of space systems development. Specific space system support projects which have been identified in the past year are included in the total amount of $4.4 million. An additional $4 million

is requested to provide funds for construction of urgent missile and space facilities as requirements develop during the next year. Experience has shown that projects of this type must be undertaken promptly to implement normal variations in the development of missile and space systems.

Other projects totaling $5.4 million are included in the program to expand and improve overall missile and space system test capabilities at the Atlantic and Pacific Missile Ranges. Projects for the Atlantic Missile Range total $5.2 million and provide facilities at Patrick Air Force Base and Cape Kennedy, Fla., and at several downrange stations. The major item will provide $1.8 million at Patrick for a laboratory in which to test, maintain, and calibrate optics, radar, telemetry, and communications data systems used to evaluate and document missile and space vehicle launches and flights on the Atlantic Range.

Research support

For construction of other facilities to support research activities, $14.6 million is requested. Technical research and development projects make up $12.5 million of this total. The remaining $2.1 million includes a number of conventional types of facilities to provide general support to R. & D. functions.

Major technical items in the research support package include: a toxic altitude propulsion research facility at Edwards Air Force Base, Calif., costing $5.8 million; and two science laboratories at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, in the total amount of $5.3 million. One of these laboratories provides a facility for conducting research and test on large optic systems. The other laboratory provides the facilities and environments necessary for development of aerospace electromagnetic warfare techniques.

GENERAL SUPPORT

Projects totaling $170.5 million are contained in the general support grouping. This portion covers general force support services and various activities and missions not included in the primary systems and programs previously discussed.

Training

Appropriation amounting to $39.5 million is 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 and academic programs of the Air University and the Air Force Academy.

Of this training total, $15.7 million is for the Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs, Colo. These projects are needed to house and support the first increment of the increased cadet enrollment which was authorized earlier this year by the Congress. Projects directly associated with the cadet increase consist of additional cadet quarters and dining facilities, cadet fieldhouse, formation area, and related utilities. Also included in the Academy request is $1 million to alleviate several current support facility deficiencies.

Facilities for flying training and the increasingly important technical training programs constitute another major part of the training request. Projects supporting the technical training programs at air training command bases amount to $5.6 million. The major items for these bases include technical training structures comprising $1.3 million of this total, and improvements to existing airmen dormitories and dining halls, at a cost of $2.6 million, at Amarillo Air Force Base, Tex.

Construction requested for flying training total $12.9 million. The projects involved are primarily in the operational and training categories. A major portion of this group consists of $5 million for extensions to runways and associated airfield pavements and land interests at five bases to accommodate operation of the modern dual jet engine T–38 trainer aircraft.

The balance of the projects in the flying training group also will primarily provide increased capabilities for modern high-speed and high-altitude training with T–37 and T–38 jet trainers used in the undergraduate pilot training program.

Logistical support

For various logistic support activities of the Air Force Logistics Command, $17.8 million is requested. Depot maintenance facilities amount to $6.7 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.

Projects for other logistic support functions total $11.1 million. A major portion of this amount consists of $7.8 million for alteration of existing facilities

at eight 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

Aerospace communications facilities, including major system nets, base communications and telephone facilities, and related electric power projects, total $8.3 million in this appropriation request. Construction supporting four major communications systems amount to $6.6 million of the $8.3 million total. The requested construction for these systems will provide additional capabilities and increased reliability of communications throughout both North America and other widespread global areas.

Traffic control and landing

Appropriation in the amount of $3.7 million is requested for navigational aids for air traffic control and landing. These projects consist primarily of radar approach control facilities; runway, approach, and taxiway lighting; and two control towers.

Medical facilities

Medical facilities in this program total $31.3 million and include composite medical facilities, dispensaries, dental clinics, and other specialized medical facilities.

New composite medical facilities are requested at seven bases: Holloman and Cannon Air Force Bases, N. Mex.; Moody and Robins Air Force Bases, Ga.; Tyndall Air Force Base, Fla.; Amarillo Air Force Base, Tex.; and Shaw Air Force Base, S.C. Major additions to existing composite medical facilities are requested at Scott Air Force Base, Ill.; Andrews Air Force Base, Md.; and Homestead Air Force Base, Fla.

Four dispensary projects are included in the program. The major project in this group is an occupational health and military dispensary for Norton Air Force Base, Calif.

All of the new composite medical facilities and the major new dispensary will replace existing facilities which are grossly substandard, in most cases, from both structural and medical aspects.

Classified and other support facilities

Facilities supporting classified activities, largely in oversea areas, amount to $15 million. Other items totaling $8.8 million support various activities, primarily at bases in the United States.

The latter grouping $8.8 million contains projects totaling $4.4 million for Bolling Air Force Base. The facilities requested represent the second increment of construction to establish a cantonment complex for support of DOD personnel and activities in the Washington, D.C., area. Also included in this grouping are projects totaling $1.4 million for support of mapping and charting functions at Turner Air Force Base, Ga., and at the Aeronautical Chart and Information Center in St. Louis, Mo.

DESIGN

The $25 million for design will provide those funds needed in fiscal year 1965 primarily to complete design of the fiscal year 1965 military construction program and to initiate design of the fiscal year 1966 construction program.

MINOR CONSTRUCTION

The Air Force requests a total of $15 million for minor construction in fiscal year 1965. These funds are applied only to urgently required projects not otherwise authorized by law. Each project so funded is estimated to cost over $25,000 with a maximum limit 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. Therefore, all Air Force minor construction projects funded from this appropriation are approved at the Washington level.

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 unprogramed requirements as those generated by the emergency deployments which had to be made for the southeast Asia and Cuban contingencies, and the recent adjustments of oversea forces.

For fiscal year 1964, $10.5 million was appropriated for accomplishment of these types of urgent construction projects. This amount, plus the unobligated carryover from fiscal year 1963 appropriations and reimbursements to the account, provided a total fund availability for fiscal year 1964 of $17.9 million.

As of June 30, 1964, urgent projects approved by the appropriate Secretary under the minor construction authority exceeded fund availability for fiscal year 1964 by $10.5 million. Design has been completed on most of these projects and construction contracts can be awarded promptly when additional funds become available.

The rate of obligation of our minor construction funds 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. As of June 30, 1964, obligations for fiscal year 1964 totaled $17.7 million out of the total availability of $17.9. The balance is a small amount reserved to complete awarded projects.

ACCESS ROADS

The amount of $6 million is requested to finance the Air Force portion of requirements for construction of off-base 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. One-half of the funds requested will be used for provision of access to the ballistic missile sites. The balance 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 discussion of the program, each of the weapon system and program objective groupings included various types of facilities. To see the total amounts requested for each of these types, a parallel summary of the total program by major construction category is provided in table IV which is attached to copies of my printed statement.

The largest categories consist of operational facilities for ballistic missile and space systems, amounting to over 26 percent of the total program, and other operational and training facilities which make up over 15 percent of the total.

The housing and community category includes the various types of facilities which have an important and direct effect on our personnel retention program as I discussed earlier. We are steadily providing improvements in this area; however, the priority of this effort must be continued until all deficiencies have been eliminated.

This Air Force fiscal year 1965 construction request includes $56.6 million for projects in the personnel support category. This represents only a modest reduction of the total shortages in this area. The temporary and substandard structures which remain in use continue to deteriorate. We must, therefore, continue to include substantial amounts of these types of facilities in future construction programs.

Troop housing and dining facilities amount to $37.1 million of the $56.6 million 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 shortages. The requested appropriation will construct 4,554 new airmen dormitory spaces, 704 new cadet quarters at the Air Force Academy, and 990 officer quarters. Improvement of 18,719 existing dormitory spaces and 504 quarters also is requested.

Fifteen projects for chapels and chapel annexes are included in the program at a total cost of $3.9 million. Recreational facilities within this category amount to $8.1 million.

STATUS OF PRIOR YEARS' PROGRAMS

Although we received our fiscal year 1964 authorization and appropriation later than normal last year, we are making good progress toward getting both the fiscal year 1964 program and the few remaining unawarded prior years' projects under contract. As of July 1, 1964, we had approximately 260 projects totaling $130 million unawarded in fiscal year 1964 and prior years' programs. Included among these items are projects in oversea areas subject to foreign exchange limitations. These oversea projects will be placed under contract as rapidly as gold flow considerations will permit.

STATUS OF OBLIGATIONS

For fiscal year 1964 the Air Force was granted new obligating authority in the amount of $468 million (exclusive of family housing). This amount, with a carryover of unobligated balance from fiscal year 1963 of $363 million and adjusted by $1 million of reimbursements, provides a net fund availability of $832 million in the current fiscal year 1964. It is now estimated that obligations in fiscal year 1964 will total $534 million. This will leave a carryover of unobligated balances into fiscal year 1965 of $298 million. This balance of $298 million consists of the $130 million of unawarded items mentioned earlier, plus $168 million of unobligated funds which will be required to complete all work started prior to July 1, 1964.

For fiscal year 1965 the Air Force requests $369 million in new obligating authority under the appropriation "Military construction, Air Force." These funds, together with the estimated unobligated carryover of $298 million from fiscal year 1964 and $1 million of anticipated reimbursements, will provide a total availability of $667 million to finance Air Force military construction in fiscal year 1965.

DESIGN STATUS OF FISCAL YEAR 1965 PROGRAM

Design of the fiscal year 1965 program is well advanced. We issued design instructions on the major portion of the program in the early fall of 1963 and preliminary design has been completed on more than 85 percent of the projects. Design of the oversea portion of the program has been delayed somewhat due to the additional time required to develop designs for minimum foreign exchange construction costs; however, design is moving ahead rapidly at this time. Final contract plans on the bulk of the program will be ready in October of this year and we are confident that design of the entire program will be completed in ample time for award of construction contracts during fiscal year 1965.

CONCLUSION

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my presentation on the Air Force military construction appropriation request for fiscal year 1965. We shall be happy to answer any questions the committee may desire to ask and to discuss fully the projects contained in the program.

TABLE I.—*Summary of Air Force fiscal year 1965 military construction appropriation*

	Prior years and permanent authorization	Fiscal year 1965 authorization	Total
Design	$25,000,000	0	$25,000,000
Inside the United States	17,606,000	$262,486,000	280,092,000
Outside the United States	3,526,000	40,862,000	44,388,000
Minor construction	15,000,000	0	15,000,000
Support activities	6,100,000	0	6,100,000
Total	67,232,000	303,348,000	370,580,000

TABLE II.—*Fiscal year 1965 military construction appropriation for the active forces*

SUMMARY BY COMMAND

Design	$25,000,000
Inside the United States:	
Air Defense Command	10,057,000
Air Force Logistics Command	30,297,000
Air Force Systems Command	20,280,000
Air Training Command	30,398,000
Air University	364,000
Aeronautical Chart and Information Center	1,271,000
Alaskan Air Command	6,507,000
Headquarters Command	9,950,000
Military Air Transport Service	6,087,000
Pacific Air Forces	625,000
Strategic Air Command	19,016,000
Tactical Air Command	26,885,000
U.S. Air Force Academy	15,680,000
Aircraft control and warning system	1,062,000
Ballistic missiles/space systems	97,717,000
Various classified	3,896,000
Total inside the United States	280,092,000
Outside the United States:	
Air Defense Command	906,000
Military Air Transport Service	496,000
Pacific Air Forces	13,172,000
Strategic Air Command	665,000
U.S. Air Forces in Europe	6,805,000
U.S. Air Forces Southern Command	2,842,000
U.S. Air Force Security Service	3,113,000
Various classified	16,389,000
Total outside the United States	44,388,000
Minor construction	15,000,000
Support activities:	
Access roads	6,000,000
Land acquisition ($25,000 and under)	100,000
Total support activities	6,100,000
Total program	370,580,000

TABLE III.—*Fiscal year 1965 military construction appropriation summary by program element*

[Dollars in millions]

	Amount	Percent of total
Strategic Retaliatory Forces	($104.0)	(28.0)
Ballistic missiles	90.2	24.3
Strategic support	13.8	3.7
Continental air and missile defense forces	(15.8)	(4.3)
Interceptor aircraft	3.2	.9
Control and warning	7.8	2.1
Defense support	4.8	1.3
General-purpose forces	(41.2)	(11.1)
Tactical aircraft	20.7	5.6
Tactical Air Command support	4.9	1.3
Oversea theater support	15.6	4.2
Airlift forces	(10.7)	(2.9)
Transport aircraft	6.4	1.7
Airlift support	4.3	1.2
Research and development	(28.4)	(7.7)
Space systems	8.4	2.3
Missile ranges	5.4	1.5
Research support	14.6	3.9
General support	(170.5)	(46.0)
Training	39.5	10.7
Logistical support	17.8	4.8
Communications	8.3	2.2
Traffic control and landing	3.7	1.0
Medical facilities	31.3	8.4
Classified activities	15.0	4.1
Other support	8.8	2.4
Design	25.0	6.7
Minor construction	15.0	4.0
Access roads	6.0	1.6
Land acquisition ($25,000 and under)	.1	.1
Total	370.6	100.0

TABLE IV.—*Fiscal year 1965 military construction appropriation—Program by construction categories*

[Dollars in millions]

	Amount	Percent of total
Missiles/space	$97.7	26.4
Operational and training	58.4	15.8
Maintenance	29.1	7.8
Research, development, and test	14.3	3.9
Supply	12.6	3.4
Hospital and medical	31.3	8.4
Administrative	11.9	3.2
Housing and community	56.6	15.3
Utilities and ground improvements	17.7	4.8
Real estate	1.0	.3
Design	25.0	6.7
Minor construction	15.0	4.0
Total	370.6	100.0

HAMILTON AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF., AIRMEN'S DORMITORIES

Senator STENNIS. The first item then will be your old authorizations, is that right?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Colonel SMITH. The first item we have is for Hamilton Air Force Base. In this general area of former authorizations we have 19 areas that total $19,695,000. The item at Hamilton Air Force Base is airmen's dormitories. It is a repetitive item, the first of eight that we have in the program.

This program provides for altering three airmen's dormitories to provide adequate living quarters for the personnel. The facilities are open bay, masonry dormitories constructed in 1934 and are structurally sound.

The work will consist of improving the acoustics, ventilation, and lighting and will provide a degree of privacy not presently available.

Senator STENNIS. Where is Hamilton?

Colonel SMITH. In California, near San Francisco.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

NORAD, COLO., CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Colonel SMITH. The next item is for Norad near Colorado Springs. We are requesting this project in the amount of $3 million to cover the revised current estimated cost that is associated with the total construction program at this location.

Senator STENNIS. Now I know you were going to ask for this. Maybe you had better say something in detail about it.

DEFICIENCY AUTHORIZATION

General CURTIN. Yes, Mr. Chairman. We discussed this to some extent in the authorization hearings. You may recall this was a deficiency authorization.

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

General CURTIN. We had previously authorized for this project a total of $29.4 million. However, in proceeding with what is known as the B–2 intersection which is the main display area for the facility we encountered excessive rock faulting.

Senator STENNIS. This is really a new authorization, the $3 million.

General CURTIN. It is an extension of the previous authorization, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. It was authorized in this more recent law.

General CURTIN. That is correct, sir, as a deficiency authorization.

Senator STENNIS. I remember now about that rock.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I suppose we will have to approve that one. Go ahead.

KELLY AIR FORCE BASE, TEX., DORMITORY

Colonel SMITH. The next items are for Kelly Air Force Base in Texas. This is the second repetitive item that we have for the dormitories. The project provides for the alteration of existing open bay dormitories. It will upgrade the facility by providing semiprivacy as well as improving lighting and ventilation.

This will provide for 563 airmen.

Senator STENNIS. What did the House do with that item?

REASON FOR HOUSE DENIAL OF DORMITORIES

Colonel SMITH. The House denied this item, stating that existing facilities were considered adequate.

Senator STENNIS. What about the one at Hamilton?

Colonel SMITH. They have done the same on that one, sir.

NO DEFINANCED ITEMS

Senator STENNIS. Now if you come to any item that has been financed once and then definanced and you are asking for it to be refinanced, call it to my special attention, will you?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. We have none of those, however, in this program.

Senator STENNIS. I am very glad you do not. None in the bill?

General CURTIN. That is correct, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Unless it is absolutely necessary it seems that that is bad practice.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. Now at the time I go through these prior authorizations I could identify those that the House Appropriations Committee denied funding on. However they will be covered under the reclama section in this book. At that time I could cite the reason that the House Appropriations Committee denied the funding.

Senator STENNIS. There is no reason to cover them twice.

Colonel SMITH. With your permission I will cover them later then.

Senator STENNIS. Very well.

MCCLELLAN AIR FORCE BASE AIR FREIGHT TERMINAL

Colonel SMITH. At McClellan Air Force Base we are requesting one item. The project provides for an air freight terminal for the movement of weapon system components. The existing terminal which was developed to support World War II airlift requirements, is substandard and too small. It is located an excessive distance from the warehouse area.

Senator STENNIS. That is almost a million dollars now. Do you feel it is necessary?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. This is in support of the advanced rapid handling of air freight and will be equipped with the new mechanical handling equipment for this fast movement which permits us then to airlift the priority items.

Senator STENNIS. All right, the next item.

OLMSTED AIR FORCE BASE, PA., LIGHTING AND VENTILATION

Colonel SMITH. The next item is for Olmsted Air Force Base, Pa., near Middletown. This project provides for additional lighting and mechanical ventilation to improve the environmental conditions needed to support jet engine inspection and repair.

The present ventilating system is not capable of removing the fumes and the heat that accumulates and the lighting is not adequate for the close tolerance work that is now required on the improved jet engines that they are overhauling. This will support the J–79 engine overhaul capability.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

AMARILLO AIR FORCE BASE., TEX., MEDICAL FACILITY

Colonel SMITH. At Amarillo Air Force Base in Texas, this is 4 miles east of Amarillo, we are requesting only one item. We have discussed this in previous sections during the authorization hearings and by the fact that it was a prior authorized item we have it appearing in this section.

The project does provide a complete medical facility, 110-bed capability, and will accommodate the approximately 23,000 personnel including the dependents at this location.

Senator STENNIS. Why do you stop calling them hospitals?

General CURTIN. We changed the nomenclature to composite medical facility 3 or 4 years ago when we felt it was really more descriptive of the facility we were building than the term "hospital."

Senator STENNIS. The word "hospital" excites a bit of sympathy though for your undertaking.

Colonel CARMICHAEL. We don't want to imply that we are not building a hospital on our bases to give this type care. As the chairman may remember, it also generates problems for us in that the hospital in civilian life does not encompass the preventive medicine capability, the doctors' offices, the dentists' offices that we include in our buildings. Therefore, if we were to try to just compare cost on a straight building-by-building basis we would not compare favorably. This is the main reason, sir, we have changed our title.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

LACKLAND AIR FORCE BASE, TEX., RECRUIT TRAINING AND HOUSING FACILITY

Colonel SMITH. The next air base is Lackland Air Force Base near San Antonio, Tex. The prior authorized item is a composite recruit training and housing facility. This item will partially complete the requirement for providing adequate functional training complexes for the personnel and permits sleeping, eating, and training in the one general facility.

Senator STENNIS. How many men?

Colonel SMITH. In this instance it will be for 832 personnel.

General CURTIN. This is another increment of a program to upgrade and standardize on the recruit training facility at Lackland which has been badly in need of corrective work for many years.

HISTORY OF PROJECT

As I recall, we originally started out with a program under this authorization in fiscal year 1961 with 2,040 spaces. These 832 in this program would complete that authorization.

Senator STENNIS. I know these matters here—numbers have a lot of meaning to you but it is kind of hard for a layman to read. Is this a composite now, training, housing and what is the other addition?

Colonel SMITH. It is the recruit, training, and housing facility, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That is for these young boys who have just come in.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir; this is correct.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Is that a new system now where you have the training and housing all under one roof.

General CURTIN. It is new in the sense that it was embarked on about 3 years ago. We changed because when we had the dispersed facilities a lot of time was used marching back and forth between training location and dormitories.

With the prime training locations being in the vicinity of the dormitories considerably more training can be done in the same day.

BEALE AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF., GYMNASIUM AND OTHER ITEMS

Colonel SMITH. The next items are for Beale Air Force Base, Calif. The project is a gymnasium. It is a replacement of a gymnasium that burned on the 4th of November 1963.

CLARK AIR BASE, APRON

Senator STENNIS. Pardon me now. You have Clark down here.

Colonel SMITH. In reference to Clark Air Force Base we are requesting an aircraft parking apron, an operational item, to satisfy a deficiency that we have at this location in support of the tactical aircraft at this base.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

KUNSAN AIR BASE, KOREA, DORMITORY

Colonel SMITH. It is a deficiency that we have, sir. The next item is for Kunsan Air Base in Korea. We are requesting a dormitory. This project will provide space for 160 airmen. The existing substandard quarters are tropical shell-type huts and quonsets that were built during the Korean crisis. Without these facilities they have to use these tropical shells which are not adequate billets.

BEALE GYMNASIUM

Colonel SMITH. Now that brings us to Beale. For Beale Air Force Base we are requesting a gymnasium. This project provides for replacement of the gym that burned on the 4th of November 1963. There is no other gymnasium or existing facility that can be used for the physical conditioning program at this location.

This is in a remote area, as you will notice, about 45 miles from Sacramento.

MALMSTROM AIR FORCE BASE, MONT., OPEN MESS

Colonel SMITH. The next item at Malmstrom Air Force Base is an open mess. This facility will replace a 14,000 square-foot building that consists of three temporary wooden structures joined together under one roof. Structural failure is noted.

Electric wiring is a potential source of trouble. It is estimated that about $50,000 to $100,000 is required to repair this facility if it is going to be kept in any condition for even a short period of time and this requested facility will replace this item. We will talk to this again in the reclama section of the bill.

ALCONBURY, ENGLAND, TRAINING FACILITY

Colonel SMITH. The next one is Alconbury in England. We are requesting a field training facility. This project will provide a ground training facility for the assigned maintenance and air crew personnel. Classrooms will house aircraft mockups and all of the aircraft systems for the personnel to continue a daily training program with the weapons system assigned.

Senator STENNIS. Where is that?

Colonel SMITH. This is in England.

General CURTIN. About 80 miles north of London, Mr. Chairman.

ANKARA, TURKEY, FOOD COLD STORAGE PLANT

Colonel SMITH. The next item is in Ankara, Turkey. We are requesting the item for a food cold storage plant. The request is for 9,135 square feet of cold storage plant. It is needed to replace a leased cold storage facility that we are presently using downtown.

ELIMINATION OF SERVICE CONTRACT

It will be constructed on a site that was furnished to the U.S. Air Force by the Turkish Government, and it will eliminate the need for a service contract, an operation that costs us $253,000 annually.

We will be able to eliminate this and pay for the item in a short period of time in addition to eliminating a constant large outflow of gold.

Senator STENNIS. About how many men will this serve?

Colonel SMITH. They presently have about 1,900 assigned there, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I have been to Ankara. That American-made ice cream tastes pretty good, too, after you have been away from here 2 weeks. I thought that was one of the ways to take care of those men, although now you have a lot more to do it with than you had then. You certainly need cold storage there.

You say now you have something downtown.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir, they are leasing a facility downtown that it is difficult to arrange standard hours on, and it also is a cost that we can eliminate by this cold storage plant.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

BENTWATERS, ENGLAND, DORMITORIES

Colonel SMITH. The next item is at Bentwaters in England. It is another repetitive item for airmen's dormitories to provide space for 133 airmen. The personnel presently have to live in small Nissen huts, quonset-type facilities that are heated by oil stoves and are in a generally substandard condition.

Senator STENNIS. Is this the place where we will continue to be a long time probably?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. The present plan calls for us to remain here.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

JET FUEL STORAGE ITEMS, FRANCE

Colonel SMITH. The next item, in fact the next three items for Chateauroux, Dreux, and Evreux-Fauville, are repetitive items for jet fuel storage. These three items provide for increased jet fuel storage at the three bases that I just mentioned, Chateauroux, Dreux, and Evreux. All of these are required to support the USAF mission assigned.

This provides in each instance direct support to jet and turbo aircraft operation.

Senator STENNIS. Do you find these to be essential now? How are you now getting along without it? Where are you getting this fuel now?

Colonel SMITH. Under the present system we are transporting the fuel from considerable distances without adequate on-base storage. This program will eliminate this need and provide us a better backup storage, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Eliminate what, now?

Colonel SMITH. Shorten the extended transportation times for fuel.

Senator STENNIS. How much do you think you will save on this per year once you get it installed? How much will it save?

Colonel SMITH. Sir, if we could determine that the room is secure we could talk in more detail to this item.

Senator STENNIS. All right, we will come back to it then. Mark it down to come back. We will have an executive session a little later. The next item.

SOUTH RUISLIP, ENGLAND, DORMITORY

Colonel SMITH. The next item is for South Ruislip. It is another repetitive item for dormitories and provides for upgrading a semi-open bay dormitory. It will consist of improving the lighting and ventilation and reduce the noise levels by proper acoustical treatment. It also provides to a small degree a semiprivate capability for the airmen personnel.

Senator STENNIS. This is in Okinawa?

Colonel SMITH. No, sir. This is in England as well.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

VARIOUS FACILITIES SUPPORTING MISSILE AND SPACE ACTIVITY

Colonel SMITH. The next item is what we have labeled as "Various." We are requesting $4,355,000 for a series of items and locations that are identified as Green River, Vandenberg, Point Arguello, and several others. It is in support of our missile and space activity and the facilities to be provided are urgently needed to increase the reliability, safety, and capability of the various approved missile and space programs by constructing new or modifying existing facilities where they are available.

Senator STENNIS. Why did you consider them together this way? Some of them are over a million dollars apiece. One of these is.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. This was a prior year authorization item for which these individual items were identified, sir, within that authorization.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

GENERAL AUTHORIZATIONS, PLANNING

Colonel SMITH. The next section that we cover is general authorizations. The first one is for planning. The Air Force is requesting in this general area four items at a total cost of $46,100,000. The first item for planning is requested in the amount of $25 million for the design of projects in present and future programs.

It is the only source for the development of master plans, site surveys, drawings, specifications, cost estimates, and all facets of design.

Senator STENNIS. How much did you have last year?

APPROPRIATION FOR PLANNING, 1964

General CURTIN. $25 million appropriated, Mr. Chairman, and that coupled with the carryover from prior years we estimate that we will have obligated $27 million, between $27 and $28 million. We do not have the final figure yet, Mr. Chairman, for obligations during the fiscal year 1964.

MINOR CONSTRUCTION

Senator STENNIS. Minor construction is next.

Colonel SMITH. The next item is minor construction. We request $15 million to permit accomplishment of minor construction and alteration projects that are essential to the day-to-day operation of the Air Force. These projects are relatively small dollar projects and by virtue of their importance to the operations and management of the various commands missions they warrant accomplishment under this authority.

They are monitored to insure that it is in the best interest to accomplish a project at an early date in order to provide real property support to the command function.

Senator STENNIS. Gaged by what you have done this year and last year, how does the estimate run on minor construction this year?

General CURTIN. Mr. Chairman, in fiscal year 1963 there was $21 million appropriated. Last year there was $10½ million appropriated to this account. We have a reprograming request for $4½ million before the committee now which we will cover later. During fiscal year 1963 we obligated $23 million. Our estimated obligation during fiscal year 1964 will be approximately $18 million. The reason this $15 million becomes critical to us is that going into fiscal year 1964 we had $6.9 million carried over from prior years. Our total current availability in fiscal year 1964 is $18.6 million including $1.2 million reimbursements.

We will have $17.8 or almost $18 million of that obligated. It will leave us practically no carryover going into fiscal year 1965. Our estimated obligations for fiscal year 1965 will be the complete $15 million, if appropriated.

DISCRETION REQUIRED ON EXPENDITURES

Senator STENNIS. I think you ought to have a good deal of discretion on these matters, gentlemen. But all along we hear these stories jumping out here about having to spend a lot of money on some headquarters office.

Senator Saltonstall had something in the paper yesterday about Andrews Air Force Base. I don't know whether those things are true or not. But such publicity reflects on the committee. It makes us look ridiculous. If the statements are true, they reflect on the Air Force or the service involved. I don't see how you can let those things happen.

General CURTIN. I think each one of those cases you refer to, Mr. Chairman, has to be examined on its own merits.

Senator STENNIS. I am sure they do. But it does sound bad.

General CURTIN. I would make this observation. I think our administration of this program over the past several years has improved

tremendously. The additional instructions and guidance which have been put out by the Department of Defense and implemented by the services should go a long way to eliminate the misconceptions and misunderstandings of the past.

Senator STENNIS. I hope that is right but it just ought not to happen to begin with. I am glad you are improving but this ought not to happen.

PROGRAM ESSENTIAL TO FIELD COMMANDS

Colonel SMITH. Mr. Chairman, this program is probably one of the most essential to provide facilities to support a field commander's mission. This amount, although significant, is but 2 or 3 percent of the total construction dollars.

Senator STENNIS. I am not complaining about the amount. I am complaining about the way you let these things get through sometimes which reflect on the service. It reflects on a lot of innocent people, in the Air Force or whatever it is.

Now you think this is the bottom dollar that you can get along with properly for minor construction?

General CURTIN. I certainly do.

Senator STENNIS. $15 million.

General CURTIN. And we are going to be extremely hard pressed to avoid having to come back and ask for deficiencies. We have other pressing needs that have to be met.

Senator STENNIS. This goes up to $200,000.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROVAL CEILING

General CURTIN. That is correct. In reference to your previous comment on these alleged violations and so on, every project in this program, as opposed to most of those that were in the report, costs over $25,000. Every project in this program above this $25,000 and up to $50,000 is approved by the U.S. Air Force Headquarters and by the Secretary of the Air Force.

Everything above $50,000 has to be approved by our headquarters and the Secretary's Office and goes to the Department of Defense. Most of the ones previously referred to were approvals under the $25,000 limit by the field commander. I would make that distinction when we are sorting out the details on this particular appropriation.

Senator STENNIS. Under your rules, though, this minor construction still does not have to be approved by headquarters here if it is $25,000 or under?

General CURTIN. No, sir; I am saying that at the time period covered by the recent GAO report we were financing projects from $5,000 to $25,000 out of this minor construction appropriation.

FINANCING UNDER O. & M. FUNDS

All projects under $25,000 are now financed out of the O. & M. appropriation. Therefore since they are over $25,000, every project accomplished under this year's minor construction program has to come to Washington for approval.

Senator STENNIS. But the O. & M. funds, is this correct now, is where this alleged abuse has happened?

General CURTIN. Most of them, Mr. Chairman, not all of them. There was one case, I recall, where the project had been previously approved at Washington and by the Department of Defense but the General Accounting Office still took issue with it.

However this project has been reexamined and I think the approval was proper.

Senator STENNIS. If there is any abuse of it—if you gentlemen can't cope with it there is one way to cope with it. If a man is guilty of any violation, if he comes up for promotion, why it can be coped with then.

But it ought not to be necessary for the Armed Services Committee to have to pry into all those things every time a name is sent up for promotion. Would you file some additional information on this matter, please?

That would be one way to get at it.

(The information requested follows:)

G.A.O. REPORT ON ALTERATIONS

FUNDING OF PROJECTS

In a General Accounting Office report to the Congress on July 23, 1964, it was alleged that in certain instances the Air Force had constructed and extensively altered real property facilities without specific authorization from the Congress. The Air Force denies the allegation and respectfully offers facts for each case to support the denial.

Projects allegedly improperly classified as urgently needed

The report alleges that at five installations, six projects were improperly classified as urgently needed. GAO states that alteration projects required a statement of urgency with the enactment of section 637 of Public Law 87–144 on August 17, 1961, and the issuance of the revision to the implementing DOD Directive of March 1962. Public Law 87–144 does not mention urgency and gives legislative sanction to DOD Directive 7040.2 dated January 18, 1961. It did not, however, require the change published by DOD after enactment of the law nor did it in itself require urgency as a prerequisite for alteration projects costing less than $25,000. The Air Force agrees that there was some delay in implementation of the March 1962 change to the DOD directive necessitated in part by the difficulty in securing agreement as to definitions and intent of the change. It does not agree that such a delay constituted a violation of law.

As to construction projects or alteration projects recognized as requiring a statement of urgency, such determinations are made on the basis of the criteria relating to mission accomplishment, morale, personnel retention, or safety. These are judgment decisions by the person most able to make such a determination in the field. These determinations are made as required by law or directive. That other persons in other positions in later years might question these determinations does not alter the fact that the deermination was made in the best judgment of the appropriate authority and in the best interest of the Government at the time. Each of the projects cost less than $25,000 and involved new construction or alteration. During the period these projects were developed, the scope of the minor construction authority was in a state of change as the following chronology indicates:

January 18, 1961.—DOD Directive 7040.2 continued reference to "construction" and "alteration" as separate type of work. It prohibited the inclusion of any projects costing less than $25,000 in the regular military construction program.

August 17, 1961.—Section 637, Public Law 87–144 provided that no "alteration" work costing in excess of $25,000 could be funded from appropriations available for the repair and maintenance of facilities and installation. There was no reference to any change in criteria for alteration projects costing less than $25,000. Alteration projects costing in excess of $25,000 thereafter were accomplished as a part of the regular military construction program, or if they qualified as urgent under the minor construction program (10 U.S.C. 2674). Alteration projects costing less than $25,000 were accomplished as they had always

been using repair and maintenance authority. No certification of urgency was required.

October 18, 1961.—AFR 85–6 was issued implementing section 637, Public Law 87–144.

March 22, 1962.—Change No. 1 to DOD Directive 7040.2 redefined the term "construction" to include "alterations." Under this definition alteration projects costing less than $25,000 came under the minor construction authority (10 U.S.C. 2674) and, if they cost more than $5,000 had to be "urgent." This directive also remove the $25,000 "floor" on the regular military construction program thus allowing projects of any size in the military construction program.

March 11, 1963.—A complete revision of AFR 85–6 provided that all alterations in excess of $5,000 must be urgent, or else included in the regular military construction program.

Under 10 U.S.C. 2674, the Air Force has the authority to determine urgency of projects between $5,000 and $25,000. This authority is delegated to major air commanders who are given authority to delegate the determination of urgency to intermediate commanders or designated senior staff officers. This delegation makes it possible to weigh each requirement in the field to determine if the project is really urgent for mission accomplishment, morale, personnel retention, or safety. Different conditions prevail at different locations at different times and what would be urgent at one location may not be urgent at another location. The determination of urgency is a question of judgment, and the field commanders who are close to the facts are in the best position to judge.

The first case of questionable urgency raised was the Andrews Air Force Base parking lot project constructed in 1961 under 10 U.S.C. 2674. This project was reviewed and approved by the facility utilization boards of Andrews Air Force Base and of Headquarters Command. It was approved in competition with numerous other needed projects on the basis of the high priority. Without this parking lot, families using the swimming pool had to park their cars in the busy open mess parking lot and walk around the open mess to the pool along a heavily traveled road lacking sidewalks, and through an unlighted wooded area. The parking lot was essential to the safety and well-being of base personnel, especially their small children.

The next case alleges that a building at Lockbourne Air Force Base was converted into an urgently needed food inspection facility and then used for performing veterinary services for sentry dogs and pets. Building T–206 (now redesignated as building 344) was modified to provide a sanitary and satisfactory medical food inspection facility adjacent to the cold storage and commissary facilities where there is a great amount of food to be inspected. Since it was modified, building T–206 has been continuously used for food inspection functions. The base veterinarian performs food inspection as a major function, his responsibility for sentry animals and pets is secondary. The pet clinic use is only 2 hours a week. Since only one veterinarian is available, as many of his functions as possible are performed in the single location, in this case, building T–206. Necessarily some of his duties on frozen and cold foods must be performed in the cold storage building. The report notes that the cold storage building is the site of "the actual inspection" of food. We agree that the cold storage building is one place where food is inspected, but point out that the base of operations for the food inspection service is in building T–206. It is here that vendors samples are taken from trucks. Milk is tested in the laboratory in this building and certain food samples are cooked and tested there. These are essential health services and this project was properly determined to be urgent.

The report alleges that two projects at Kirtland were of questionable urgency. One project involved alteration and construction work at the officers open mess. A certification of urgency was not thought to be required for the alteration. The project was approved in accordance with AFR 85–6, dated October 18, 1961, before it was changed to include the urgency requirement. The only construction work involved consisted of adding a small room on the outside of the building for a toilet, and because the cost of the addition was under $5,000, no certification of urgency was required. The second project was for a sprinkler system around seven buildings in the administrative area, and was needed in this arid and windy climate to prevent dust and erosion of the improved grounds. It was approved on the same basis as any other improvement which prevents damage to Air Force-owned real property. Since this was considered an alteration to improved grounds, no certificate of urgency was required under AFR 85–6, dated October 1961.

The project alleges that the construction of 700 feet of roadway and an entrance gate at Sheppard Air Force Base to connect an existing onbase road with a public highway is of questionable urgency. The location of the missile training area in the north part of the base had created a traffic problem because the north gate, through which all truck traffic enters, had to carry all the additional traffic from the missile training function. An abandoned runway and taxiway were being used as roads to serve this area.

An agreement was reached with the county and city to develop another entrance to the base, with the city of Wichita Falls, Tex., furnishing the traffic signals. This agreement required the construction of a 700-foot roadway to connect the end of the runway (being used as a road) to the new gate location. The urgency of this project was based on alleviation of overloaded traffic conditions at the Capehart housing and the north gate. At the time this project was programed construction of the adjoining leg of the Wichita Falls Expressway was imminent.

The report implies that the project could not meet the urgency requirement when it was approved in May 1962, because in November 1961, the Air Training Command did not consider the project so urgent as to warrant expenditure of limited available funds. The report does not seem to recognize that varying degrees of urgency exist at various times. It is possible that an urgent project may not be approved because all the available funds are necessary for even more urgent projects.

Finally, the report challenges the determination of urgency for the alteration of a clothing sales store at Walker Air Force Base. Though this was an alteration project which at the time was not thought to require a certification of urgency, still this project was urgent because the former inadequate clothing sales store was in building 827 and the warehouse was in building 694, approximately three-quarters of a mile away. It was therefore necessary to use Government transportation daily to transfer stock to the clothing sales store. This waste of manpower, money, and time was eliminated by consolidating both activites into building 522 after it was altered. The report implies that this project was submitted because in April 1962, the 15th Air Force advised Walker Air Force Base to make maximum use of available O. & M. funds. As the report recognizes, however, this project was first submitted in January 1962, 3 months prior to the advice from the 15th Air Force.

Alleged project splitting resulting in violation of $25,000 statutory limitation on the use of operation and maintenance funds for construction purposes

The report alleges that two projects totaling approximately $115,000 in cost were each split into two or more projects resulting in the violation of the $25,000 statutory limitation imposed in the use of operation and maintenance funds for construction purposes.

The general provisions of Public Law 87–144 and Public Law 87–577 gave legislative status to the definitions contained in the glossary of terms of DOD directive 7040.2. The Air Force implementation of this directive is AFR 85–6, copies of which were furnished to OSD. A construction project is defined therein as "* * * any *separate* physical structure or *facility* at a single installation, which upon completion will be utilized to *serve a single functional purpose* * * *." [Italic added.] The Air Force interpreted this definition to permit treatment of work done on separate facilities used for functions recognized as different under the real estate category codes as separate projects (prescribed by DOD directive 4165.3 as implemented by AFM 85–27 and AFM 93–2). This is so whether such facilities occupy separate buildings or merely separate portions of a single building.

In keeping with sound engineering practices and in order to achieve maximum economy, many different activities are often included within a single structure. An example of such combination is the SAC composite facility consisting of such activities as squadron operations, fire station, target intelligence, field maintenance shop, warehouse supply and equipment, armament and electronics shop, parachute and dinghy shop, engine inspection and repair shop. This reduces initial construction costs as well as future structural and equipment maintenance costs. In accordance with the above-mentioned interpretation, the Air Force treats work done on facilities for two or more such activities as separate projects; conversely, work done on facilities used by one such activity is often treated as a single project, even though it involves several buildings. This applies to work classified as maintenance, repair, alteration, or minor construction.

It is alleged that a project for a redistribution and marketing facility at Lowry Air Force Base was split into separate projects so that O. & M. funds could be used. These separate projects referred to are used for different functions, identified by the following real estate category codes: 442–623, shed storage disposal and salvage; 442–753, warehousing disposal and salvage; and 452–252, paving storage area. Moreover, with the exception of a $14,578 paving item, these projects involved only items of personal property, including two transitory shelters intended for use in the property disposal program. The Air Force considers such transitory shelters to be personal property which may be erected with O. & M. funds without regard to 10 U.S.C. 2674. Treatment of these shelters as personal property has received the express endorsement of the Department of Defense and of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives. (See attached extract (a) from H. Rept. 429, 88th Cong., 1st sess. 1964). There was, therefore, no need for the Air Force to split the project in order to finance it from the O. & M. appropriation.

The GAO's report states the Department of Defense does not agree with the Air Force's position on this matter and that the House Appropriations Committee did not endorse that position. We fail to understand how such an interpretation could fairly be placed upon the Deputy Secretary of Defense's (b) September 24, 1962, and (c) December 3, 1962, letters to the Comptroller General (copies of which are attached) or upon the House Appropriations Committee's report. In this regard we would point out that the Comptroller General, in testifying before the Subcommittee on Defense Procurement of the Joint Economic Committee on March 29, 1963, recognized the Department of Defense's agreement with the Air Force on this matter. (See Hearings on the Impact of Military Supply and Service Activities on the Economy Before the Subcommittee on Defense Procurement of the Joint Economic Committee, 88th Cong., 1st sess. at 157–158 (1963).)

Furthermore, we fail to see the relevance of the GAO's argument to the present controversy. Our reply to the GAO's draft report cited our treatment of transitory disposal shelters simply to demonstrate that the GAO's charge that Lowry projects were split "to circumvent the statutory limitations imposed on the use of O. & M. funds for construction purposes" was erroneous. Regardless of whether our position concerning such shelters is correct or not, it is obvious in view of that position, that the Air Force operational personnel responsible for those projects had no reason to improperly split their costs as the GAO asserts.

The report alleges that an integrated weather observation facility was obtained for Lockbourne Air Force Base by splitting construction work into two projects and not including the cost of weather instruments and cable in the project estimates submitted for approval. One project was for the weather observation station, identified by category code 141–629. The other project was for construction to support the installation of the following weather measuring instruments: ceiling height, AN/GMQ 10, transmissometer, AN/GMQ 11, and wind measuring set, AN/GMQ 13.

The weather instruments, cable, and pay of the Government personnel who installed them were properly regarded as not part of the construction projects. Paragraph IV A.2 of DOD directive 7040.2 states that "construction projects should include equipment installed in and made a part of real property structures or improvements; they should *exclude all* production and other *movable equipment* * * *." [Italic added.] The weather instruments are movable equipment which are not made a part of the real property and, therefore, were not part of the construction project. The cable is a communication cable used to transmit information gathered by the weather measuring instruments to the weather observation station. It is an item of communication equipment authorized and procured outside the military construction program; for examples, neither BMEWS submarine communications cable nor the ICBM intrasite communications cables were funded from military construction program appropriations.

Broad interpretation by Secretary of Defense of airfield pavement "repair" enabled the Air Force to overlay an aircraft parking apron at a cost of $1.6 million without congressional review

The report alleges that $1.6 million of O. & M. funds expended on the overlay project for the aircraft parking apron at Otis Air Force Base, Mass., was more in the nature of a substantially complete reconstruction than it was a repair.

An MCP project was proposed initially to replace the pavement at an estimated cost of $1.5 million. This was an unrealistic estimate, and the actual cost would have been at least $1 million more. The actual work done as repair consisted of placing 7-inch concrete overlay on a rapidly failing 10-inch concrete surface.

The following guidelines taken from the Office, Secretary of Defense memorandum "O. & M. Pavement Repair Projects—Uniform Procedures," dated September 30, 1963, specify sound engineering and economy practices and standards to be used in connection with pavement repair. Repair of pavements has been engineered under these standards and techniques for many years.

"*Scope.*—Under the foregoing definitions, pavement repairs may be designed to accommodate accumulated normal growth and evolution of mission, equipment, and facilities.

"*Types of pavement repair work.*—The following are typical examples of pavement repair work. A specific repair project may include various combinations of these examples.

"(1) *Spot repair.*—The repair or replacement of failed or deteriorated rigid slabs or of isolated pavement areas by removing and replacing portions of the pavement surface, base, subbase, and appurtenances as necessary to maintain operation and serviceability.

"(2) *Overlay.*—Complete or partial resurfacing over an existing pavement surface to maintain operational serviceability. It will include spot repairs as necessary to support traffic after the overlay has been placed.

"(3) *Resurfacing.*—Replacement of a deteriorated flexible pavement surface including spot repair of the existing base, subbase, drainage, and appurtenances as necessary to support traffic after the new surface has been placed.

"(4) *Partial restoration.*—The restoration of a failing or failed pavement facility, without substantial improvement of the pavement as a whole, by replacing continuous portions of the existing pavement surface, base, subbase, drainage, and appurtenances as necessary."

The Otis Air Force Base operational apron was originally designed and constructed in 1954 and 1955 for light loads. The pavement thickness was 10 inches. It was designed for 25,000-pound single load at 200 pounds per square inch tire pressure. The repair project neither improved this pavement beyond the criteria of light load-type pavement nor made it acceptable for use by heavy aircraft.

Because of deterioration the original 10-inch pavement, when rated for the overlay, had only the load supporting capability normally expected of a 6-inch concrete pavement. The 7-inch overlay therefore provided a total pavement equivalent thickness of 13 inches, which is still considered light load pavement.

In view of these facts and the confirmation of the existing pavement repair policy by OSD, this project was properly classified as repair; O. & M. funds were therefore properly used and no congressional approval was required. This was an extensive project but it served only to maintain an existing deteriorating facility in a usable and operating condition.

Alleged deletion of basic items from alteration project at Newark Air Force Station, Ohio, to stay within minor construction $200,000 limitation

In general the GAO's narrative account of the events pertaining to acquisition of administrative, training, and restaurant space at Newark Air Force Station (previously Heath maintenance annex) is correct. We do not agree-however, with the report's assumptions and conclusions.

The original plan for Newark Air Force Station was based on the then known MINUTEMAN production rates, and the estimated failure rates and operational concepts for its guidance system. A fiscal year 1961 MCP item submitted to Congress used the above planning factors and included administrative space in the main building (No. 4). In January 1962, however, with construction of the fiscal year 1961 MCP already underway, a major decision increasing MINUTEMAN production rates and reducing the allowable time between component failures, made it necessary to use the planned administrative space in Building 4 for maintenance purposes. During the same period final agreement was reached between the Defense Supply Agency (DSA) and the Air Force to turn over Gentile Air Force Station to DSA. This agreement made it necessary to transfer some 260 administrative and production control personnel, then working on MINUTEMAN, from Gentile to Newark Air Fodce Station.

Faced with these added loads and a temporary increased training requirement the major command proposed that Building No. 2, adjacent to the main

building, be altered to accommodate the administrative production control and temporary technical training facilities as a minor construction project. These totally new requirements were unforeseen and of such urgency that they precluded placing the items in a military construction program; the delay involved would have led to deterioration of capability in one of our prime weapon systems.

In planning for this minor construction project it was recognized that provisions should be made for the planned future use of some 6,000 square feet of space for a cafeteria after it had served the immediate need for technical training space. With this in mind, the basic requirements, such as utility sizes and painting, for eventual use of the training area as a cafeteria were included in the project. This procedure was approved as being economical and as representing good engineering practice. On receipt of a low bid of $207,975 by the command, four alternates dealing with the least urgent phases of work in the temporary training area were deleted, and the award was made.

On completion of the heavy technical training load, the training area was released. A request was made to complete the cafeteria with minor construction funds; however, this request was denied as not having the urgency necessary to allow approval within the congressional confines of minor construction statute, and the item was placed in a normal military construction program.

GAO states that the AFLC officials responsible for the alternation project at Newark Air Force Station were concerned with keeping the project cost under $200,000 even though this would result in construction of an incomplete facility. We agree that special effort had to be made to keep the project cost under $200,000 in accordance with the legal limit imposed on minor construction projects, but it must be pointed out that the facility was complete and usable for its intended administrative and training program.

Relocation of golf course and other recreational facilities at Lockbourne Air Force Base, Ohio

The report alleges that a golf course, clubhouse, and riding facility were constructed without congressional approval. Whenever any facilities, including recreational items, must be replaced because of an item in a military construction program, the cost is borne by the MCP item. It was only until recently the usual practice to include many items, including relocation of facilities necessitated by the primary item, under the heading "site preparation." Current instructions require that any relocation items be specified on project justification sheets submitted to Congress. These instructions were not issued as a result of our determining that there was any illegality in the old procedure but to avoid any future misunderstanding.

The recreational facilities at Lockbourne Air Force Base were in the way of construction of the new runway and had to be removed. These were existing facilities and as such were an integral part of the complete base complex. Necessary funds for relocating items where possible and replacing them where relocation could not be accomplished were programed with the runway project and were included in the total funds requested for this project. The cost of site preparation was estimated at $488,000 in the program reviewed and approved by Congress. Though in retrospect we agree that as a matter of judgment it might have been prudent to have mentioned the golf course relocation to the committees, no circumvention of the requirement for congressional approval was intended, and in our opinion none actually occurred.

The report claims that funds requested for the runway were used to construct new recreational facilities. This is not so. Naturally, where a facility has to be replaced, rather than relocated intact, the replacement will not be an exact duplicate of the old facility. Initially, it was intended to relocate the original clubhouse at the new golf course. After a more detailed investigation, however, it was determined that relocation was impractical and that replacement was a more economical solution. The replacement cost of this building was $92,490 less than $20 per square foot, and was not excessive for the period when the construction was accomplished. The balance of $50,451 was comprised of $27,515 for utility support outside the 5-foot line and $22,936 for necessary roads, sidewalks, and parking area. Relocation of the golf course itself was also accomplished economically. The real property records list the cost of the original golf course at $111,728; the replacement was accomplished for $105,616.

The riding facility also had to be relocated and the funds used (approximately $37,000) were part of the site preparation item approved by Congress. Originally, there was a wooden riding stable and a concrete riding hall which had

utility facilities. The riding stable was relocated, but the concrete riding hall could not be moved and had to be replaced. The report also seems to object to the construction of a parking area, a fence, and a road, and the installation of electrical, water, and sewer lines at the new location of the facility. All of these items, which were necessary for a complete usable riding facility, were properly constructed and installed as a part of the relocation.

GSA concludes that the Air Force officials responsible for not disclosing that some of the funds requested for the runway were to be used for constructing an unrelated item such as the golf facility should have known from experience that their actions were improper if not illegal. The Air Force does not think the circumstances warrant this conclusion. GAO itself indicates doubt when it uses the term "improper." While our presentation before Congress may not have represented completely adequate disclosure, it is still considered that proper authority did exist for the relocation work.

EXTRACT FROM H. REP. NO. 429, 88TH CONG., 1ST SESS. 64

"Section 511. Although there is no change in the language of this Section from that which has appeared for several years, the Committee took note of a controversy which has developed concerning its meaning. The Committee has reviewed a report of the Comptroller General on the use of proceeds from scrap, salvage, and so forth, and the related correspondence with the Department of Defense. The report states, in effect, that the Air Force improperly used proceeds from the sale of scrap, salvage, and surplus property to finance projects for the construction, improvement, and modification of redistribution and marketing facilities at twelve of its installations. There is no question but that the Air Force exceeded its authority under Section 511 of the Appropriation Act in some of these cases.

"The Committee feels that this Section, which it has included in the Act since 1959, was correctly interpreted by the Department of Defense and has accomplished a most useful purpose. The Committee believes that, with the exceptions that have been noted, it was proper to finance the acquisition of the transitory shelters from the proceeds of surplus property sales and calls attention to that portion of Section 511 which was intended to provide for such expenditures from Operation and maintenance funds.

"The Office of the Secretary of Defense plans to expand this program to the Army and the Navy, and the Committee expects that proper utilization of the authority of Section 511 by the Army and the Navy will generate additional property reutilization as well as disposal."

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, September 24, 1962.

The Honorable the COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

DEAR MR. CAMPBELL: I refer to your letter of July 23, 1962, B-146728, forwarding a report entitled "Review of the Use of Proceeds from Scrap, Salvage, and Surplus Property Sales for Construction Purposes by the Air Force Logistics Command, Department of the Air Force."

Report summary.—Your report discusses the erection, modification, and alteration of structures by the Air Force for use in connection with the surplus property disposal program. It states that during fiscal years 1957 through 1961, the Air Force used approximately $4 million of proceeds from the sale of scrap, salvage, and surplus property to finance the erection, improvement, and modification of redistribution and marketing structures at 12 Air Force installations. It is your opinion that the provisions of the appropriation acts authorizing the use of proceeds from the sale of scrap, salvage, and surplus property to meet the expenses of the program do not include this type of work, which would otherwise be subject to the specific controls imposed by the Congress on military construction. You conclude (i) that because the structures erected and the improvements to those and other structures are of such a nature as to constitute public improvements within section 3733, Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 12), which requires specific statutory authority for the erection, repair, or furnishing of any public building or public improvement, they should have been funded under the military construction appropriations; and (ii) that other modification and alteration projects which were properly charged to operation and maintenance funds should not have been the basis for reimbursement from surplus sales

proceeds because they were capital improvements, and for this reason could not be considered direct expenses of the surplus property disposal program.

Draft report.—In August 1961, the Associate Director of your Defense Accounting and Auditing Division transmitted a draft report on this subject to the Air Force. The Air Force letters of October 26, 1961, and January 18, 1962, copies of which are attached, responded in detail to the draft report. The letters, which were concurred in by the Office of the Secretary of Defense, gave separate treatment to each project discussed in the draft report, and contained an analysis as to whether the use of proceeds of surplus property sales was proper. In general, our position has been and remains that work which has resulted only in austere, transitory structures for a limited purpose, which could be removed without substantially harming the structure or impairing the usefulness of more permanent facilities which remain, is a proper charge to operation and maintenance appropriations and reimbursable from the proceeds of surplus property sales. Where particular structures did not meet this test, we have acknowledged that they should have been financed through the military construction program. As a result of your draft report, we have taken administrative action to insure that these errors will not occur in the future. That these errors occurred in the past indicated the need for greater administrative controls, but it in no way undermines the desirability of this program, which your report does not question, or the authority of the military departments to conduct the program within the limits established by the Congress.

New material.—Since the prior letters from the Air Force have responded to the bulk of the issues raised in your report, we will limit ourselves to those points which appear for the first time in the final report.

(1) *Minor construction.*—The draft report contended that all of the expenses of erecting, modifying, and altering structures which the Air Force had charged to operation and maintenance appropriations, which in turn had been reimbursed from the proceeds of surplus property sales, should have been charged to military construction appropriations. Our replies pointed out that 10 U.S.C. 2674(e) permits the use of operation and maintenance appropriations for construction determined to be urgently needed and not in excess of $25,000. Section 611 of the 1962 Department of Defense Appropriation Act states in pertinent part that—

"Appropriations of the Department of Defense available for operation and maintenance, may be reimbursed during the current fiscal year for all expenses involved in the preparation for disposal and for the disposal of military supplies, equipment, and material * * * from amounts received as proceeds from the sale of any such property."

Similar language appears in appropriation acts for prior years. The Congress established two limitations on the use of sales proceeds to meet the expenses of the disposal program: First, only exepnses properly charged to operation and maintenance funds could be reimbursed. Second, only the direct costs of the disposal program could be reimbursed. As you have been informed, all structures which were erected, modified, or altered through the use of surplus sales proceeds have been used exclusively for the disposal program. Although your report does not dispute this, it contends that minor construction projects properly charged to operation and maintenance funds under 10 U.S.C. 2674(e) represent "capital improvement" and therefore cannot be considered a direct expense of the disposal program. Your conclusion is totally devoid of support from the language of the appropriation act.

It is true that the proceeds of surplus property sales may not be used to reimburse the military construction appropriation, even where those funds are used to meet a direct expense of the disposal program. But this is so only because the appropriation act limits reimbursement to those expenses properly charged to the operation and maintenance appropriation. The transitory shelters, concrete segregation bins and other work financed from operation and maintenance funds as minor construction are as much a direct cost of the disposal program as the canvas tarpaulins previously used to protect property awaiting sale or the salaries of civilian personnel connected with the disposal program. We, therefore, must take exception to your position in this matter and insist that expenses of the disposal program including minor construction, which are properly charged to operation and maintenance funds may be reimbursed from the proceeds of surplus property sales.

(2) *Separate treatment of floors.*—Apparently the earlier replies failed to make clear the Air Force's method of funding floors. In some instances the Air

Force erected shelters, treated as personal property, over existing floors so that no construction was involved. In other cases existing floors were repaired or new floors installed incident to the erection of transitory shelters treated as personal property. In those cases the only construction was the repair or installation of the floor and such work was chargeable to O. & M. under 10 U.S.C. 2674(e), provided that it did not exceed $25,000, and other requirements of that statute were met. On the other hand, there were some instances in which floors were repaired or installed incident to the erection of transitory shelters which were determined to be construction, so that the cost of the entire project was considered in deciding whether it fell within the $25,000 limit of 10 U.S.C. 2674(e). While this factor is not a significant one in terms of the entire program, we wish to make it clear that construction work was not divided in order to come within the limits of 2674(e) but, rather, that the seemingly nonuniform treatment of floors was due to their being parts of different categories of work.

(3) *Future use of shelters.*—We have informed you, as stated at page 22 of your report, that the transitory shelters acquired through disposal proceeds are limited to use in the disposal program; that should such structures become excess to requirements at a particular Air Force installation they will be reported to Headquarters AFLC for redistribution to other disposal activities, rather than reuse for other purposes at the same installation; and that in fact none of the structures have been utilized other than as part of the disposal program. You interpret the Air Force General Counsel's 1957 opinion as requiring a permanent restriction on the use of these structures so that transitory shelters would not be available for use outside the disposal program solely because of the source of funds used to finance them. This is based on speculation that transitory shelters will become excess to Air Force requirements in the disposal program. To date this has not occurred and there is no basis for assuming that it will in the future. Furthermore, if this should occur, we do not believe that it would be a unique problem or that the impractical result you suggest would follow. Suppose that the Congress authorizes and appropriates funds for the construction of aircraft hangars at a particular installation and years later, as a result of operational changes, there is no longer a requirement for those hangars at that installation. Surely you would not suggest that these facilities must be left idle, notwithstanding the fact that they were authorized to be constructed for use as hangars. We freely acknowledge that a transitory shelter could not be constructed out of disposal proceeds with the expectation of using the shelter for another purpose. Indeed, the opinion of the Air Force General Counsel so states. But if, years later, a transitory shelter becomes excess to the overall needs of the disposal program, we know of no requirement that the shelter be left idle rather than used to meet other requirements of the military service. We would reiterate that in no instance has a transitory shelter financed with disposal proceeds been used outside the disposal program nor do we expect this to occur. Further, we would not finance a shelter through surplus property proceeds with the expectation of using it for other purposes or transfer such shelters to other programs while still purchasing additional shelters for the disposal program.

(4) *Congressional knowledge of transitory shelter program.*—Your draft report states that the Air Force had failed to advise the Congress of the transitory shelter program. Your final report notes this and then states (p. 19) that in draft report informed you of certain incidents through which the staff of the Subcommittee on Department of Defense Appropriations of the House Committee on Appropriations was made aware of the existence of the transitory shelter program. Your final report notes this and then states (p. 19) that in your opinion "notifying the staff of one subcommittee of the House of Representatives * * * does not satisfy the specific requirements for congressional authorization of military construction, which Congress has seen fit to establish in the statutes." We are in complete agreement that incidents of the type described in our previous letters do not satisfy the statutory requirements of specific congressional authorization of expenditures for military construction. As previously pointed out, however, we regard the transitory shelter program to be within the authority of section 611 of the Department of Defense Appropriation Act. Since, in our view, military construction requiring specific congressional authorization was not involved (other than where it was done through error), we were not suggesting that informing the staff of a congressional committee met the requirements of congressional review for military construction. Rather, as

indicated quite clearly in our letter of October 26, 1962, this information was provided to rebut the contention that "the Congress was totally unaware of the processes by which disposal facilities were programed and obtained."

Benefits of program.—Because we believe that, within the limits set forth above, it was proper to finance the acquisition of transitory shelters from the proceeds of surplus property sales, it is important to recognize the role these shelters played in the surplus property disposal program and the twofold benefits derived from that program. The first benefit to the Government from the surplus property disposal program is the actual revenue derived from sales to the public. Since these receipts net of expenses of the program are transferred to the Treasury, there is no direct benefit to the Department of Defense. Because of the emphasis on reusing property within the Government, the acquisition value of property available for sale has decreased from $551 to $285.3 million from 1959 to 1962. Nothwithstanding this decrease in the value of the property sold, the use of transitory shelters has contributed to an increase in the percentage of return on sales from 5.5 to 6.3 percent. Thus, the decline in the revenue received was less than the decline in the value of property sold, going from $30.6 to $18.1 million.

The second is a direct benefit through reuse of surplus property. Every time surplus property can be turned back into the inventory of a military department or another Federal agency, the approximate savings to the Government is the acquisition cost of a new item since, under the best of conditions, the amount which would have been realized from sale of these items would constitute only a small fraction of the acquisition cost, averaging only 6.3 percent in 1962. Use of the transitory shelters has been a vital factor in preserving surplus material and providing for its more rapid redistribution. One result has been that, from 1959, when the transitory shelter program was just gaining momentum, to 1962, the Air Force has almost tripled the value of surplus property (in terms of acquisition cost) which it has returned to the Air Force inventory for reuse, totaling $459.7 million in 1962. At the same time, transfers to other Government agencies have more than doubled, for a total of $167.9 million in 1962, and donations to federally approved programs have increased to $96 million. Comparing the same years, the acquisition cost of usable surplus property (this excludes scrap and waste) has only increased by something over 10 percent. It must be concluded that the use of transitory shelters has been a prime factor in achieveing this increased reuse of surplus property though better protection and preservation of the property as well as more efficient identification and more rapid distribution of the property. This increased reuse is in line with the intention of the Congress in removing the dollar ceiling on reimbursement for expenses of the surplus property disposal program. The House report states that: "It is the purpose of the removal of the dollar ceiling to encourage more rapid and effective disposition of surplus supplies, equipment, and materiel. Testimony indicated that $26.7 billion worth of material is previously awaiting disposition, and that the ceiling presently imposed was hampering the efforts of the Department * * * The committee has cautioned Defense officials against disposing of material as surplus where there is a clear need for retraining such material in the military inventories." (H. Rept. 408, 86th Cong., 1st sess., p. 48 (1959)).

Conclusion.—Department of Defense appreciates the role played by the General Accounting Office in pointing up administrative deficiencies in the operation of the transitory shelter program. We must, however, inform you that we cannot accept your conclusions that transitory shelters can never be financed out of surplus property disposal proceeds and that minor construction for the disposal program, properly charged to "Operation and maintenance" appropriations, cannot be reimbursed from disposal proceeds. In light of the benefits of the disposal program and the clear legal basis therefor, we will continue to make use of transitory shelters within the authority granted by the Congress.

As mentioned earlier in this report, we are mindful that errors of judgment have occurred in the past in providing facility support for the surplus disposal program and agree that a clarification of procedures and strengthened management control in this area are necessary to preclude any possible misunderstanding or misapplication of funds in the future. As an immediate step, preliminary regulations are being placed into effect by the Air Force, to be followed by a formal Department of Defense directive covering all military departments and agencies upon the completion of more careful study. Among other facets, this

proposed directive would control the scope and character of work to be performed, define the limits of individual projects (particularly with respect to the use of minor construction authority), and prescribe the conditions under which reimbursement of operations and maintenance funds from sale proceeds are allowable.

Sincerely,

ROSWELL GILPATRIC,
Deputy Secretary of Defense.

DECEMBER 3, 1962.

The Honorable the COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

DEAR MR. COMPTROLLER GENERAL: This is in further reply to your letter of October 22, 1962, relative to your report to the Congress entitled "Review of the Use of Proceeds From Scrap, Salvage, and Surplus Property Sales for Construction Purposes by the Air Force Logistics Command, Department of the Air Force."

Your letter reviews early decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury as well as those of your office relating to the payment of expenses of sales from proceeds of sale of Government property admittedly involving statutory provisions, principally, the act of June 8, 1896 (29 Stat. 268), which restricted the use of proceeds of sale of property to certain specified expenses. That review also pointed out that the restrictive effect of these decisions required the addition of specific language to the Military Appropriation Act, 1948, so as to permit the utilization of the proceeds from the sales of scrap for "expenses of transportation, demilitarization, and other preparation for sale * * *."

You then state "similar provisions of law have been included in all subsequent annual appropriation acts for military departments with only *minor* changes other than the elimination of the dollar limitation. However, nothing in the legislative histories of such acts indicating that the change in the language from 'expenses of transportation, demilitarization, and other preparation for sale or salvage of equipment and materiel' to 'for *all* expenses involved in the preparation for disposal and for the disposal of military supplies, equipment, and materiel' which latter language was used in fiscal year 1959 and subsequent appropriation acts was intended to change the scope or effect of the prior language * * *." [Italic supplied.]

Without any resort to legislative history, a cursory examination of the two quoted phrases would indicate significant differences between them in scope as well as in effect.

With respect to change in scope, it would seem clear that a change from language which specified "expenses of transportation, demilitarization or other preparation for sale or salvage" to language which eliminated such specificity by utilizing the word "all" (meaning the whole of—the aggregate) without other specification, constitutes a significant change in scope.

As to change in effect, the phrases should be read in context:

Previous version (sec. 612, Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1958):

"Not more than $41 million of the amounts received during the current fiscal year by the Department of Defense as proceeds from the sale of scrap, salvage, or surplus materials, shall be available during the current fiscal year for expenses of transportation, demilitarization, and other preparation for sale or salvage of military supplies, equipment, and material; * * *."

Current version (sec. 511, Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1963):

"Appropriations of the Department of Defense *available for operation and maintenance*, may be *reimbursed* during the current fiscal year for all expenses involved in the preparation for disposal and for the disposal of military supplies, equipment, and material, * * * from amounts received as proceeds from the sale of any such property: * * *." [Italic supplied.]

It is apparent that the previous language constituted a separate appropriation of a specific amount from the proceeds of sales for expenses of transportation, demilitarization, and other preparation, and made no reference to the availability of the operation and maintenance appropriations of the Department of Defense for such expenses or for any other expenses of the disposal program.

It is equally clear that the current version renders the "Operation and maintenance" appropriations of the Department of Defense available for any expenses directly related to disposal or preparation therefor and, in addition, authorizes such appropriations to be reimbursed for all such expenses. It is submitted that such language, on its face, indicates a significant change in effect.

Pertinent legislative history (which may not have been given sufficient weight in other analyses of the problem), where the Department of Defense was recommending language identical to the current version, reflects the significance of

these changes and supports the conclusion that the intent was to remove the restrictive effect of the previous language and to resolve doubts as to application of the principles of the earlier decisions such as those cited in your letter, in determining which appropriations or funds were chargeable with authorized expenses of the program, e.g.:

18 Comp. Dec. 5, where it was held that the cost of a paper baling machine used in preparing waste paper for sale was chargeable neither to the proceeds of the sale nor to the appropriations of the Department of the Interior;

5 Comp. Gen. 680, where it was held that salaries of employees being paid compensation from proceeds of sales were required to be specifically appropriated for;

6 Comp. Gen. 348, where it was held since no regular funds appropriated to the Biological survey were available during the current fiscal year, the proceeds of the sale of wild animals, etc., could be charged with the cost of herding, corraling, feeding, etc.;

15 Comp. Gen. 686, where it was held that pay of certain arsenal employees was not chargeable to the sale of scrap materiel, but no charges were required to be lodged against the regular appropriations supporting the arsenals;

28 Comp. Gen. 594, where it was held that due solely to an insufficiency of funds in the regular appropriations of the Remount Service that costs of transporting Government-owned horses to a place of auction sale could be charged to the proceeds of the sale;

16 Comp. Gen. 876, where it was held that proceeds of sales could not be charged with the compensation of appraisers or expenses of appraisers; and

37 Comp. Gen. 59, where it was held that such costs could be charged to the proceeds of sale.

In the hearings on the Department of Defense Appropriations for 1959 (H.R. 12798, 85th Cong.) before the Subcommittee on Appropriations of the Senate, the Secretary of Defense testified as follows:

"A formal request for amendment of section 611, dealing with scrap and salvage, is being submitted separately for congressional approval. Briefly, this would permit the various operation and maintenance appropriations to be reimbursed directly from sales proceeds for all expenses involved in preparation and disposal of military supplies, equipment, and materiel. This would enable us to move more vigorously to reduce the backing of materiel awaiting disposal, thereby increasing the ultimate return to the Government and reducing storage costs. This change is necessary to eliminate the restrictive effect of the present language." Page 18. (See also pps. 305, 367, 433, 563, 858, and 1348 of the same hearings.)

Following enactment of the Appropriation Act, Department of Defense Instruction 7410.1 was issued on January 5, 1959, providing "as a general rule reimbursable expenses * * * include all expenses for a fiscal year which can be directly related to preparation for and disposal of scrap, salvage, excess, surplus, or foreign excess and personal property * * *."

This contemporaneous administrative interpretation, which was and is clearly in line with both the letter and intent of the language of the section, has been continued in effect to date without objection on the part of the Congress or the accounting officers.

The Congress enacted language identical to the current version in the Department of Defense Appropriation Act for fiscal year 1960, when the House Committee on Appropriations stated in its report (H. Rept. No. 408, 86th Cong., p. 48):

"Under 'Title V, General Provisions,' section 611 provides that operation and maintenance appropriations may be reimbursed for all expenses involved in the disposal of surplus property from the proceeds of sale of such property. Unlike prior years, the provision this year is without a fixed dollar ceiling. It is the purpose of the removal of the dollar ceiling to encourage more rapid and effective disposition of surplus supplies, equipment, and material. Testimony indicated that $26.7 billion worth of material is presently awaiting disposition, and that the ceiling previously imposed was hampering the efforts of the Department. As previously, quarterly reports are required, however, the form of reporting should be revised in view of the appropriation reimbursement features. It is requested that future reports indicate the appropriation to which reimbursement is made, and the budget program or programs involved within the appropriation.

"The committee has cautioned Defense officials against dispensing of material as surplus when there is a clear need for retaining such material in the military inventories. Defense officials maintained that while some minor mistakes might

be made, greater freedom in disposing of surplus will on the whole save large sums."

The Congress reenacted identical language for fiscal years 1961, 1962, and 1963.

On the basis of the foregoing, the Department of Defense takes the position that, to the extent appropriations for operation and maintenance are legally available to the Department of Defense, they are available for all expenses of the disposal program and to the extent they are available for the expenses of this program they may be reimbursed from the proceeds of the sales.

Your letter further states that "The only question for determination insofar as the fiscal year 1963 is concerned is whether the language 'expenses involved in the preparation for disposal and for the disposal of military supplies, equipment, and material' includes the cost of minor construction projects not in excess of $25,000," and you conclude that "it clearly cannot be interpreted as including any construction project which constitutes a 'public building' or a 'public improvement' within the meaning of those terms as used in section 3733, Revised Statutes, 41 U.S.C. 12, * * *."

It is the opinion of the Department of Defense that such a conclusion does not give effect to the provisions of 10 U.S.C. 2674. This statute, to which your attention may not have been directed in reaching your conclusion, provides as follows:

"SEC. 2674. Establishment and development of military facilities and installations costing less than $200,000

"(a) Under such regulations as the Secretary of Defense may prescribe, the Secretary of a military department may *acquire, construct, convert, extend, and install*, at military installations and facilities, urgently needed *permanent or temporary public works not otherwise authorized by law, including the preparation of sites and the furnishing of appurtenances, utilities, and equipment*, but excluding the construction of family quarters. However, a determination that a project is urgently needed is not required for a project costing not more than $3,000.

"(b) This section does not authorize a project costing more than $200,000. A project costing more than $50,000 must be approved in advance by the Secretary of Defense, and a project costing more than $25,000 must be approved in advance by the Secretary concerned.

"(c) Not more than one allotment may be made for any project authorized under this section.

"(d) Not more than $50,000 may be spent under this section during a fiscal year to convert structures to family quarters at any one installation or facility.

"(e) Appropriations available for military construction may be used for the purpose of this section. *In addition, the Secretary concerned may spend, from appropriations available for maintaining and operations, amounts necessary for any project costing not more than $25,000 that is authorized under this section.*

"(f) The Secretary of each military department shall report in detail every 6 months to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives on the administration of this section." [Italic supplied.]

It is submitted that what is authorized under this statute can be characterized as nothing other than buildings and public improvements within the meaning of section 3733 Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 12). Under the provisions of subsection (e) above, the operation and maintenance appropriations of the Department of Defense are made available for projects authorized by this statute when their cost does not exceed $25,000.

There is clear recognition on the part of the appropriations committees and the Congress of the fact that this statute renders operation and maintenance appropriations available for minor construction projects under $25,000. Use in this connection hearings before the subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations on the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1963, part 3, operation and maintenance, pages 896, 897, and 898, where estimates of the amounts for minor construction were submitted. See also, House Committee Report 1607, 87th Congress, 2d session, page 29, and section 536 of the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1963.

An analysis of each of the cases cited at page 3 of your letter indicates that none of the agencies concerned there possessed authority comparable to that provided the Department of Defense in 10 U.S.C. 2674. In passing, it is noted that there was not cited 17 Comp. Gen. 636, where it was told that a

concrete or macadam surface covered with wood stringers and corrugated metal for storage of 50,000 tons of manganese ore to remain in storage indefinitely did not constitute a building or improvement of public property within the meaning of section 3733, but was "merely the adaptation of public property for storage purposes." It was also held that in that case:

"A special appropriation made to accomplish a specific purpose is available for all expenditures essential to the accomplishment of the specific object for which it was made, notwithstanding the provisions of any general statute which otherwise would prohibit such expenditures."

The benefits to the United States being derived from this program were outlined in detail in our letter of September 24, 1962. These benefits were anticipated by the Congress and flow from its repeated reenactment of the language of section 511. In the light of these substantial benefits and of the foregoing analysis, the Department of Defense does not agree with the conclusions reached in your letter of October 22, 1962.

We appreciate the extent to which the General Accounting Office has pointed up deficiencies in the disposal program and can assure you that our current actions are designed to eliminate such deficiencies.

Sincerely,

ROSWELL L. GILPATRIC,
Deputy Secretary of Defense.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

ACCESS ROADS

Colonel SMITH. Access roads. We request $6 million for the construction and improvement of the offbase access roads to Air Force bases and primarily to the missile installations in support of the missile program.

Senator STENNIS. How does your money run on that? Is $6 million enough?

General CURTIN. $6 million is our request for this year. It is considered adequate, Mr. Chairman. In fiscal year 1963 there was $14½ million appropriated. Fiscal year 1964, 10.2. This has been a reducing requirement as our missile program is phased down because in prior years a large proportion of it, as in this case, was tied to the missile program. I think approximately $4 million of this is tied directly to the missile program.

The obligations in fiscal year 1963 were $18.6 million. We are estimating $19 million in fiscal year 1964.

Senator STENNIS. All right, the next item.

MINOR LAND ACQUISITION

Colonel SMITH. Minor land. We are requesting $100,000 for the acquisition of minor land. The cost of each parcel is less than $25,000.

Senator SMITH. That won't give you much land.

Colonel SMITH. In this area, sir, we have had a sufficient carryover from prior years that we feel we can make the program.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS OF REPLACEMENT

Colonel SMITH. The next area is covered under additional items and totals $4,438,000. Four of these items are requested as replacements for facilities that were severely damaged or completely demolished as a result of a natural disaster. The first item is for a control tower at Elmendorf, Alaska, to replace the one that was severely damaged by the earthquake of March 27, 1964. The next three are at Sheppard

Air Force Base in Texas and they provide for replacement of a chapel annex and two theaters that were destroyed by the tornado of April 3, 1964.

SHAW, S.C., AIR FORCE BASE COMPOSITE MEDICAL FACILITY

The last item in this section is the composite medical facility at Shaw Air Force Base, S.C., which has previously been discussed during the authorization hearings at this revised scope. It provides a complete medical facility with obstetrical care.

Senator STENNIS. That is $3 million extra for the extra service?

Colonel SMITH. The original request was for $2,676,000. In order to make it the complete medical facility with every item included it was raised from $2.676 million to $3 million.

Senator STENNIS. All right, the next item.

ITEMS UNDER RECLAMA SECTION

Colonel SMITH. The next items are under the reclama section. We are requesting items to be restored as a result of the House Appropriations Committee action.

Senator STENNIS. These do include a few of these that you mentioned heretofore.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. Where previously we had a prior authorized item that they had taken exception to when they were funding them.

General CURTIN. There are five items in that category totaling $6 million that will be duplicated in this list.

CARRYOVER OF UNOBLIGATED BALANCES

Colonel SMITH. The first item that we will be speaking to is in reference to the restoration of the carryover of unobligated balances. The House deleted $4,406,000 from our program for 1965 and made reference to the recruitment of funds from prior appropriations or savings in the fiscal year 1965 program. In the last 3 fiscal years Congress has appropriated to the Air Force $37,755,000 less than the total value of the construction projects that were approved for the same time period. The cumulative effect of this practice has been to force the deferral of necessary construction projects and what it actually does is require us then to not have sufficient funds to take care of the approved authorized items or to be able to fund items that we request reprograming on or that have a cost overrun. We are requesting restoration of the $4,406,000.

HAMILTON, CALIF., AIR FORCE BASE (SEE P. 943)

The next item is Hamilton Air Force Base and we covered that previously under the prior authorized item.

Senator STENNIS. Now, you got off into a $4 million item?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Which is that now?

Colonel SMITH. This is the one I believe you have at the beginning of the reclama section.

Senator STENNIS. Go over that again now.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Start your explanation again.

HOUSE REQUEST FOR RECOUPMENT FROM SAVINGS

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. The House Appropriations Committee denied us $4,406,000 and indicated that the amount was available to fund the 1965 military construction program by recoupment of the funds from prior appropriations or savings in the fiscal year 1965 program. In the past 3 fiscal years, the Congress has appropriated to the Air Force $37,755,000 less than the total value of the construction projects which were approved for the same time period.

The cumulative effect of this practice has been to force the deferral of essential construction projects.

Senator STENNIS. That is over a period of how many years?

Colonel SMITH. The past 3 years. So, what happens is that we are unable then to accomplish the authorized item or we are unable to reprogram money for reprograming action or it will cause us difficulty in being able to find the funds to take care of a cost overrun.

SENATE ALLOWANCE, 1964

Senator STENNIS. I thought last year we gave you virtually the same amount of money as projects that we approved except in the housing matter we gave an additional list.

And then we did not give the full amount of money. You are not referring to the housing now when you include these figures; are you? Colonel SMITH. I have been advised that the figure last year was $9 million short.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Rexroad says that we split that amount with the House in conference.

Colonel SMITH. I believe so.

Senator STENNIS. So, your figures don't refer to that additional list of housing that we approved?

Colonel SMITH. No, sir. This is correct.

Senator STENNIS. Now, the House has taken out $4,406,000. In effect, it has already been appropriated?

Colonel SMITH. The projects have been approved but we are $4,406,000 short to fund them.

Senator STENNIS. That is for the 1965 program?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir, for the program we are speaking to now.

Senator STENNIS. Just anticipating the dropouts and your savings effected.

Colonel SMITH. It is anticipating, yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right. The next item.

HOUSE POSITION ON HAMILTON AIR FORCE BASE REQUEST

Colonel SMITH. The next item is for Hamilton Air Force Base. We discussed it previously under the prior authorized items. The House Appropriations Committee took the position that the existing facilities are inadequate to meet the requirements at these installations.

This project was the one that would upgrade the present 1934 permanent masonry dormitories and provide additional heating, ventilation, lighting, and a degree of semiprivacy.

The personnel that are accommodated in this, of course, are the single airmen. They are subject to shift work where they come and go at all times of the day and night. Without a degree of privacy in

here it is rather inconvenient—I won't say inconvenient, it causes unnecessary disturbance to the occupants.

We are attempting to provide adequate accommodations for our airmen personnel.

Senator STENNIS. All right. The next item.

PORTLAND, OREG., COMMISSARY

Colonel SMITH. Portland commissary. This is an item that the House stated that existing facilities or those available in nearby communities are adequate to meet the requirement. This commissary was destroyed by fire. In the interim, a portion of an Oregon State Air National Guard vehicle maintenance shop has been used and this is required for their own use. This facility is completely inadequate to house the sales store with the monthly sales of $135,000.

We are supporting about 1,306 families plus 700 additional Army, Navy, Marine, and Coast Guard families who utilize this commissary.

Senator STENNIS. What reason did the House give on that? They thought your present quarters could be used?

Colonel SMITH. Existing facilities or those available in the nearby communities were adequate.

Senator STENNIS. All right. The next item.

HILL AFB, UTAH, ITEMS

Colonel SMITH. At Hill Air Force Base, in Utah, we have four items that we are speaking to. The first item is for a maintenance engine runup hangar that will provide a noise suppression facility for testing the RF–4C and the 101 engines while on the aircraft. Currently, operational ground tests with the F–101 are performed on the apron and the high sound levels have caused loss of hearing acuteness among personnel. (See p. 1030.)

JET ENGINE ALTERATION

The second item is for alteration to the jet engine test cell which will provide a facility for testing F–4 and F–101 engines after repair and prior to installation in the aircraft. Existing facilities are not capable of accommodating and testing this engine.

COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONIC SHOP ALTERATIONS

The third item is for alteration of the communications and electronics shop and is needed to provide environmentally controlled space during repair and callibration of the electronic components of the fire control system.

No suitable space exists for this. This last item is requested to alter four existing warehouses to provide adequate management and administrative space for personnel that support the missile and aircraft missions at this location.

The present space is either located in hangars or shop buildings and is needed for the original purpose. The committee denied the first three of these with the comment that the Air Force had not adequately studied the means of supporting the F–4 aircraft. To further clarify this, since April of 1962 the Air Force and OSD have been making

studies on how they should support the F–4. In view of the fact that the Navy has a similar aircraft, the study finally resolved itself to the fact that the Navy and the Air Force should accommodate their own weapons systems and do the overhaul in their own separate facilities.

For a very nominal amount that we have reflected in this program this can be accomplished at Hill Field and utilizing the personnel that we have in the F–101 aircraft.

Senator STENNIS. Are you going to serve the Navy, too?

PERSONNEL AT HILL AFB

Colonel SMITH. No, sir, serve the Air Force. The Navy will accommodate their own aircraft. The personnel we have already on board at Hill Air Force Base maintaining the F–101 aircraft, which will phase out in this time period, provides us the capability of technically skilled personnel to carry on this workload.

All we need is really to accommodate them with a few improvements to existing facilities.

Senator STENNIS. Do these three go together? Do they operate together?

Colonel SMITH. In a sense they do. However, even under the present assigned missions the first two items are required for just normal operation.

They are sound suppression and since right now we experience high noise levels in the immediate area they are needed with the presently assigned aircraft.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question there?

Senator STENNIS. Certainly.

PRIORITY OF ITEMS ELIMINATED

Senator SALTONSTALL. As I understand it, this committee authorized all the amounts this year and the House cut them out. Now, what top priority, what top priority do these items have?

Colonel SMITH. They are of the highest priority, sir. If we do not get these, we will be unable to meet the overhaul schedules of the F–4C aircraft that are coming into the inventory now.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Items this committee authorizes and the House knocked out—you are very anxious to have them put back?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. The House Armed Services Committee did approve the items.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The only question is whether to go forward this year or not?

TIME SCHEDULE CRITICAL

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. The time schedule is critical.

Senator STENNIS. Back to Hill AFB now, this shop communications electric alteration is not connected with the base, is that correct?

Colonel SMITH. Yes. It is connected to this extent, that the F–4 aircraft have a real sophisticated electronic system in them. In order to properly overhaul the system we need the environmentally controlled, rather than the free atmosphere in which to conduct this.

But, this is true of all our new aircraft where we have these real fine tolerances and the new electronics system.

Senator STENNIS. All right. That brings you down to Kelly.

KELLY AFB ITEMS

Colonel SMITH. Kelly Air Force Base. The first project is to provide adequate administrative management space for the comptroller. These personnel are presently housed in four separate scattered facilities. This project will consolidate the activity into the same general area and relieve the extreme overcrowding that we have today.

PRIOR AUTHORIZED DORMITORY ITEM

The second item is one of the repetitive items that we discussed previously under the prior authorization and it will upgrade existing permanent dormitories and provide adequate facilities for the personnel.

The comments that were made by the House Appropriations Committee on this were that more adequate utilization of existing facilities should be studied.

We have studied this and feel strongly that these items need to be restored to the current program.

One additional comment I might make about these dormitories is that they were constructed and they have remained essentially the same for 24 years without any general upgrading.

This is one of the reasons why we feel strongly that we ought to try to bring the facility in consonance with the personnel and the standards today.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

MCCLELLAN AFB, CALIF., AIRFREIGHT TERMINAL

Colonel SMITH. The next items are at McClellan Air Force Base. We discussed this previously in reference to prior authorized item.

This is the one that will provide us an airfreight terminal to handle freight for airlift movement. The House comment was that they questioned the large size of this facility because the existing facility had only about 23,000 square feet in it.

GROWTH IN TONNAGE HANDLED

We have statistics that in 1956, approximately 12,000 tons of freight were transported through this facility. In 1963 we were transporting about 18,000 tons. This will permit us to rapidly handle the freight and to get it on the way to the customer at the earliest possible time.

They are high-value items or operational items and urgently needed in support of the mission.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This would not have as high a priority as some of these other items, would it?

Colonel SMITH. It is a part of our overall system, sir, to upgrade our freight handling so that we can meet the mission requirements.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

NEWARK, OHIO, AIR FORCE STATION

Colonel SMITH. Newark Air Force Station. This project provides for alteration within a large building to provide management administrative space.

The main facility is a large factory, heavy press building. Presently, personnel are working inside the building but are housed in air-inflated enclosures, temporary, wood frame, plastic-covered facilities, or downtown in a leased facility.

This project will provide adequate space for approximately 500 personnel. The House denied it with the comment that more adequate use of existing facilities should be studied.

We have looked at this and in fact have visited the plant. It is rather disgraceful that the personnel at this highly technical facility have to operate in a great big open bay area with these plastic air-inflated enclosures as part of their housing.

There are no other facilities on Newark, itself, that could accommoderate this for the price we are speaking to here.

DISAGREEMENT WITH HOUSE REPORT

Senator SALTONSTALL. You disagree with the House when it says the requirement should be restudied and more adequate utilization made of existing facilities.

Colonel SMITH. We have studied this, sir, and revalidate the essential need for this facility in this time period.

Senator STENNIS. All right. The next item.

WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO, MANAGEMENT LOGISTICS SPACE

Colonel SMITH. Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. We are requesting the item for the management logistics space of 39,000 square feet. The operation that they presently have is conducted in two substandard buildings about 3 miles apart.

The function supports 85 organizations and the separation as well as the condition of the buildings prevents safe operation. We are able to take this facility and alter it for a cost of less than $10 a square foot and make suitable administrative space for this activity.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

HOLLOMAN AIR FORCE BASE, N. MEX., COMMISSARY

Colonel SMITH. Holloman Air Force Base. This is also a really essential and urgent item, an addition for the commissary.

In fiscal year 1963, a tactical fighter wing was assigned to this base as an additional mission. This has increased the military population at this location by some 2,000 personnel.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What is the nearest town?

Colonel SMITH. The nearest town is Alamogordo, which has a total population of 21,000 people. We have on the base 1,143 sets of family quarters, and we have programed an additional 400 sets of quarters at this location which would give us then about 1,550 sets. Base military personnel will be approximately 2,600.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Proceed.

VALKARIA, FLA., LAND ACQUISITION

Colonel SMITH. The next item is Valkaria. This is in Florida. We are requesting one item for land. The item is for the acquisition of land adjacent to elements of the missile trajectory measurement com-

plex and is required to preclude unnecessary traffic during the operation. The House said to restudy the scope and feasibility of the relocation of this facility and in this study we have found that we—I should not say that we have found—we knew we had $25 million worth of electronic equipment already associated with the complex and we estimate that it will cost about $2 million to relocate it to another area.

If we relocated it, we would still have the problem of being sure that we were able to cover the area on the missile shots plus the fact that there would be no assurance then that something like this would not happen to the new site at a later date. We would be confronted with the same situation again later.

TYPE OF ACTIVITY AT BASE

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is highly secret activity that you want to do here. This is why you want this piece of land.

Colonel SMITH. It is the key to all the missile shots down there, the instrument tracking to see that everything is working out right.

Senator STENNIS. Where is this now?

Colonel SMITH. In Florida near our Cape Kennedy site.

Senator STENNIS. I didn't think we had to buy any more land down there.

Colonel SMITH. We already have the instrumentation established in this general area on plots where we thought the triangulation could be adequately protected by leasing. This has not proven to be the case. Now, in order to be sure that we have these clear areas this item would have to be acquired.

CHANUTE AIR FORCE BASE, ILL., BACHELOR OFFICER QUARTERS

Senator STENNIS. That brings you down to Chanute.

Colonel SMITH. At Chanute in Illinois, near Rantoul, we have a repetitive item for a bachelor officer quarters. It is the first of eight. The project is required to provide adequate living accommodations. The shortage of officers quarters makes it necessary that they obtain accommodations in local communities and some of them are having to commute 20 to 40 miles from the base because there is a shortage of adequate facilities in the area.

This base is one of the officer training areas in the technical areas of weather, aircraft maintenance, and also the MINUTEMAN operation. So, the officers are assigned there for varying periods to undertake this technical training.

Senator STENNIS. Where did you say it was?

Colonel SMITH. Near Rantoul, Ill. It is south of Chicago.

Senator STENNIS. South?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. South and a little bit east of Chicago.

Senator STENNIS. All right. I thought it was north.

HOUSE DENIAL OF CHANUTE CONSTRUCTION

Colonel SMITH. The House Appropriations Committee denied the request for that one on the basis that it was costly incremental construction. What we have attempted to do throughout is get an adequate increment that we can get good contract costs on. We have not

experienced excessive costs by doing this and it precludes us from having to spend several million dollars at one installation in a 1-year time period in order to overcome our deficiencies.

KEESLER AIR FORCE BASE, MISS., BACHELOR OFFICERS QUARTERS

Colonel SMITH. The next items are at Keesler Air Force Base, another officers' quarters project.

In reference to the one at Keesler, the same comment was made in reference to this. It is an item that is identical to the one in Chanute, to provide adequate quarters for the permanent and student officer personnel.

The student officers there again are undergoing technical training in electronics, communications, and guidance systems. Again, we do not overcome all of our deficiency but it does give us, with the substandard facility, a capability, at least, to get the personnel housed.

We would anticipate on again replacing eventually some of the substandards as time permits.

Senator STENNIS. All right. The next item.

LACKLAND AIR FORCE BASE, TEX., DINING HALLS

Colonel SMITH. At Lackland Air Force Base. We have a dining hall item. This item is for upgrading six World War II airmen dining halls to provide adequate facilities for 4,500 military personnel assigned to the base. When this is completed these facilities will have proper food preparation and eating areas. In upgrading and expanding these dining halls we will alleviate a current and forecast shortage that will exist until such time as we complete our phase program of getting adequate accommodations for the personnel. The approval of this project will cover about 77 percent of our total requirement. The House comment on the facility was that the existing facilities including those under construction are adequate to meet the requirement.

FACILITIES UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Senator SALTONSTALL. What are those under construction, please?

Colonel SMITH. In prior years we had this composite recruit and training facility. We have been attempting over the past several years to bring Lackland up to a standard compatible with the 17,000 troops that are undergoing training, recruit personnel that we process through there.

General CURTIN. I think, Mr. Chairman, it would take only a cursory visit to these facilities to convince one that they are not really adequate for modern day use. They are extremely hard to keep clean, extremely dingy, hot in the summer and certainly not something that we could live with very long.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Will the new dining halls that you are building take care of the need?

General CURTIN. The new ones? No, sir. These we are talking about upgrading here will be required also, Senator Saltonstall.

Colonel SMITH. In addition to the new ones.

General CURTIN. In addition to the new ones.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The House says that the new ones will take care of it.

Colonel SMITH. This is what they indicated; yes, sir.

NEW PERSONNEL ANNUAL INFLOW

Senator STENNIS. You say 17,000 new men come into Lackland each year?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir; between 15,000 and 17,000 recruits. I beg your pardon. Colonel Petty, will you speak to this?

Colonel PETTY. The 17,000 figure is the load or the average number that are there all the time. The total number of new men coming in and being processed through Lackland is around 100,000 a year.

Senator STENNIS. What other base do you use to bring in your new men, recruits?

Colonel PETTY. None. This is the one.

Senator STENNIS. So you take in 100,000 recruits per year in round numbers?

Colonel PETTY. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The next item is Randolph.

RANDOLPH AFB, TEX., FIRE STATION

Colonel SMITH. This project provides for a fire station. Randolph Air Force Base has runways on each side of the base and operates basically two airfields. The crash and rescue equipment is required to support both of these. Fourteen pieces of equipment are assigned to this base with only eight housing spaces available.

Six pieces of equipment valued at $242,000 must be parked in the open and subjected to damage from weather. Further, six pieces of the equipment, five crash rescue trucks, are too large and cannot be accommodated within the existing firehouse.

The comment from the House Appropriations Committee is that the existing permanent facility which will be retained for other use is adequate to meet this requirement and this is not the case because we do not have sufficient stalls to take care of the equipment.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE, MD., FUELING STATION

Colonel SMITH. At Andrews Air Force Base we are requesting two items. The first is the vehicle fueling station to service and do minor maintenance on the assigned motor vehicles. While a similar facility exists 5 miles distant on the opposite side of the field requiring us to negotiate around the ends of the runways, it is a facility that results in increased workload and the loss of operator time in performing the work on approximately a thousand vehicles that are assigned plus 300 pieces of other equipment.

HIGH-ALTITUDE EJECTION TRAINING SPACE

Most of this is assigned on the west side of the airfield. The second item will provide additional space for the high-altitude ejection seat and pressure chamber training. At present personnel are required to travel to Shaw Air Force Base to obtain part of this training. The

House Appropriations comment was that the existing facilities are adequate. In this instance, of course, we will eventually achieve economies in cutting down the travel time back and forth.

Senator STENNIS. Where is Shaw located?

Colonel SMITH. Shaw is located in South Carolina, near Sumter.

Senator STENNIS. You mean that you have to send them down there for this training?

Colonel SMITH. Some of the personnel have to go down there for the specialized training.

Senator STENNIS. Just because of the lack of this building?

Colonel SMITH. Well, the lack of an ejection seat capability out there. The addition will provide for this capability. In addition to this——

REQUESTED FACILITY ADEQUATE FOR ALL TRAINING

Senator STENNIS. They will have to go to Shaw anyway for some other phase of training?

Colonel SMITH. No, sir. Once this facility is completed here then we can sort of consolidate in this general area so that personnel at Dover, McGuire, or in this general area can also do the training at the Andrew facility.

Senator STENNIS. It seems to me like we ought to approve it but if it is going to set up a lot of other facilities, why, maybe you had better send these down to Shaw to start with and keep them down there. What about that?

DISADVANTAGES OF USE OF SHAW AFB

Colonel SMITH. There is the length of time to travel, plus the main workload that is associated with the personnel assigned to the headquarters complement.

Senator STENNIS. You have to make a special trip down there to take them to Shaw?

Colonel SMITH. For these special training exercises they would have to go down on a temporary duty.

ITEMS FOR BOLLING AFB, WASHINGTON, D.C.

The next items are at Bolling Air Force Base. We are requesting six items for $4,353,000.

Senator STENNIS. Did they reject these as a group?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Why?

Colonel SMITH. Their comment was that the various review agencies are causing delays. The request for various administrative and personnel facilities at Bolling is denied. Final approval has not been obtained from the various reviewing agencies which must approve this program prior to the initiation of construction.

REBUILDING PART OF CANTONMENT PLAN

Senator STENNIS. This is a rebuilding measure at Bolling Air Force Base, is it not?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman. This ties in with the so-called Department of Defense cantonment plan. Last year $4 million was appropriated to start out with a 1,500-man dormitory.

PROBLEM WITH OUTSIDE AGENCIES

There are two points I would like to make in connection with this. First of all, as you recall in the authorization hearings, your committee commented on these particular problems with these outside agencies.

We are primarily concerned with the Fine Arts Commission and with the National Capital Planning Commission. Since the House hearings we have had approval of the National Capital Planning Commission of these particular items here before the committee today as valid requirements. We feel that this package, coupled with the fiscal year 1964 dormitory package, should be combined into one.

We feel that the problems with the Commission are not insurmountable and that they will be cleared up and that we can get both the fiscal year 1964 and 1965 construction under contract during this coming fiscal year.

Senator STENNIS. All right. I think we might as well consider them as a group.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir. They ride together as a group.

Senator STENNIS. All right. The next item.

PRIORITY OF BOLLING FIELD ITEMS

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, how high a priority have these where the House cut them all out? Assume we went forward with some of them, which ones have the top priority? They really all go together don't they?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir. One of the philosophies that is being promulgated here is that instead of building several buildings in the Bolling and Anacostia area the Department of Defense might be better advised to consolidate these and build larger buildings.

If we can combine this increment with the 1964 dormitory problem, we can probably resolve our differences with these various planning agencies much quicker and get on with this program which is very important, particularly to the Navy because the Navy personnel will be housed in these facilities also.

Senator STENNIS. All right. The next item.

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE, ILL., RESTORATION REQUEST

Colonel SMITH. The next item is for Scott Air Force Base. This item that we are reclamaing is the only cost reduction item specifically given to a project that we are reclamaing.

It is one that we feel we cannot live with. It would cause us to possibly compromise the facilities to a point of not being able to obtain an adequate facility.

We are requesting the restoration of the $253,000 for this item in order to get us to a funding of $2,503,000 that we requested.

We have taken a real hard look at this. This would reduce us to where we could not accomplish the project in a satisfactory manner.

ONLY COST REDUCTION ITEM APPEALED

General CURTIN. To make a point there, Mr. Chairman, there was $1,600,000 of cost reductions of this type made by the House that we are not reclamaing; but we feel that this particular one, because of its magnitude would really hurt.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In other words, they are being too rough on you.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Colonel Carmichael. Do you have something you want to say?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman. This is a very critical item to us not only as an individual item but as a matter of problem to us on all the additions we are working on now.

PERMANENT HOSPITAL

This is an addition to a permanent hospital. We are finding and the civilian architects who are doing the designing for us are confirming our fears on this item that the alteration costs allotted to us on the original program are marginal to start with.

Any reduction will cause us to have to cut the project to be able to do it. The architects are going to be in the office tomorrow again in a meeting. We are very doubtful that we will be able to go forward with the project if this cut is sustained.

Senator STENNIS. You think you won't get a bid at this figure?

Colonel CARMICHAEL. No, sir. In fact, we have already taken a cut during the review. This is a 10-percent cut. The architect working on the authorized figure is worried already. With another 10 percent we are afraid that it would cause us serious trouble.

Senator STENNIS. All right. The next item.

GRAND FORKS, N. DAK., ITEMS

Colonel SMITH. At Grand Forks. This first item that we will speak to is the commissary addition to support the increased population that is at this location. The item was constructed for supporting a base population of approximately 3,500 people and 800 units of family housing.

The personnel strength of 6,000 with 2,000 sets of family quarters existing on the base has more than doubled the original need. The base is 16 miles from Grand Forks and the military families living on base are equivalent to a community of 8,000.

The addition to the exchange sales store and the construction of the library, the other two items are also required to support this base which has almost tripled the strength from the original 2,000. The original sales store is too small and the library has been housed in a squadron headquarters building that is now required for its original purpose as a headquarters squadron building.

AUTHORIZATION FOR ITEMS

Senator SALTONSTALL. When was the library authorized?

Colonel SMITH. These items were authorized in this year's hearings, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In this year's bill?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right. That brings us down to Larson.

LARSON AIR FORCE BASE, WASH., OFFICERS' MESS

Colonel SMITH. Larson Air Force Base. It is one of two officers' open mess projects that we are requesting—the other one being at Malmstrom in Montana. The existing structure at this location is totally inadequate to meet their needs. Only a small part or 3,500 square feet is adequate.

The project would be constructed adjacent to this 3,500 square feet and the substandard portion of the existing building which was constructed in 1943 as a temporary facility will be demolished when this project is approved. Larson is in a rather remote location 5 miles north-northwest of Moss Lake but 100 miles from Spokane. This project would provide an adequate recreational and social facility for the officer personnel assigned to this location.

You will notice that we have approximately 500 officers and a total base strength of about 4,400. They are 5 miles from Moss Lake with a population of 11,000 and 16 miles from another town of Ephrata.

Senator STENNIS. All right, Malmstrom. (See p. 947.)

MALMSTROM AIR FORCE BASE, MONT., OFFICERS' OPEN MESS

Colonel SMITH. At Malmstrom we are requesting the other officers' open mess. It is in a similar situation to the one that I just described at Larson. It was originally three separate buildings that were put together and as we covered in the previous discussion under prior authorized items, this one is showing signs of structural failure.

The electrical system needs upgrading and general repair of the facility could reach up to $100,000 to keep even an austere facility going for a very, very short time period.

Senator STENNIS. All right, Minot.

MINOT AIR FORCE BASE, N. DAK., THEATER

Colonel SMITH. Minot. This project provides for the construction of a 500-seat theater. The base is authorized a total capacity of about 1,000 seats. We only have 320 seats available and this was constructed to support only a fighter-interceptor squadron.

Since that time we have assigned the SAC strategic bombardment and air refueling missions there in addition to the strategic missile wing.

In addition, we have 1,762 family housing units located on base and another 745 under construction. The nearest community theater is in the city of Minot which is located 17 miles from Minot Air Force Base. Travel to the city during the winter, of course, is not conducive to safety and an adequate recreation program.

Senator STENNIS. How many housing facilties did you say you have at Minot?

Colonel SMITH. There are 1,762 available with an additional 745 under construction.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

OFFUTT AIR FORCE BASE, NEBR., DORMITORY
(See p. 1027)

Colonel SMITH. Offutt Air Force Base. We are requesting an item for dormitories, another one of the repetitive items. This will alter 6 dormitories to house 481 airmen. These existing open bay dormitories will be altered to improve the lighting, ventilation, and acoustics and to provide a degree of privacy for the occupants.

The House in denying this had a statement that the existing facilities are adequate. We feel it is time for us to upgrade these facilities for the airmen personnel.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is the same problem you had down in Texas.

Colonel SMITH. It is a similar situation. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Pope Base, next.

POPE AIR FORCE BASE, N.C., HEADQUARTERS BUILDING

Colonel SMITH. At Pope Air Force Base, this project provides for an airbase group headquarters building and is needed to provide consolidation of command and control activity now functioning in several different locations. In fact, they are using 10 scattered buildings throughout the base.

Nine of these were World War II mobilization-type structures classified unusable and are programed for disposal.

The comment on the House report again was that existing facilities are adequate to meet this requirement.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

AIR FORCE ACADEMY, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Colonel SMITH. The Air Force Academy, this project provides for a cadet fieldhouse and is required to support the intramural and intercollegiate activity connected with the physical and recreational program. The House said a study should be made of the scope of the facilities in conjunction with the other Academies and also the methods of financing.

We have done this and the facility that we are proposing here is compatible with the others.

Senator STENNIS. What does that mean "methods of financing"?

General CURTIN. It is not clear from the report but I understand that they considered that perhaps there would be some technique under which portions of the cost of the seating, particularly in the basketball area, could be defrayed by nonappropriated funds.

COST REVIEW

They also asked that the cost of this project be reviewed. This has been done. As you recall, from the Senate and House authorization conference, the cost was reduced from $6.9 to $6.2 million. Actually the conference committee took a 10-percent reduction on both this item and the cadet quarters.

This is a pro rata amount of that 10 percent to the fieldhouse which has the effect of reducing it from $6.9 to $6.2 million.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Do they feel that it should be financed through private subscription like, for instance, the concrete stadium at Annapolis?

General CURTIN. I could not make this statement, sir. It is not clear in the House Appropriations Committee report.

Senator SALTONSTALL. They say other financial arrangements? The only other financial arrangements would be through private subscription out of the pockets of the athletics.

General CURTIN. This facility, as was pointed out in previous hearings is most urgent, not only because of the expansion of the cadet corps. It is required even now with the present size corps. You will recall General Stone spoke to this in the prior hearing.

Senator STENNIS. Do they use this for basketball games, too?

General CURTIN. A portion of it.

Senator STENNIS. Do they charge admission fees to those games?

General CURTIN. Colonel Witters.

ADMISSION CHARGE FOR GAMES

Colonel WITTERS. Yes, sir. The seating capacity as proposed is 6,500. When the cadet wing reaches 4,417 and you have a permanent party of staff and faculty, the staff and faculty and the cadets would be admitted without charge or a nominal janitorial service charge. It is not designed that this basketball area would be a profitmaking but merely a sustaining type fee of the 25-cent to 50-cent admission being merely to cover the custodial actions.

Senator STENNIS. There is no fee paid in the average college as I understand, you pay a fee on admission and that entitles you to a ticket to the games. There is no such arrangement.

Colonel WITTERS. No, sir, there is not. All three service academies, the football program usually is the profitmaking operation which supports all other minor and major sport activities.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is so in most colleges.

Colonel WITTERS. Yes, sir.

USE OF FOOTBALL ADMISSION FEES

Senator STENNIS. You do not propose though to take out of the football fund to help build this fieldhouse. The question has been raised by the House here that there ought to be some financing outside the Federal Treasury. So the only answer you have to do that is that you just don't have any answer. Is that right?

Colonel WITTERS. Well, sir, at the present time the Air Force Academy Athletic Association is not in a financial position to support such an activity. Until it builds up a tremendous reserve to support it.

AIR FORCE VERSUS NAVAL ACADEMY STADIUM FUNDS

Senator SALTONSTALL. I don't want to draw any distinctions between the Air Force and the Navy. The admiral in charge of the Naval Academy really raised those funds through outside sources for that whole stadium.

Mr. TURNER. No, sir, the fieldhouse at Annapolis is appropriated funds.

The football stadium at the Air Force Academy was outside.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You gave the funds?

General CURTIN. Yes, we did.

Senator STENNIS. You are going to let this rest now? The House just denied it. If you get it something has to be done to overcome that denial. This is not exactly hardware, you see. Is there anything else you want to say, Colonel?

COST STUDIES COMPLETED

Colonel WITTERS. Yes, sir. At the time of the House hearings we had made studies, I believe that the House felt that we had not run the cost out well enough to be able to substantiate the $6.9 million figure. On their recommendation in the report we have completed those studies. We and the Corps of Engineers have analyzed the cost. We feel that it is possible to construct this building for $600,000 less than we had originally requested. The Corps of Engineers' estimate is a little above that, but they do agree it might be possible on a favorable bid basis as a matter of fact to achieve this. We believe that this is what the House had in mind in their report, sir.

General CURTIN. What we are saying is that we have restudied the scope and validated it and the cost estimate, the six point two that was recently authorized. We feel that we can live with this in terms of the overall authorization. Again I would like to reiterate the Air Force view that because of overall use of the fieldhouse for graduation exercises and other activities it is an appropriate charge to appropriated funds and could never be financed out of any other source. This is a most pressing project for the Air Force Academy.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR UPKEEP

Senator STENNIS. What arrangements do you have, say, for its upkeep? It seems to me that there ought to be some kind of offer on the part of the Academy to use funds outside the Federal Treasury to guarantee that this will be a going concern and we won't be requested for every small need that it develops you need in addition.

Colonel WITTERS. The Air Force Academy Athletic Association does help to maintain any facility that they have some use of. For example, on a baseball diamond, they conduct all the ground's maintenance. This is true at all three service academies. The Air Force Academy Athletic Association will maintain the playing areas and the custodial activities within the building. The main service to the building, for example, the utilities and so forth, would be provided out of the main plant of the Academy. The per-square-foot annual operating cost of this facility will be a split operation between appropriated and the nonappropriated activity.

PAYMENT FROM ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

Senator STENNIS. What percent of it do you suppose the athletic association will pay?

Colonel WITTERS. I could not speak to that. We have had very little experience in the Air Force as to a breakout at this time.

Senator STENNIS. Suppose you speak to it on an estimated basis and give us something on it by tomorrow, maybe you could not take a shot in the dark.

Colonel WITTERS. I would say 30 to 35 percent of it would be funded from other than appropriated funds, sir.

ESTIMATE OF ASSOCIATION PAYMENT

Senator STENNIS. That is your guess but I would rather have an estimate. You give us that tomorrow, not in the form of a letter.

(The information referred to has been provided to the committee.)

UNIDENTIFIED MISSILE AND SPACE AREA

Senator STENNIS. Anything else on this, General?

General CURTIN. I have nothing further.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Colonel SMITH. The next item is in the unidentified missile and space area. This will provide a capability to respond in an adequate and timely manner with necessary facilities to support newly developed techniques and breakthroughs in research and development. Experience has shown that technological development and the evolution of operational concepts in the missile and space fields generate requirements for construction which cannot be identified far enough in advance of their need to include them in the regular military program. Examples of these were in the ones that we previously discussed, the $4,335,000 worth of items that were authorized under the fiscal year 1964 program but for which we did not receive the appropriation.

Senator STENNIS. That is the group you mentioned a while ago.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir. This item would fund similar items to this.

Senator STENNIS. This was authorized the other day?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have to file these with the committee before you build them? We have that rule on some of the missile bases themselves.

Colonel SMITH. No, sir.

NEED FOR JUSTIFICATION OF ITEMS

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Rexroad, do you know anything about it?

Colonel SMITH. No comments were included in their house report as to why we did not receive the funds.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Reckroad, do you know anything about it?

Haven't you found out something about it since then? I don't see how you are going to answer them or refute them and justify this matter. That judgment will stand against you until it is overcome.

General CURTIN. Mr. Chairman, as you will recall we had a comparable item in the fiscal year 1964 program. At that time the House reaction was that the appropriation should be deferred since the items were not definitely identified. Since they took comparable action this year it would be our assumption that the reason was the same.

Senator STENNIS. I don't see how you expect us to battle for you at the conference on these matters unless you give us a strong case.

ACTION ON ITEM IN 1964

General CURTIN. What we are saying, sir, is that last year we asked for $5 million of authorization which we secured and $5 million of appropriations which were denied. The appropriations were denied because we did not have the specification. We are back this year with $4.4 million of specification against last year's authorization. This bears out our thesis that during the year valid and urgent projects in the missile and space area will develop that have to be taken care of immediately. This is the only technique that we really have to respond to these changes in technology.

Senator STENNIS. They approved the old authorization.

General CURTIN. That is correct, yes, they did.

Senator SALTONSTALL. If we give you this money can you go forward with it this year?

PROGRESS ANTICIPATED UNDER REQUESTED FUNDS

General CURTIN. We will be able to go forward as the requirements come up. Last year we had to defer the requirement and then take them as a group to the committee.

Senator SALTONSTALL. From your point of view if we are going to make these missiles effective you have to have the ability to do the interest if we are going to capitalize at optimum on the changes and breakthroughs, we have to have some minor flexibility with which to proceed.

I agree with the Chairman that we should have, if you can give it to us, additional data to put in the record or to give to the chairman for discussion with the House.

ADDITIONAL DATA ON PENDING PROJECTS

General CURTIN. We will be glad to do that, sir. We have some pending projects right now that are in the staff, that would, I think, be helpful as examples.

(The information referred as follows:)

Pending projects currently under review by the Air Staff which are examples in support of the need for these funds are:

Mobile Tracking Station, Aleutian Islands, Alaska, $1,500,000

This project will provide all the support facilities and utility systems urgently required for a mobile satellite tracking station. This station is required to fill an existing gap in polar orbit coverage and in satellite recovery phases.

Electric powerplant, Satellite Test Annex, Sunnyvale, Calif., $525,000

This plant is urgently required to provide high-quality electric power with very low fluctuation or deviation in voltage or frequency for the electronic equipment operated in the satellite test annex. The available commercial power does not have the reliability required for the satellite test annex to function as a master control center.

Satellite tracking station addition, Vandenberg Tracking Station, $500,000

This project consists of various electrical and mechanical modifications and alterations to improve the electrical power and air-conditioning systems which are of primary importance to the station mission.

Satellite tracking station addition, Hawaii Tracking Station, Hawaii, $413,000

This project will provide an addition to a building urgently required to accommodate expanded technical operations and provide a technical support building for storage of spare parts and components for technical equipment.

Senator STENNIS. Are you going to give that to us?

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

Senator STENNIS. Put a dollar mark on them, too.
General CURTIN. Yes, sir; we will do that.
Senator STENNIS. As closely as you can.
General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

CLARK AFB OFFICERS' QUARTERS

Senator STENNIS. That brings us outside the United States. Now, Clark Air Force Base.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

We are requesting one item, a project for living accommodations for single and unaccompanied married officers. Housing for officers is now being met by assigning two officers to a room designed for one or temporary use of inadequate quarters, utilization of various quonset huts or prefab World War II structures that are inadequate and should be demolished. The committee, the House committee, denied the request for funds with the statement that costly incremental-type construction is proposed. They also questioned the fact that we were proposing to utilize relocatable housing at this area with the statement that they felt that this type of construction was questionable.

We have looked at this item since then. We are going to go to permanent-type construction and it will be a requirement that will be fulfilled in a large enough increment that we would have favorable bidding on it.

Senator STENNIS. The next one?

NAHA, OKINAWA, AFB QUARTERS

Colonel SMITH. Naha Air Force Base. The item is similar to the one just previously discussed. The House denied it for a similar reason; namely, incremental construction. But this project will provide billets for 40 officers. There is an overall deficiency of adequate quarters at this air base or in the local economy. The projected deficiency is 135 officers' quarters, of which this one will provide 40. This increment is large enough for us to get good bids on.

Senator STENNIS. Where is it?

Colonel SMITH. At Okinawa; Naha, Okinawa. It will permit us satisfactory bidding and adequate prices.

TACHIKAWA, JAPAN, AFB OFFICERS' QUARTERS

The next item is Tachikawa Air Force Base in Japan. It is near Tokyo. Again it is an officers' quarters. The item was denied by the House, again on the costly incremental construction proposed. But this project will provide a 40-man officers' quarters for the single personnel. They presently are living in prefab theater-of-operation buildings constructed in 1946 which were at one time condemned and then reinstated. They should be demolished. There is an overall deficiency at this installation, but it would not permit trying to accommodate the entire deficiency at this point in time.

We feel again that this will relieve the situation and with the adequate existing plus the new increment, and then minor use of the substandard, we would more adequately accommodate the personnel.

U.S. AIR FORCE, EUROPE, ITEMS

Senator STENNIS. Now, you come to this U.S. Air Force Europe. We had quite a few items there and the House authorization committee struck them all out of the bill and the Senate put most of them back in. They were small amounts relatively. I judge this is the same group now that is back here.

General CURTIN. That is correct.

You remember the fiscal year 1965 program for USAFE started out at about $6 million. Approximately $3.9 million of these new items are in the series of bases that are now before you.

Senator STENNIS. $6.9 million.

General CURTIN. $3.9 million.

When the House Appropriations Committee reached these items they did not take action on them because the House Armed Services Committee had not authorized them.

However, I would point out that the House Appropriations Committee did appropriate $2½ million for the items in the USAFE area that were previously authorized. I assume these fiscal year 1965 items were deferred without prejudice pending authorization.

AVIANO, ITALY, WATER MAINS

Senator SALTONSTALL. At Aviano Airbase, the most essential would be the water mains, would it not?

Colonel SMITH. Well, it is a situation that has existed but what we are attempting to do is to upgrade the system to give us adequate pressure.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Of the four items that you list there if we had to pick and choose the water mains would be top priority, would they not?

General CURTIN. Those three items, you will notice with the No. 1 beside them over there in the middle of the page—you notice that priority column.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Yes.

General CURTIN. The 1's are all considered essentially the same priority. The lowest priority there at Aviano in this program would be the lighting taxiway.

Senator STENNIS. How much does all of this involve?

General CURTIN. $3.9 million approximately, Mr. Chairman, total for USAFE.

Senator STENNIS. There are a great number of small items here. Are there any of them that you want to emphasize, especially?

INCIRLIK, TURKEY, TROOP HOUSING

General CURTIN. I would like to emphasize these items for Incirlik. That is certainly one of the most critical problems we have of troop housing in the whole area.

You recall we discussed this during the hearing. This whole program is really essential to the U.S. Air Force, Europe. As I say it was cut from 6 million down to the 3.9.

We feel these are all essential items as they now remain.

Senator STENNIS. You are covering these largely as a group, but you are emphasizing the dormitories and all at Incirlik.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; that is a very serious situation there, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Suppose you present them as a group and we will go over them. We have already been over them.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, the next item, please.

HOUSE REDUCTION ON MINOR CONSTRUCTION

Colonel SMITH. The next item then, sir, is in reference to the restoration of the house reduction on minor construction. The $15 million that we are requesting in this program was reduced by three and a half million dollars by the House Appropriations Committee. This $15 million represents less than one-tenth of 1 percent of the Air Force real property value.

Senator SALTONSTALL. To put it the other way, what did you have year-on minor construction?

REPROGRAMING REQUEST

General CURTIN. Ten and a half million dollars appropriated last year, Senator Saltonstall. We have a four and a half million dollar reprograming request before the committee now which would bring it up to $15 million.

Senator SALTOSNTALL. The budget request this year was the same as you received last year.

General CURTIN. It would be the same if this reprograming request is received. It is the same amount that we requested last year. By comparison, in fiscal 1963 we received actually $21 million.

AMOUNT FOR REPROGRAMING

Senator SALTONSTALL. There was reprograming, you say, of how much?

General CURTIN. Four and a half million dollars pending before the committee.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So you got $15 million last year and you shall ask for $15 million this year.

General CURTIN. That is correct if our reprograming is approved bringing last year's amount up to $15 million.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The House cut you down to eleven and a half.

General CURTIN. That is correct. The reason that the impact last year was not so serious that we could not cope with it, was the fact that we had approximately $7 million of carryover funds going into the fiscal year.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The other services have a planning item, too, and roads?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You have included that all in your minor construction?

General CURTIN. No, sir; the planning item and access roads were previously reviewed. The House did not make any reduction in those items.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Those are OK?

General CURTIN. That is correct.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. You have here direct recoupment and savings: you have already covered that?

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

UNIDENTIFIED ITEM REDUCTION

Senator STENNIS. Then, unidentified item reduction, 585. Is that in the group you referred to, unidentified? That is on the sheet I have before me.

Colonel SMITH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You have already covered those.

General CURTIN. The $585,000 unidentified reduction would be in the same category as the $4 million across-the-board reduction. Actually it had the effect of making a $5 million across-the-board reduction. While our appropriation program was $406.6 million, the committee actually used a base point of $400 million. In effect, we were shortchanged $6 million to start with.

EARLIER AMOUNTS LARGER

Senator STENNIS. I know there used to be a great difference in the total amount approved and the money actually put in there to take care of it. We have gradually moved away from that up to the one-for-one proposition.

General CURTIN. That is correct, sir. We used to have authorized a considerably larger program. In those days, too, there was another situation that prevailed, Mr. Chairman. That is that the programs were so large and the implementing time was strung out over maybe 1, 1½, 2 years, so that you could sort of keep things going. Now with the programs reduced, and generally we are trying to reduce our unobligated carryover, we just don't have this flexibility to absorb these across-the-board reductions.

Senator STENNIS. I was going to say I favored getting away from that disparity and bringing it down to dollar for dollar. We at least know where we are. We will go into that. I think we understand.

TOTAL REPROGRAMING REQUEST

Now your next items here are reprograming requests.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What is the total amount you are asking us to reprogram here now?

Colonel BARNETT. $24 million.

Senator STENNIS. I thought it well to hold those over unless there was an extreme emergency, to get the full look. I don't think the Senator from Massachusetts or I favor very much this idea of reprograming, because it has the effect of directing money to be spent, or permitting money to be spent in certain ways that do not give the Congress a chance to look at the program again, to take another view

on it. So, we don't like it for that reason, although we do recognize that we need some flexibility here.

All right, gentlemen, what is the pleasure now of your presentation of this?

Colonel BARNETT. Mr. Chairman, we have nine reprograming requests of which two are for clearance for previously authorized facilities at Lackland Air Force Base (Public Law 87–554) and Sacramento Peak vacuum telescope (Public Law 88–174). The first item we would like to discuss is Sacramento Peak.

Senator STENNIS. I understand you go into executive session on this; is that right?

SACRAMENTO PEAK VACUUM TELESCOPE

General CURTIN. We only have to go into executive session on the last item; namely, the facilities for southeast Asia, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. All right, let us cover that last. We don't have much time.

Sacramento Peak.

Colonel BARNETT. This is a vacuum telescope, authorized under Public Law 88–174. There are funds appropriated, $4.4 million under Public Law 85–852. We are requesting authority to use $2.9 million worth of the money appropriated.

Senator STENNIS. What was the money appropriated for?

FUNDS FORMERLY ALLOCATED TO SOLAR FURNACE

Colonel BARNETT. It was appropriated for a solar furnace, sir, in the military construction appropriation law for fiscal year 1959, Public Law 85–852. Congress included these funds in a special provision in such manner that the funds could not be used for anything other than a solar furnace.

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, it is hard for us to know where we are on this. We appropriated many millions of dollars here for some kind of telescope over here in West Virginia and then NASA or HEW or someone else had one right nearby. Then one of them now has been entirely abandoned. You come back here now and want more money for another one.

Senator SALTONSTALL. May I ask a question?

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

QUESTION OF HOUSE APPROVAL

Senator SALTONSTALL. Has the House approved these reprograming items, Sacramento Peak down through the Howard Air Force Base?

Colonel BARNETT. No, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Have you appeared before the House committee?

Colonel BARNETT. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Can you give us an indication of what the House approved and what they didn't approve?

Colonel BARNETT. Yes, sir; I can give that to you.

Senator SALTONSTALL. If the chairman permits, that will be helpful.

Senator STENNIS. It will be all right with me entirely. I have promised that we would not have a hearing on all these reprogramings when we had the regular hearing. We want to have a hearing on all of them.

Colonel BARNETT. Do you want a list of the House approvals read?

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

HOUSE APPROVED ITEMS

Colonel BARNETT. The Laredo Air Force Base flight training building was approved at $275,000. The Langley Air Force Base reconnaissance photo lab was approved at $1,620,000. The Sacramento Peak vacuum telescope was disapproved. The minor construction item was approved at $2.5 million of the $4.5 million requested. The Howard Air Force Base item was approved at $2,750,000. The Lackland Air Force Base facility was approved at $2,566,000. They did not approve the construction of the headquarters building which would be provided for the Atomic Energy Commission. Beale Air Force Base projects were approved at $8.4 million prior to the hearings wherein the above items were considered.

Senator STENNIS. All right. That gives us that information to start with.

TELESCOPE ITEM

Let us take the telescope. I was saying we have had a lot of this before us and we know it is uncertain.

Colonel EAST. The particular ones you were discussing, sir, namely, the Navy telescope, is a radio telescope, which is different from this. This vacuum telescope is for observing the physics of the sun.

NASA OPERATION INFEASIBLE

The question was raised, "Why can't NASA do this?" This is part of the question that the House raised. Really the answer to it is that NASA might be able to do it. They could duplicate the facility, but they probably could not duplicate the personnel. We have been in this business since 1947, in the business of observing the solar physics. We have assembled probably the most competent group of solar physicists in the United States at Sacramento Peak, about 35 of them. If NASA were to do such a thing as this, they would first have to duplicate the facility and then duplicate the competence which I doubt would be possible in a reasonable length of time.

The Air Force has been doing this. We will be continuing to observe solar physics for our own purposes and requirements. This facility is not in support of NASA. The trend of testimony before the House committee tended to emphasize applications to NASA which are more or less coincidental. The reason we need this facility is for the support of Air Force requirements, such as forecasting variations in density in the upper atmosphere, which disturbs satellite orbits and also influences the movement of space debris up there which Norad has to keep track of. With better forecasts, we could save considerable money, manpower and space.

VALUE OF TELESCOPE TO AIR FORCE

There are really four areas in which the Sacramento Peak vacuum telescope will serve the Air Force. The first of them is the density problem which I just discussed. The next one is in the forecasting of aurora. It is possible for missiles to hide from radar detection behind an intense aurora, for instance.

Senator STENNIS. It is possible for what to hide behind the aurora?

Colonel EAST. A missile coming over the horizon could hide from our BMEWS tracking system. The purpose of this will be to help us forecast when auroras will occur and what their intensity will be. In addition to that there is the problem of ionospheric disturbances which interfere with communications and command and control systems. The ionospheric disturbances are caused by solar flares.

We have actually seen such disturbances which disrupt command and control communications. The next is the radiation in space which is damaging satellites now.

This facility is primarily for Air Force interest. Even if there were no national space program the Air Force would still have a requirement for this vacuum telescope for the four areas previously discussed.

This more or less answers the question of could NASA do it. Yes, NASA recognizes our competence in this area and has asked us to do certain things for them as a fallout from the Air Force competence in this area.

Senator STENNIS. All right, but you emphasize too that your own personnel needs this activity. Is that right now?

EXISTING FACILITIES AT SACRAMENTO PEAK

Colonel EAST. Yes, sir. There is an existing facility at Sacramento Peak, an observatory there. We have gone just about as far as we can in the research field with the existing instrumentation. We feel that to enable us to forecast solar flares, the small-scale magnetic field, will be important.

Senator STENNIS. This telescope you have there now, is that yours, the Air Force's?

Colonel EAST. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What other equipment or installations do you have there that goes with this operation?

Colonel EAST. This is a solar observatory, sir, with several small telescopes and the instrumentation that goes with the telescopes themselves. This particular instrument will be operated by the people who are there now with special instrumentation which we have already developed and is in place.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How long would it take you to build this telescope?

Colonel EAST. About 18 months.

REASON FOR PRESENT NEED OF TELESCOPE

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now, the purpose of it is to predict your sun-induced disturbances of the terrestrial atmosphere in space. That means if we are going to put a man up in space in 1969 you ought to have this telescope prior to that time, is that correct?

Colonel EAST. Yes, sir. Well, we are, right now in 1964, on the upsurge in the solar cycle in which the sun is getting continually more active. It will reach its peak during that time period, 1969–70, and then start on the downgrade again.

In forecasting solar flares right now, we don't have too much of a problem to say when flight times are safe because the sun is not very active. But, as we progress into the solar maximum it is going to be progressively harder. With the lack of a solar flare forecasting capability, we finally reach the point where we will have to say that all flight times are unsafe.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Is this the only one of its character in the United States?

Colonel EAST. There is another telescope at Kitt Peak which is under the National Science Foundation.

This does not duplicate that facility. It is in addition to it. The sun is a mighty big place and an effective research effort will require more than one such telescope to observe it.

Senator STENNIS. All right. If there is anything more, gentlemen, please insert it in the record at this point.

(The information referred to follows:)

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE AIR FORCE REQUIREMENT FOR A VACUUM TELESCOPE AT SACRAMENTO PEAK, N. MEX.

WHAT IT IS

This request for $2,889,000 will provide funds to construct the most advanced state-of-the-art vacuum tower telescope to be located at the Sacramento Peak Observatory in Sunspot, N. Mex. The telescope will stand 136 feet above ground and extend 221 feet below ground on top of Sacramento Peak located 9,250 feet above sea level in the Sacramento Mountain Range. The entire optical system is completely evacuated and revolves automatically to follow the position of the sun. The total movable weight is approximately 250 tons and is supported on a steel table floating in a 6-inch pool of mercury. The optical system, located in vacuum tubes, consists of both 44-inch and 64-inch quartz polished mirrors. The tower above ground is constructed of poured concrete in a truncated cone. The shaft below ground is concrete lined to its maximum depth of 221 feet. The vacuum tube extends from a point 193 feet below ground to the turret at the top of the tower where the iris entrance window is located. The turret scans both in elevation and azimuth to view the sky in totality.

WHAT IT WILL DO

The purpose of this advanced state-of-the-art configuration is to achieve the most perfect quality of image definition possible by reducing the image excursion caused by local atmospheric turbulence and to provide a high amount of flexibility in control of motion in the solar image. The necessity for the elimination of this distortion is apparent and important to all astrophysicists, but not so apparent to lay personnel. Without the elimination of this distortion, the observation of the sun would be blurred by distortions likened to the shimmer observed on extremely hot days on a pond or hot pavement.

WHY THE AIR FORCE NEEDS IT NOW

The vacuum tower telescope is urgently required if the Air Force is to maintain and retain its competence and technical superiority, for without studies of the physics of solar activity, much knowledge about the environment of planet earth in which the Air Force must operate will remain a mystery.

Knowledge of solar physics is of significant importance to Air Force operations today and will be of more importance for Air Force operations in the future. It is scientifically proven that sun induced disturbances affect earth's atmosphere. It is analogous to earth's bad weather, for the sun's atmosphere churns and

boils producing "solar weather" or storms consisting of flares of charged particles containing X-rays and other kinds of radiation which are transmitted throughout the solar system. These solar storms cause radio communication blackouts and aurora and affect the Van Allen belt by emptying and refilling the belt due to changes in the geomagnetic field. These phenomena are not yet entirely understood; however, many of our command and control systems are dependent upon safe, stable, and secure communications. An understanding of the physics of the sun in minute detail is essential if communications reliability is ever to approach the 100 percent desired. The above is also true when applied to the operational satellites being utilized by the Space Systems Division of the Air Force. It is important for SSD to know as much as possible about atmospheric density and how induced disturbances affect atmospheric density. In addition, NASA, for its space program, requires information on proton showers to protect both the scientific instruments and man in space, for proton showers can be lethal to man in space. Data on proton showers and aurora is also required by NORAD for utilization in carrying out their early warning responsibilities. If a continuing program of observatons is not conducted now at the Sacramento Peak Observatory, it may be many years before we inadvertently find the answers to these vital questions through sporadic observations conducted by the scientific community in general. The need for this information was recognized some 12 years ago by the Air Force when the Sacramento Peak Observatory was started and continuing observations have been made since that time. Techniques are available but the present equipments are effective to only a small degree. What is required is a telescope with the capability of the vacuum telescope to increase effectiveness and extend the capability. Solar flare predictions have been provided to NORAD, Air Force Space Systems Division, NASA, Naval Research Laboratory, and the Air Weather Service. All of these organizations have operational roles, either in space or in the earth's atmosphere today and have found that this information is essential for successful operation. The period of solar maximum will commence in 1965 and will reach its peak in the 1967–70 time period. The vacuum tower telescope is completely designed and must be funded now so that urgently required studies of the solar maximum can be accomplished, for without these studies, reliable flare predictions are not possible. The importance of a reliable flare prediction program cannot be overemphasized. The improvement in space operations, radio communications, and satellite operations, if valued in dollars, would be worth millions. The $2.9-million investment will be returned many times if this advanced state-of-the-art scientific instrument is constructed now.

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER TELESCOPES

The requested facility does not duplicate any facility in existence, and its construction has been supported by the scientific community as a whole including the National Science Foundation and NASA. While it is true that there are existing solar telescopes in the world (about 20), with apertures greater than 16 inches, all are situated outside the United States with the exception of the Kitt Peak Observatory recently completed which has a 60-inch aperture. However, this Observatory is not available for continuous observation of the sun for purposes of solar flare prediction. The National Science Foundation grant for constructing the Kitt Peak Observatory specifically provided this Observatory for U.S. astronomers located at institutions that lack observing equipment. The stated policy of Kitt Peak is that 40 percent of available time will be for Kitt Peak astronomers and that 60 percent will be assigned on the basis of scientific merits to various research projects. Therefore, any continuous observing program is not possible and the probability of observing one major flare on an intermittent basis is very small. The vacuum telescope to be constructed at the Sacramento Peak Observatory is designed to meet the immediate needs of the Air Force and, in addition, to provide the accumulated scientific data to all other agencies in the scientific community. The staff of the Sacramento Peak Observatory has had a 12-year history in the field of solar observation and prediction and has, without equivocation, the most experienced staff of solar astronomers, astrophysicists, trained observers, instrumentmakers, and technicians for this work in the world. In addition, located at the Observatory is specialized data reduction equipment, instrument and electronic shops which are essential for the successful operation of a tower telescope. It would not be possible or economically feasible to duplicate in a timely manner this capability, and it was for this reason that NASA and the Space Systems Division requested, and continue to request, the important data being gathered at the Observatory.

CONCLUSION

The need for the scientific data which will become available with the acquisition of this tower telescope is urgent. The time for construction is now in order to be prepared for the period of solar maximum. Construction at a later date will certainly be of value, but if the solar maximum is passed, it will be 7 to 10 years before this phenomena can again be closely examined. In this time period, damage to satellites and rocket experiments and possible loss of life to space explorers may occur. The price of the telescope is small in comparison with the stakes involved. The scientific staff is available. The design is completed. The construction authorization was approved by the Congress in fiscal year 1964. All that is required are funds. The Air Force proposes that this facility be funded from the $4,401,000 made available for "solar facilities" in Public Law 86-630, dated July 12, 1960. This is in accordance with the request contained in the Deputy Secretary of Defense letter, of May 8, 1964, to the committee on the subject.

Senator STENNIS. We will proceed to the next one.

We will sit for a few minutes here and see how much we can cover. Next is Lackland Air Force Base, professional training.

LACKLAND, TEX., AIR FORCE BASE TRAINING BUILDING

Colonel BARNETT. There are three buildings involved: professional training building, headquarters building, and cadet quarters. There will be a 25,760-square-foot headquarters building constructed for Atomic Energy Commission. There will be a military professional training facility, a composite building with classrooms, library reference room, storage and training, and a lab.

This building will be two stories, especially designed, with a gross area of 63,900 square feet. It will provide approximately 45 square feet per student. It will have 200 tons of air conditioning and will have a self-contained hot-water heating plant.

CADET QUARTERS BUILDING

The third facility will be a three-story, 576-man, 85,000-square-foot cadet quarters building. It will augment existing student dormitory space to accommodate an average strength of 1,424 students.

Design of the cadet quarters building is an adaptation of an approved Navy design for a similar function at Newport Naval Station. This is actually the reason why this facility has not been built up to this time. The authorization was actually contained in Public Law 87-554. Construction was deferred until we could have an idea what the construction would be like.

As I indicated before, the House has approved this item at $2,566,000 by eliminating the headquarters building for AEC.

SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR BUILDINGS

Senator STENNIS. Tell us, where you are going to get the money for all these, gentlemen?

Colonel BARNETT. We desire to reprogram funds from three items. One is a facility at Arnold Engineering Development Center, $1,960,000. A facility at Wright-Patterson Field, academic building, $1 million, where favorable bids resulted in a saving of this amount.

Again, at Arnold Engineering Development Center, an aerodynamic wind tunnel facility, $100,000.

Senator STENNIS. You will get the money from these sources?

Colonel BARNETT. That is correct.

General CURTIN. The academic facility was cleared for $4 million, but we were finally able to build it for $3 million. There was $1 million savings on the particular item. The rest are deleted items that will not be reinstated in any program.

FUNDS PRESENTLY AVAILABLE FOR REPROGRAMING

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, very frankly, I did not get that. How much do all these reprogramings amount to? You gave us a figure of $24 million.

Colonel BARNETT. $24,762,000.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How much money do you have available now for that?

Colonel BARNETT. We have got moneys allocated against this entire amount, sir.

General CURTIN. From projects that were deleted or from cost savings. They are identified in the backup on each specific project.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So that you have available money coming from cost reductions and from deleted projects?

General CURTIN. That is correct, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And of the deleted projects this is authorization of prior years?

General CURTIN. Prior years.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So that you find you do not need those at all?

General CURTIN. That is correct. As previously stated they would not be reinstituted.

PROBLEM OF REPROGRAMING FUNDS

Senator STENNIS. That has a bearing on the point we were making awhile ago about the $4 or $6 million, whichever it was. If we didn't have these reprograming items we could take that $24 million now and apply it on the new authorization and we would not have to appropriate so much money.

That is the point that we are faced with here. I know that you want to spend the money, you feel it is needed. But, we feel under this system we do not actually save any money at all.

You save in one pocket but you spend it in another. You plan to spend it as soon as you see it is available.

General CURTIN. That is not the case in the Air Force, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Go ahead.

LAREDO AFB, TEX., TRAINING FACILITY

Colonel BARNETT. The next item is at Laredo Air Force Base, training facility, 12,000 square feet, estimated cost of $275,000. This item was approved by the House committee.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That brings you to Moody.

MOODY AFB, GA., TRAINING FACILITY

Colonel BARNETT. Yes, sir. Moody Air Force Base, auxiliary runway, additional land acquisition, and some easement acquisition. This requirement is actually for a third runway that is essential for this wing to accomplish its undergraduate pilot training.

It is programed to support the new T–38 supersonic jet aircraft to be phased in during March 1964. A definite requirement exists for solo capability expansion for the T–38 to reduce congestion at Moody Air Force Base.

FUNDS FROM SAVINGS

The funds will be obtained from savings which were generated as a result of favorable bids on a maintenance dock at Beale Air Force Base and also for a maintenance dock at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base.

At Beale we saved $216,000, at Seymour Johnson, $231,000. This gives us a total of $447,000 to apply to the project.

URGENCY OF NEED OF PROJECTS

Senator STENNIS. Addressing yourself now to the entire list that we have before us, just how much emergency is there connected with any of these? I mean a real emergency now.

Colonel BARNETT. Sir, I feel there is a considerable degree of urgency associated with all these projects. They are developments as a result of reassigned missions, new missions which have come up in recent months and the necessity to support them. I honestly feel that everything we have here definitely has the connotation of urgency attached to it.

REASON FOR OMISSION FROM 1965 BUDGET

Senator STENNIS. If that is true why weren't these items put in the budget for 1965?

Colonel BARNETT. Sir, we programed and submitted these items prior to the preparation of our 1965 budget.

General CURTIN. We originally had hoped in practically all of these, Mr. Chairman, that the items would be cleared in advance of the 1965 program. The processing was started with that in mind but time has caught up with us.

Senator STENNIS. That means you deliberately left them out of the 1965 budget because you thought you would get them sooner?

General CURTIN. In advance of the 1965 program; that is correct, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Well, you already had the money available for all of them at that time?

General CURTIN. We had the money available when the request for each individual project was initiated.

Senator STENNIS. At the time that you made up this 1965 budget?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You are making up the 1966 budget now, aren't you?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Are you putting certain items over in the category of reprograming and others in the category of the actual budget now?

FURTHER REQUESTS POSSIBLE

General CURTIN. No, sir. We have projects that are now before us that are urgent and of critical nature. These are now being staffed and there may be requests for emergency authorization, reprograming to permit us to use the emergency authorization in the 1965 program. It might be necessary for us to go forward with these prior to getting the 1966 program.

But, we don't specifically set just any project aside when we are making up the program. These are unforeseen emergencies that I am talking about.

EMERGENCY NATURE OF PROJECTS UNDER DISCUSSION

Senator STENNIS. According to the way I understand you now, that is, based on what you say, these projects in the reprograming program are more of an emergency nature than those in the regular program?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir, this is correct. That would be the way we would proceed during the next fiscal year. If an item came up and in our opinion it could not wait until the normal 1966 cycle we would attempt to get it approved through the use of the emergency flexibility that is provided under the revised procedures.

Colonel BARNETT. The design on many of these facilities has been completed for as long as 6 months in anticipation of getting favorable consideration by your committee.

URGENCY OF LACKLAND AIR FORCE BASE BUILDING

Senator STENNIS. I just pick out one. At Lackland here, this headquarters building, the quarters there for the cadets. You mean that is more of an emergency and more demanding than the regular budget items for this year?

Colonel BARNETT. Actually this was a requirement going back to the 87th Congress. It has continued to be a requirement since that time.

Senator STENNIS. I said emergency. Is it more of an emergency than the items that are in the regular 1965 budget?

Mr. GIBBENS. Mr. Chairman, we do have two different types of projects in this list.

Senator STENNIS. Pardon me, I will ask you later. I am asking the Colonel. He is presenting this.

What is your answer? Would you say these are more of an emergency than the 1965 budget? I am not trying to trap you. I just want to know what your testimony is.

Colonel BARNETT. It is as urgent; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I did not understand. This buzzer interferes with hearing you.

Colonel BARNETT. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. It is more of an emergency, this headquarters building and quarters for the cadets at Lackland is more of an emergency now that these items in the regular 1965 budget. You say "Yes" to that?

Colonel BARNETT. These are as urgent as the 1965 program; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The question was, is it more of an emergency. You said you really gave these preference, you needed them. You want to get them out of this reprograming money.

Colonel BARNETT. At the time they were submitted they were, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I just wanted to get at your pattern of thinking in making up your list here for reprograming because I think these matters ought to go before the full Congress unless there is a real emergency. That is my idea of my duties here.

General CURTIN. I think the distinction, Mr. Chairman, is that in this particular case these items were previously authorized by the Congress.

Senator STENNIS. I understand all that. That is elemental.

You have a couple of men here, about the only ones who ever consider these matters. That is 2 out of 100. So, I want to be a little slow on it.

Go ahead with your additional point.

MEANING OF "URGENCY" OF ITEMS

General CURTIN. When we were talking about urgency we did not intend to mislead but we were talking about the use of the emergency authorization provisions of the prior law as well as the current law. When we use this they certainly have to take precedence and they are definitely items that in our opinion cannot wait until the next appropriation bill.

Senator STENNIS. Now, you had something you wanted to say, Mr. Gibbens.

Mr. GIBBENS. I think that the general has expressed my feelings on it, sir. There are certain items that we have in here that are actually emergencies. There are others that have an urgency attached. The example of Lackland that you picked was one that we had authorized in the 1964 program. The appropriation was withheld pending certain redesigns. We did the redesign and then asked for a clearance on appropriations under the reprograming action.

This is certainly a firm requirement. It had a definite urgency even in the 1964 program. So, although it does not have the same connotation as an emergency item it still is an urgent item.

Senator STENNIS. All right. It is hard to make it stick here as to some of these items that they are a real emergency.

BEALE AIR FORCE BASE ITEMS

Colonel BARNETT. The next item is at Beale Air Force Base. It consists of operational apron, composite maintenance shop, aircraft fueling system, composite headquarters, maintenance dock, and officers' quarters for a total amount of $8,395,000.

Senator STENNIS. This is classified.

General CURTIN. That is right. We understand the Under Secretary has talked to you on this particular item.

Colonel BARNETT. On this one we understand we have the tentative clearance of your committee.

Senator STENNIS. We will skip that for the time being. The next one is Langley.

LANGLEY AIR FORCE BASE, VA., PHOTO LABORATORY

Colonel BARNETT. Langley photo laboratory. This facility is needed for housing a U.S. Air Force-approved reconnaissance intelligence exploitation capability at Langley Air Force Base. This would actually be a command reconnaissance technical squadron.

There is no facility at Langley now to take care of this mission. At the present time the reconnaissance capability is contained at Shaw Air Force Base. It is definitely required to have this facility colocated with TAC headquarters at Langley.

Again the House approved this item at $1,620,000.

Senator STENNIS. All right, the next item.

HOWARD AIR FORCE BASE, C.Z., ITEMS

Colonel BARNETT. Howard Air Force Base, two items, airfield pavement addition, $2,430,000 and hydrant refueling system, $320,000. The airfield pavement will include 182,000 square yards of pavement for taxiways and apron, 2,200 linear feet of night lighting, and 50,000 gallons of underground storage and 8 fueling outlets with the associated equipment to go with it.

Senator STENNIS. Where is Howard?

Colonel BARNETT. It is in the Panama Canal Zone, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What is its primary mission, now?

Colonel BARNETT. Actually it has taken on a counterconnotation now. These facilities are required to take care of that mission.

General CURTIN. Howard was developed in the early days of World War II and the actual expansion of the field was never completed. Apron parking is one of the shortages as well as behind-the-line facilities.

MINOR CONSTRUCTION

Senator STENNIS. The next item is minor construction.

Colonel BARNETT. That is right, sir. I think we have discussed this previously. However, I will expand on the previous discussion. The Department of the Air Force requested $15 million new obligational authority in fiscal year 1964. This amount was less than the average annual obligations of the previous 3 years of $18.4 million. It was requested with the prediction of a carryover of unobligated balances approximately the same as the average for the previous 3 years of $6.5 million.

PROVISIONS OF APPROPRIATION ACT, 1964

However, Public Law 88–220, the Military Construction Appropriation Act of 1964 provided only $10.5 million for the minor construction category for that year. The carryover was actually $7.4 million. It was committed to cover $9 million of approved projects that had not been placed under contract as of June 30, 1963. Therefore, it was not available for 1964 approved projects.

Senator STENNIS. I don't believe you have covered yet all the places where you are going to get the money. You have covered some of them to start with as I recall. What are your other sources of money, Colonel?

SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR PREVIOUS PROJECTS

Colonel BARNETT. Going back to Beale, which was the last one that I didn't cover, we are going to use the canceled SKYBOLT GAM-87 funds to finance the Beale construction.

At Langley Air Force Base we are going to use the funds originally allocated for construction of a dormitory (airmen) at Northeast Cape of $1,166,000 and also $454,000 from the Reconnaissance Combat Operations Center at Laon in France. This money at Laon is available by virtue of the reduction of the scope of that facility from 24,000 down to 7,000 square feet.

The facility at Northeast Cape is not any longer required because of a mission change in that area.

TOTAL REPROGRAMING, 1964

Senator STENNIS. All right, gentlemen, give us for the record the total amount of reprograming that you have already had approved during the fiscal year 1964.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I count this as really fiscal year 1964 so far as reprograming is concerned. I don't expect you to supply that right now.

General CURTIN. We can furnish that, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. I want to put it in the record at this point.

(The information requested follows:)

REPROGRAMING, 1964

During fiscal year 1964, the Air Force secured approval of the Congress to reprogram funds to accomplish the following projects:

Emergency authorization, section 303, Public Law 87-554:	
Pamlico, N.C.: Tactical aircraft gunnery range	$3,000,000
Pacific Ocean area: Classified facility	3,500,000
Replacement of facilities destroyed by natural disasters, (10 U.S.C. 2673): Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio—Replacement of airmen service club destroyed by fire	398,000

Senator STENNIS. What other items do we have uncovered in this bill?

General CURTIN. We have three fuel storage problems and the classified southeast Asia project. Those are the only two that come to mind.

Senator STENNIS. We have southeast Asia and we have the Beale Air Force Base matter. We have the housing and we have the Reserves, National Guard, and the other Reserves. We have the outside witnesses.

Now, is there anything else?

General CURTIN. I can't think of anything else, offhand.

Senator STENNIS. The items that I call now that we have not taken up we will start on them in the morning at 10 o'clock when the committee reconvenes. I am exempting from that the outside witnesses although any Senators who wish to appear we can notify to be here in the morning and be heard at that time.

I am sorry we don't have time to finish up the others but I want to give notice now for all the Reserve groups, the National Guard, the Beale Air Force Base, southeast Asia to be here tomorrow and housing and be ready to start at 10 o'clock. If you can think of anything else, General, you bring them along.

General CURTIN. Thank you.

Senator STENNIS. We will take a recess until 10 o'clock in the morning.

(Whereupon, at 12:22 p.m., Wednesday, July 29, 1964, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene 10 a.m., Thursday, July 30, 1964.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1965

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1964

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

The subcommittee met at 10:15 a.m., pursuant to call, in room 1114, New Senate Office Building, Hon. John Stennis, chairman of the subcommittee, presiding.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

STATEMENTS OF GEN. WINSTON P. WILSON, CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD, AND COLONEL ROCHFORD

GENERAL STATEMENT

Senator STENNIS. What is your next item?

We have General Wilson with us today.

General Wilson, are you ready to present your matters?

General WILSON. Yes, sir; Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. You may proceed in a minute or two.

This will be in open session.

Thank you, Colonel.

Thank you, General Curtin. Thank you very much for your presentation.

General WILSON. Mr. Chairman, if it is desired by the chairman, I will be glad to submit my statement for the record, and give a short summary, sir, and be glad to answer any questions.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Let's get your statement here. This is General Wilson of the National Guard.

All right, gentlemen. We are not rushing anyone, but we do have to move along here. Glad you can be with us, gentlemen.

General WILSON. Thank you, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Your statement will be put in the record. Do you want to summarize?

General WILSON. Mr. Chairman, I welcome the opportunity to appear before the Appropriations Committee on the Army National Guard construction program.

ARMORY CONSTRUCTION PROVISIONS IN PRESENT BILL

The present bill that we are discussing for fiscal year 1965 appropriates for new construction and minor construction and planning, a total of $6 million, sir. This will build 24 armory projects, and 16 nonarmory projects for a total of 40 projects in 29 States, sir.

That is about the summary of what is in this bill, sir.

Senator STENNIS. These 24 armory projects were selected according to your formula; is that right?

General WILSON. That is correct, sir.

AMOUNT AVAILABLE IN LOCAL FUNDS

Senator STENNIS. And there is money available at the State level or the local level for their contribution to all these armories?

General WILSON. Mr. Chairman, we have in State funds something over $16 million at the present time, to match Federal funds. As you know, this is on a 75–25 basis.

We have more than money enough to meet this program, sir, that is standing idle in the States, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Yes, and, of course, your nonarmory projects, they do not require local contribution.

General WILSON. That is correct, sir.

Senator STENNIS. But you have selected those according to your own priority list.

General WILSON. That is correct, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You have already said that you have additional money on hand from the local sources, be it municipalities or counties or States——

General WILSON. That is correct, sir.

Senator STENNIS. To match how much of additional money?

ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZATION

General WILSON. We have over $16 million. It is about $16.3 million, in the States, sir, which is available to apply to the 25-percent share required of the States for armory construction, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Now, there was additional authorization as well.

As to the authorization bill, which passed a while ago, it would permit the committee, if it saw fit, to increase the appropriations here up to $10 million, instead of the $6 million; isn't that right?

General WILSON. Yes, sir; we are real appreciative of the Armed Services Committee in recognizing our problems and desire of the committee to furnish adequate facilities for the training of the Army National Guard. We think the facilities are necessary if we are going to have the readiness that is required by the Department of the Army, and the additional authorization of funds in the authorization list, the authorization of $10 million for new construction, is appreciated, sir.

To do this, it would take an appropriations amount of $10.8 million, which includes our normal minor construction, and our planning to go with our original program, plus the additional authorization, sir.

WORK UNDER ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZATION

Senator STENNIS. If the committee should see fit to put in the additional funds authorized here, it would be $4,550,000, I believe, would it not?

General WILSON. That would be for the armory and nonarmory construction, sir.

Then I would still need the planning and the minor construction that we had already planned, sir.

PRIORITY LIST FOR ARMORIES

Senator STENNIS. Do you have a priority list there for the armories that would be built within this additional amount?

General WILSON. Yes, sir; I do, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. I wish you would present those to the committee now for the record.

General WILSON. Yes, sir; I would be glad to.

(The information referred to follows:)

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Military construction program, tentative fiscal year 1965 appropriation list—Recapitulation ($10.8 million)

Item description	Federal cost	
	Actual	Roundout
40 armory projects	$6,587,000	$6,600,000
25 nonarmory projects	3,396,500	3,400,000
Project total	9,983,500	10,000,000
Minor construction		300,000
Planning		500,000
Total program		10,800,000

Armory projects, fiscal year 1965 appropriation

Location	Type	Estimated Federal cost
Alabama: Robertsdale	1 unit (type C)	$82,000
Arizona: Glendale	Expansion	60,000
Arkansas:		
Charleston	1 unit (type B)	71,000
Blytheville	1 unit (type C)	74,000
California: Newark	3-U-P	344,000
Connecticut: Norwalk	2 unit	240,000
Delaware: Dagsboro	Expansion	23,000
Florida: Starke	1-U-P (type D)	165,000
Idaho:		
Payette	1 unit (type C)	79,000
Pocatello	2-U-P	195,000
Indiana: Vincennes [1]	1 unit (type C)	188,000
Iowa: Sioux City	1-U-P (type D)	141,000
Louisiana: Vivian	1 unit (type D)	168,000
Massachusetts: Danvers	2-U-P	270,000
Michigan: Midland [2]	1-U-P	249,000
Minnesota: Red Wing	1 unit (type D)	202,000
Mississippi:		
Wesson	1 unit (type B)	74,000
Magnolia	1 unit (type D)	94,000
Sardis	do	90,000

See footnotes at end of table.

Armory projects, fiscal year 1965 appropriation—Continued

Location	Type	Estimated Federal cost
Missouri: Lebanon	1 unit (type C)	$135,000
Nebraska: Alliance [3]	1 unit (type B)	105,000
Nevada: Reno	Expansion	13,000
New Jersey: Trenton (Mercer Field)	2-U-P	245,000
New York: Cohoes	2-U-P	318,000
North Carolina:		
Fremont	1 unit (type B)	104,000
Roseboro	1 unit	104,000
North Dakota: Valley City	2 unit	210,000
Ohio: Cleveland	4 unit	413,000
Pennsylvania:		
Washington	2-U-P	300,000
Grove City	1-U (type B)	195,000
Puerto Rico: Juncos	1 unit (type D)	164,000
South Carolina: Darlington	Expansion	99,000
Tennessee: Murfreesboro	1-U-P (type C)	207,000
Texas:		
Galveston	1-U-P (type B)	108,000
Gatesville	1-U-P	105,000
Utah: Manti	1 unit (type C)	132,000
Vermont: Berlin-Barre-Montpelier	2-U-P	243,000
Virginia: Leesburg	1 unit (type A)	142,000
Wisconsin:		
Appleton-Neenah	3-U-P	286,000
Stoughton	1-U-P	150,000
Total, 40 armory projects		6,587,000
Total, roundout		6,600,000

[1] Connersville, Ind., project moved forward to fiscal year 1964 to use fiscal year 1964 savings.
[2] Greenville, Mich., project moved forward to fiscal year 1964 to use fiscal year 1964 savings.
[3] Corrected to indicate type B armory rather than type A.

Nonarmory projects, fiscal year 1965 appropriation

Location	Type	Estimated Federal cost
Alaska:		
Anchorage	OMS No. 2	$74,000
Fairbanks	OMS	61,000
Arizona: Phoenix	CFMS	290,000
Arkansas: Camp Joseph T. Robinson	USPFO-OFF	65,000
Connecticut: Norwalk [1]	OMS	50,000
Delaware: New Castle	USPFO-OFF-WH	202,000
Georgia:		
Monroe	OMS No. 18	67,000
Fort Stewart	Training facilities	600,000
Idaho: Boise (Gowen Field)	USPFO-OFF-WH	196,000
Indiana: Greenfield	OMS-Add	32,000
Iowa: Sioux City	OMS	59,000
Maine: Waterville	OMS	41,000
Maryland:		
Dundalk-Essex	OMS	35,000
Towson	OMS	35,000
Michigan: Camp Grayling	Training facilities	110,000
Minnesota: Camp Ripley	do	200,000
Mississippi: Camp Shelby	do	600,000
New Hampshire: Concord	AAMS-Add	16,000
New Jersey: Plainfield	OMS	52,000
North Carolina: Concord [2]	OMS	24,500
Ohio: Newark	USPFO-WH	408,000
Puerto Rico: Ponce	OMS	43,000
South Dakota: Chamberlain	OMS No. 6	43,000
Tennessee: Johnson City	OMS	51,000
Wisconsin: Stevens Point	OMS	42,000
Total, 25 nonarmory projects		3,396,500
Total, roundout		3,400,000

[1] Project at Albuquerque, N.Mex.—OMS ($45,000) was moved forward to fiscal year 1964 (urgent minor construction) and Norwalk, Conn., substituted.
[2] Item of retaining wall ($24,500) deleted from original estimated cost of $49,000. New estimated Federal cost, $24,500.

CONSTRUCTION UNDER NATIONAL FORMULA

Senator STENNIS. And are they applied under your national formula?

General WILSON. Yes, sir; they are the same. They are based on the priorities of the States, in accordance with our formulas we have been presenting for several years, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And the money is available from the local sources for these particular items; is that correct?

General WILSON. Yes, sir; the money is available. For example, Mr. Chairman, this would give us—the $10 million construction program, for new construction—40 armory projects and 25 nonarmory projects for a program of 65 projects in 38 States, versus 40 projects in 29 States, sir.

Senator STENNIS. So it would give them additional distribution over the States of the United States but under the same formula as had been used heretofore.

General WILSON. That is correct, sir.

QUESTION OF CERTAIN ARMORY EXCLUSIONS

Senator STENNIS. We have questions sometimes by different Senators as to why their States were not included in a list of these armory projects, for instance.

As I understand it, this building program has been going on for several years, and back in the earlier years, the money for local contributions was available from certain States, and was not available from others.

General WILSON. That is correct, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And, therefore, the funds went in those days to the States that had the money first available.

General WILSON. That is correct, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Really, they have already gotten their share, through the early distribution.

General WILSON. That is right, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And now the other States have learned to provide the money, and it naturally goes now to them, in order to end up the formula application.

General WILSON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Is that right?

General WILSON. Yes, sir. We take it that they try to contribute the moneys based on the priorities that the States have established. We are still short armory projects. This bill will not meet our total requirement, and it will be several years before we reach all the States for all the armories that are considered inadequate, but we feel that this program takes the 40 top priority armory projects on an equitable basis, nationwide, under the formula that we have used, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I state if a State is not reached, it means either that it has already had its share, or will get to it under this formula.

LOCATION OF ARMORIES

I believe we of the Congress do not attempt to say where you can place these armories. The Armed Services Committee a few years ago undertook to name them by line items, but gave it up after 2 years, I believe.

General WILSON. That is right, sir. It gives us the flexibility of meeting real requirements under the lump-sum appropriation, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. The system we are working under now really serves your cause better.

General WILSON. Very much so; yes, sir.

NONARMORY PROJECTS

Senator STENNIS. In addition to the armories, you said you had some nonarmory projects. I think you ought to describe them and the need for them, and why they are selected.

General WILSON. Yes, sir.

The nonarmory projects are projects such as organizational maintenance shops, field maintenance shops, and training facilities. These are facilities that are necessary to meet the total Federal requirement for the maintenance of equipment, storage of equipment and training. Under the $10 million authorization, we will now be able to program 25 nonarmory projects. These are also established by priority based upon the amount of equipment on hand, the maintenance and storage facilities available within a State. To the best of our ability, these are the 25 highest priorities that we have, sir.

STATE PARTICIPATION IN NONARMORY PROJECTS

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman.

Could the States, generally, have come in on this one, too?

General WILSON. Oh, yes, sir; the States come in and defend it, and we in the Guard Bureau look at the overall, statewide, nationwide, and determine the 25 highest priorities.

Senator STENNIS. The Senator means come in on the money.

General WILSON. On the money? Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. They do not contribute to the nonarmory?

General WILSON. They do not contribute to the nonarmory, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is what I wanted to know.

General WILSON. For nonarmory projects the only thing the States contribute, Mr. Chairman, is the land at no cost to the Federal Government.

TRAINING UNITS

Senator STENNIS. As to these training units. That includes your facilities for summer training of the National Guard?

General WILSON. That is right, sir. For instance, in this bill, we will be able to take care of requirements at Camp Grayling, Mich.; Camp Ripley, Minn.; Fort Stewart, Ga.; and Camp Shelby, Miss.

This gives us a better phased program than the original bill. For example, in the original bill, we felt that we should have at Stewart and Shelby about $600,000, but under the $6 million authorization, we have——

Senator SALTONSTALL. These are your top priorities, worked out fairly, just as in the armory——

General WILSON. Yes, sir.

SURVEY OF TRAINING AREAS

Senator STENNIS. I believe, if the Senator would recall, a few years ago, we made a survey of these training places, and we found some of them had been neglected, while others had been brought up to standards.

General WILSON. That is right, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Your National Guard trains at a division level does it not? I know at Camp Shelby, you take in groups there and train at division level. Isn't that right?

General WILSON. At all of these sites, sir. We are training an entire division, sir. But the actual training level is conducted at platoon, company, or battalion level.

Senator STENNIS. These are just the elemental facilities that are essential?

General WILSON. These are the essential facilities, barracks, mess halls, latrine facilities, and so forth, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I believe that covers it all, and of your program in the last year, now, has that worked out all right?

CARRYOVER FROM 1963 TO 1964

General WILSON. Mr. Chairman, we are real pleased with our program last year. As you know, the committee was very cognizant of the fact that we had a pretty heavy carryover from 1963 to 1964 of $11.1 million. We feel we have done the best job we ever had. We have reduced that this year to where we have a carryover of only $3.3 million, sir.

EFFICACY OF SUMMER TRAINING

Senator STENNIS. You are carrying on this summer training, too, with satisfactory results?

General WILSON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I know the commanding officer of the Third Army, I believe it is, called or wrote me a letter about the training down at Camp Shelby last year. He was very much pleased with the space that you have down there.

General WILSON. Yes, sir. With the construction that we have planned for Shelby this year, we will be able to take larger units in there, and we expect to use that continuously all during the field training next summer, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That is one area where you can fire your tanks.

General WILSON. Yes, sir. Being an Air Force officer, they took me down and supposedly qualified me in the M–48 tank this last summer.

Senator SALTONSTALL. General, if you are going ahead so satisfactorily, maybe we had better cut down this year's appropriation.

General WILSON. No, sir. These are phases of a program, Senator. We are about halfway through with what we think that we require.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have anything, Mr. Rexroad, for the subcommittee's consideration?

Mr. REXROAD. No, sir.

STATEMENTS FOR RECORD

Senator STENNIS. Any other point, gentlemen, you wish to cover?

General WILSON. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You gentlemen that are with the general, do you have anything to say?

Colonel ROCHFORD. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you.

Thank you very much, gentlemen.

The statements you handed in will be placed in the record.

General WILSON. Thank you, sir.

(The statements follow:)

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 to present the fiscal year 1965, Army National Guard construction program.

As the committee is well aware, the Army National Guard has proven to be ready when called. With its recent reorganization of divisional units and with the reorganization of nondivisional units well underway, our combat readiness is further enhanced. The entire Army National Guard program is focused on a high state of readiness, of increased flexibility with unquestioned capability to step in as a fully qualified component of the Active Army forces. This additional readiness requires that our units have the necessary armory and nonarmory facilities in which to conduct training and operate and maintain equipment.

There are approximately 4,000 National Guard units housed in 2,807 armories, of which 847 are inadequate. These latter armories are either substandard buildings without adequate space and training facilities, or leased facilities completely unsatisfactory for the purpose for which they are being used. In fiscal year 1964 we constructed 55 new armories and 3 expansions, and for fiscal year 1965 we are programing 24 new armories.

Although major emphasis is being placed upon the construction of unit armories, there is an equally critical need for the construction of projects other than armories. With the additional equipment which is assigned to the Guard to enhance mobilization readiness, we find ourselves with maintenance facilities grossly inadequate for the proper care of this equipment. Progress has been made in improving training areas at which Guardsmen train each year, however, many are in need of such basic requirements as sanitation, messing facilities and dormitory barracks. In fiscal year 1964 we constructed 10 new nonarmory projects and for fiscal year 1965 we plan to provide for 16 additional nonarmory projects. These nonarmory facilities include administrative, training, operational, and logistical support facilities for the Army National Guard.

FISCAL YEAR 1964 PROGRAM

The Army National Guard construction budget plan of $8.2 million for fiscal year 1964 provided $6 million for armories, $1.5 million for logistical facilities, and $700,000 for minor construction and planning. The appropriation of $5.7 million, together with an $11.1 million carryover, provided an availability of $16.8 million. Obligations totaled $13.5 million, leaving a carryover to fiscal year 1965 of $3.3 million.

FICAL YEAR 1964 BUDGET REQUEST

The budget plan of $6 million for fiscal year 1965 provides $3.65 million for armories, $1.8 million for nonarmory type facilities, and $550,000 for minor construction and planning. The appropriation requested is $6 million. This request, together with the fiscal year 1964 carryover of $3.3 million, will provide an availability of $9.3 million. Obligations for fiscal year 1965 are planned at $9 million. This will leave a carryover of $0.3 million into fiscal year 1966.

This concludes my statement. I shall be glad to answer any questions the chairman or committee may have.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. WINSTON P. WILSON, CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

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 1965. Before proceeding with the details of the fiscal year 1965 program, I would like to mention a few accomplishments made in this area during the current fiscal year. First, in keeping with the present-day concept of stretching the defense dollar to the maximum extent practical, I had my staff conduct a study to ascertain how future construction costs could be reduced without loss of facility capability. This study revealed that considerable reductions could be made by utilizing austere, preengineered construction, such as the O. & T.'s and dormitories accomplished in fiscal year 1964; new, less costly types of construction and increased use of assets declared excess by other agencies. Second, we are continuing our program of forcing final project audits to recoup all possible savings. This program instituted during fiscal year 1963 has proven very successful with total recoupment to date of approximately $2 million. Subsequent utilization of these funds made possible the accomplishment of the $18 million program in fiscal year 1964. Last, I would like to mention the progress we have made toward the early award of all fiscal year 1964 ANG projects subsequent to receipt of authorization and funding clearances. Close liaison with all construction agencies has enabled us to meet scheduled performance projections. At the present time, all fiscal year 1964 projects fall into two categories—awarded or ready to be advertised, with award scheduled prior to the end of the fiscal year.

As I mentioned in my statement last year, the reinstatement of the lump-sum authorization and appropriation procedures for the Reserve components was a major step toward the adequate and timely provisioning of essential operational facilities. This concept which has allowed timely construction of requirements generated by mission and equipment changes is the only system compatible with the operation of the Reserve program. When you consider that these part-time troops must meet training standards almost comparable to those established for full-time Regulars, it becomes extremely important that ideal conditions, both training and facilities, are available. Operation under this system during the past 2 years has been very rewarding. Numerous requirements were met which under the old system would have been delayed for at least 1 fiscal year.

The program we are presenting today totaling $14 million is comprised of $700,000 for planning and design, $12,800,000 for major construction, and the balance of $500,000 for minor construction. These funds, while falling far short of meeting all known requirements, will provide for phased construction of facilities most essential to meet current projected conversions and equipment changes. As has been longstanding ANG policy, operational-type facilities constitute the major portion of our program for fiscal year 1965. Extensive use by jet aircraft, compounded by recent assignment of heavier transport aircraft, has necessitated a phased program of pavement rehabilitation and expansion. Additionally, we are providing minimum alert facilities to house both aircraft and crews, while performing 24-hour runway alert. Provisioning of these facilities is considered a prerequisite to receipt of armament.

The balance of the program is associated primarily with three other categories of construction: namely, operations and training, maintenance, and supply facilities. I shall briefly discuss each one separately. As I mentioned in my statement last year, we have found, as a result of recent mobilizations, that additional operations and training space and minimum dormitory space must be provided at each location if the units are to reach training goals established by AF gaining commands. Additionally, selected ANG bases have been designated under the ADC/SAC dispersal plans to serve as hosts to their units in times of emergency. While we welcome this selection, due to austere facilities it could become extremely difficult for both operations to function simultaneously. Provisioning of this type facility for normal day-to-day Guard use likewise satisfied the dispersal plan requirements.

The second category is that of adequate maintenance and storage space for ground equipment and motor vehicles. Heretofore, this equipment has been maintained and stored outside. This condition has resulted not only in increased maintenance costs but in some instances complete replacement.

The last category is that of supply facilities. These facilities provided for in fiscal year 1965 are additions to existing warehouses and when constructed will

provide covered storage for flyaway kits and other mobilization equipment currently being assigned to ANG units. In the past this equipment was stored by the Air Force gaining command.

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.

ARMY RESERVE

STATEMENT OF COL. H. C. DETLIE, CHIEF, LOGISTICS DIVISION O, CHIEF, ARMY RESERVE

Senator STENNIS. Now, someone to represent the Reserve units. We will take the Army first.

All right. I believe that is covered here by filing statements for the record.

Colonel?

Colonel DETLIE. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The House approved all of your items, did it not?

Colonel DETLIE. Yes, sir; it did.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have a statement you could give us?

STATEMENT FOR RECORD

Colonel DETLIE. We have a statement to introduce for the record.

Senator STENNIS. I wish you would, please.

Colonel DETLIE. All right, sir. I will see that that is done.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Well, thank you very much for coming by, and, if you will just file your statement here, the lady will put it in the record.

Colonel DETLIE. All right, sir.

(The statement follows:)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY RESERVE

STATEMENT BY MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM J. SUTTON, CHIEF, ARMY RESERVE

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is a pleasure to appear before you to present the military construction, Army Reserve program, for fiscal year 1965. During many years of association with the Army Reserve components I have been observing with keen interest the degree of importance you have

placed on our construction requirements and the concern shown to provide sufficient authorization each year to assure meaningful progress. Past success in providing adequate home station facilities for the Army Reserve can, to a great measure, be attributed to your efforts.

I have with me today from my office Colonel Detlie and Lieutenant Colonel O'Brien.

As the committee is aware, we have undergone extensive changes in the organization of the Army Reserve in the past year. This was in consonance with our established mission to furnish in the event of war or national emergency units effectively organized, trained, and equipped in time of peace for rapid mobilization, expansion, and deployment, such units to be of the types and numbers to meet the requirements of the Army. The changes in organization were accomplished without a single constructed Army Reserve center being made excess.

On completion of the changes, the construction requirements were thoroughly reviewed. The chart at enclosure No. 1 shows that the total requirement is for 1,206 facilities. This includes 336 leased and donated facilities we plan to retain as such. The remaining 870 centers constitute our requirements for construction. This total program is unchanged from last year.

Our present position on authorization toward achieving the goal of 870 constructed centers is depicted on the chart at enclosure No. 2. A total of 564 centers has been authorized by Congress through fiscal year 1964. This leaves a requirement of 306 centers to be authorized in fiscal year 1965 and future years.

Of the 564 centers authorized through fiscal year 1964, 100 have been for joint construction or joint use.

The chart at enclosure No. 3 shows the status of requirements for expansions to existing centers. The estimated overall requirements are for 91 expansions and 19 have been authorized through fiscal year 1964. This leaves a balance of 72 for fiscal year 1965 and future years. The fiscal year 1965 program provides for 1 expansion (600- to 1,000-man capacity). Those that remain are less urgent than our need for new centers and must be deferred until later years.

The tabulation at enclosure No. 4 summarizes the status of Army Reserve construction funds. By the end of fiscal year 1963 we had obligated $155.2 million of the $164.9 million available and appropriated up to that time. As of fiscal year 1964, $169.4 million has been appropriated. Based on the President's budget, it was anticipated that we would have obligated $8 million for a total of $163.2 million by the end of fiscal year 1964. Due to technical deficiencies in bids on three projects received late in June, awards approximating $1.6 million were necessarily slipped to fiscal year 1965. Reevaluation of our probable obligations for fiscal year 1964, therefore, results in a reduction to approximately $6.4 million. We will, however, be able to have these projects under contract and the funds obligated in the first quarter of fiscal year 1965. The carryover to fiscal year 1965 will now approximate $7.8 million instead of the $6.2 million shown in the President's budget. Included in our carryover is the uncommitted $700,000 which is shown in the budget as available to finance new budget plans in fiscal year 1965.

This increase in carryover will make $12.8 million available for obligation in fiscal year 1965 in lieu of the $11.2 million shown in the President's budget and still permit a carryover of $4.2 million into fiscal year 1966.

The new authorization being requested for fiscal year 1965 totals $5.1 million.

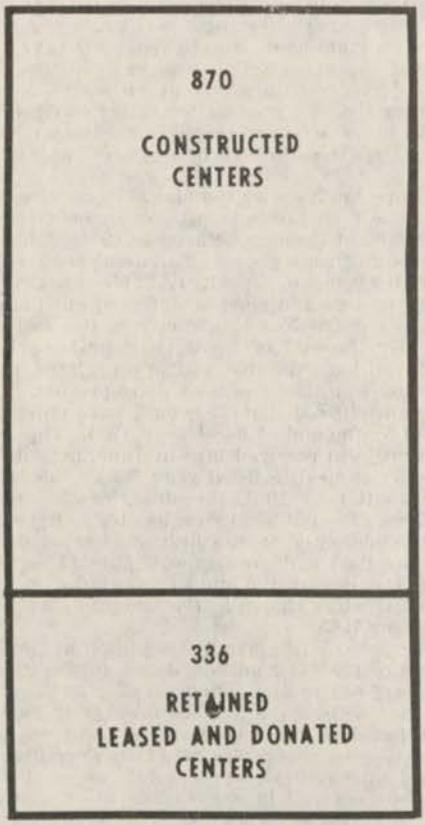
Line item justification data for the tentative fiscal year 1965 military construction, Army Reserve program, copies of which were previously provided the committee, consists of nine centers, one special project involving replacement of a temporary construction and increase of capacity and one addition to an existing center, for a total cost of $5,100,000. It also contains a line item for advance planning in the amount of $500,000 and another for minor construction in the amount of $100,000. No funds or authorization are being requested for land acquisition in fiscal year 1965. The total funding plan is $5,700,000. Of this amount $700,000 is available, as previously stated, from unused prior years appropriations. The appropriation being requested is $5 million.

We are working hard to obtain land for construction of centers without major cost to the military construction, Army Reserve funds. We have sufficient authorization and funds to carry us through fiscal year 1965 without programing additional funds for land. The entire fiscal year 1965 military construction, Army Reserve program has been directed toward obtaining the maximum amount of construction.

Mr. Chairman this completes my statement on the Army Reserve construction program.

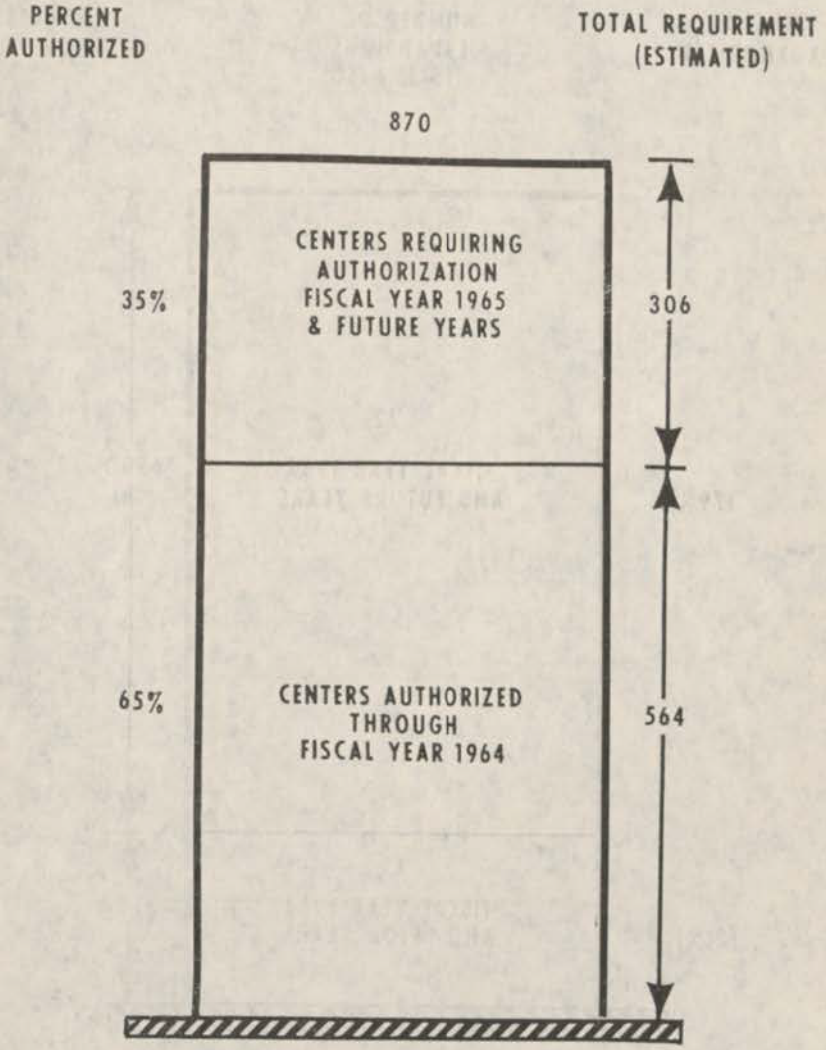
U S ARMY RESERVE CENTER REQUIREMENTS

1206

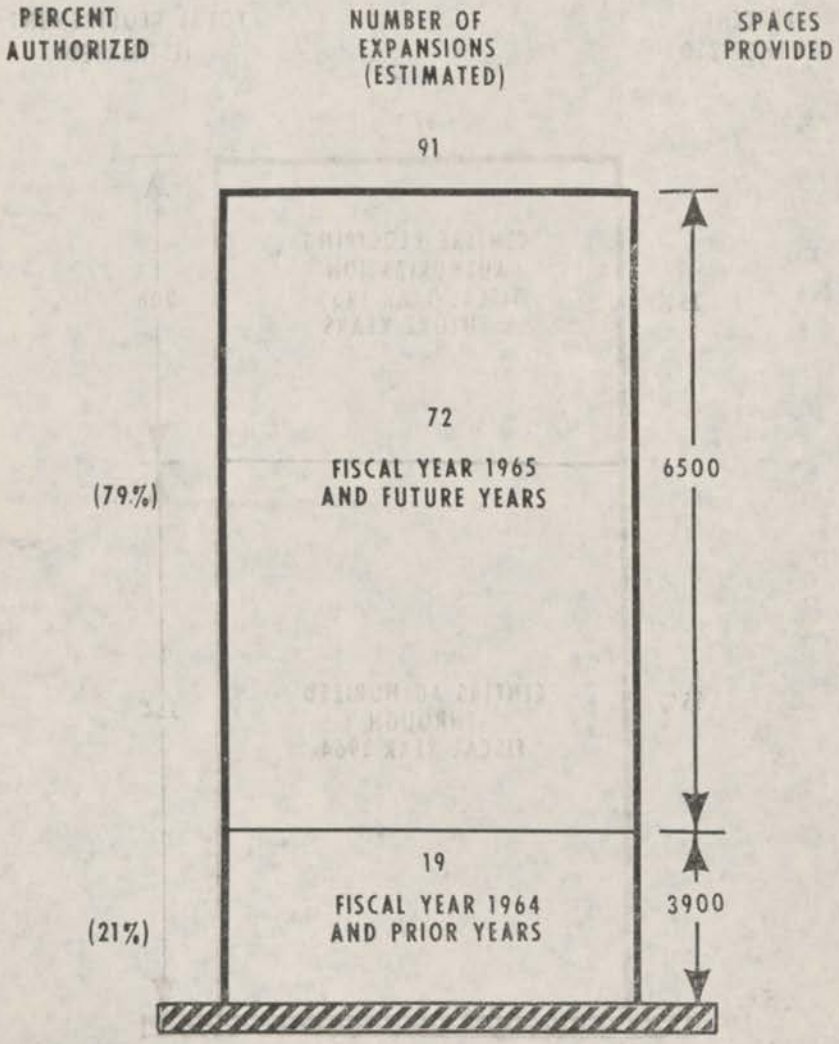


U S ARMY RESERVE CENTER CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMMING STATUS

AS OF 1 JANUARY 1964



U S ARMY RESERVE CONSTRUCTION EXPANSIONS



Army Reserve construction program—Cumulative status, Jan. 1, 1964, carryover, appropriations, obligations

	Carryover	New obligational authority	Cumulative appropriations	Obligations	Cumulative obligations
Fiscal year 1960	5.1	20.0	126.5	[1] 15.9	117.3
Fiscal year 1961	9.2	16.0	142.5	[1] 15.5	132.8
Fiscal year 1962	9.7	14.4	156.9	[1] 14.5	147.3
Fiscal year 1963	9.6	8.0	164.9	[1] 7.9	155.2
Fiscal year 1964	9.7	4.5	169.4	[2] 8.0	[3] 163.2
Fiscal year 1965	[3] 6.2	5.0	174.4	[2] 7.0	[3] 170.2
Fiscal year 1966	[3] 4.2				

[1] Actual.
[2] Programed.
[3] Estimated.

Navy Reserve

Statement for Record

Senator Stennis. Is the Navy Reserve represented?

Admiral Pressey. Yes, sir. We will submit a statement for the record.

Senator Stennis. All right.

All of yours were approved by the House?

Admiral Pressey. Yes, sir.

(The statement follows:)

Military Construction, Naval Reserve

Statement of Rear Adm. George W. Pressey, U.S. Navy, Director, Shore Activities Development and Control Division in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, once again it is my privilege to appear before you for the purpose of presenting the military construction, Naval Reserve funding program for fiscal year 1965, a program vital to the capability and training effectiveness of our Reserve components.

The mission of the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve is to augment the Active Naval Forces with trained personnel, manning the ASW ships, air squadrons, and combat units in the event of any declared national emergency. To perform this mission and at the same time be immediately responsive to the overall defense effort, the Reserve units are organized into a selective Reserve force.

These units comprise some 126,000 Naval and 45,500 Marine Corps Reserve personnel who are instantly available for automatic integration into the Regular Active Forces. As you know, these Reserve units have frequently justified their reputation of being a truly ready force, and as such, are playing an essential part in our readiness to respond at once to defense emergencies of any magnitude.

This Ready Reserve cannot be maintained without the essential facilities required for the training and operation of a force that is subject to continuous modernization. This year's construction program will provide a portion of the updated facilities needed to administer, train, and to otherwise best support these units in the accomplishment of their assigned mission.

We are pleased to report this year that we have had the most significant growth in our onboard strength since 1956. On December 31 last, we had undergoing training in the program, approximately 99 percent of our authorized budget ceiling. This compares with 88 percent at the same time in the previous year. This is particularly significant since the increase has been for the most part, in experienced petty officers who have no obligation to affiliate, but are doing so on a completely voluntary basis.

During the past year, air Reserve and surface Reserve personnel have been actively participating in fleet exercises and have been integrated into fleet evolutions at every opportunity. As an example, each weekend the Reserve ASW squadrons, based on both east and west coasts, are flying ASW and shipping surveillance sorties in conjunction with, and in some instances, in place

of, the Active Forces of the Antisubmarine Forces of the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets. In addition, the ASW Reserve crews are continuously taking part in fleet exercises.

The Marine Corps Reserve this past year has placed increased emphasis on amphibious training, with units participating in two major air-ground maneuvers. During these evolutions the Reserve units were completely integrated with the Active Forces.

To support these forces, the Navy is requesting approval of a funding program in the amount of $7,071,000 for fiscal year 1965. To execute this program, new obligational authority is being requested in the amount of $7 million.

We have no plans to increase the number of air stations or surface training facilities this year. Through increased efficiency, previous consolidations, and general improvements, the Navy has been able to make its Reserve facilities accessible to approximately 75 percent of the male population throughout the country. Practiced frugality has enabled us to acquire and use the maximum number of facilities at minimum cost. However, facilities that are of a temporary nature are deteriorating at a faster rate than they can be replaced, and a number of leases are being terminated with no opportunity of renewal. These facts, coupled with the assignment of more complex and sophisticated weapons systems have created an urgency in the requirement for modernizing our facilities, if we are to continue to meet our Reserve commitments in quantity and quality.

The facility requirements to be met by this year's tentative program are limited to replacements for the most critically needed training centers for the surface and ground forces. Again, as in the past year, personnel support facilities at the air stations are receiving a high priority in order to bring structures, such as barracks, messes, BOQ's, and medical facilities, up to an acceptable condition. We have found through experience that the young men that we want and need will not affiliate with an organization when the facilities in which they must live and train are badly deteriorated.

Being mindful of congressional desires and of prudent planning, we are continuing to pursue a policy of joint utilization. To exemplify this, all Air Reserve activities support both Naval and Marine Corps units and several provide support to air Reserve units of other services. To further this end, a joint Army-Navy-Air Force Reserve Facilities Survey Board has been organized for the purpose of studying the feasibility of consolidating air reserve activities with a view toward effecting major economies. In addition, within the program planned this year, 10 of the 11 projects scheduled for the surface and ground forces are joint usage facilities, representing approximately 83 percent of the dollar volume required for these two categories alone.

It is our purpose to insure that only items of definite and continuing necessity are presented for your approval. To this end the program will be carefully screened to insure that only items of the greatest urgency are included.

This concludes my statement, Mr. Chairman. I am ready to provide any further information about the program which you may desire.

Air Force Reserve

Senator Stennis. Air Force?

General Curtin. We are in the same position as Navy, Mr. Chairman. All of our items were approved by the House.

Senator Stennis.

Housing Program

STATEMENT OF JOHN J. REED, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Are there any items, now, for the Department of Defense? I believe we have the housing program now.

Those of you who are going to present the housing program come forward, please. We are glad to have you here, and maybe Senator Saltonstall would have a question or two. He may be compelled to leave for another meeting.

GENERAL QUESTIONS

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a few general questions?

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I thank you, because I have to leave.

Senator STENNIS. Yes. I know you have this other committee meeting.

HOUSING CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED PRICES

Senator SALTONSTALL. May I ask this general question?

Are you finding that you can build houses at the prices that we have authorized?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir; with the exception of the changes in the statutory cost limits which were included in the authorization act this year, we have done fairly well, and we are satisfied with the present cost limitations which are being applied.

MAINTENANCE COSTS

Senator SALTONSTALL. How about your maintenance?

Mr. REED. The maintenance costs are quite satisfactory, sir. We are living within the authorized and appropriated limits, with no problems.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And you are setting up, if my memory is correct, now—I am talking from several years' memory—you have set up a different system of bookkeeping; have you not?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir. We have put it on a complete full-cost accounting basis. We have been on that basis now for almost 2 years, and are receiving valuable data on the operations and maintenance costs.

Senator STENNIS. Did you include anything for depreciation?

Mr. REED. No, sir; we do not in our accounting for operation and maintenance. We are doing that in a different manner to measure the equivalents of the cost of the units against their theoretical generation of an income from the BAQ.

HOUSING PLANS

Senator SALTONSTALL. Are the housing plans satisfactory to the officers? I mean: Have you had many complaints?

Mr. REED. Not substantially, sir. There are always some complaints dealing with people, but I think the military personnel are quite happy with the new units, and they would like more, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. May I ask two more questions?

How much housing did the House give you?

UNITS IN HOUSE ALLOWANCE

Mr. REED. The House appropriation committee, sir?

Senator SALTONSTALL. Yes.

Mr. REED. They funded 9,590 units, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Those were divided between the three services?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

And the Congress authorized 9,886, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And from the point of view of money in the appropriations bill, you have got enough money for the 9,590 houses?

Mr. REED. We are requesting that amount of money; yes, sir; from this committee.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And the House allowed it?

Mr. REED. The House has approved the bill at the 9,590-unit new construction level. There are sufficient funds. We have been given all the funds required for operation and maintenance and other costs.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And it has approved also the maintenance amount?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir; we have adequate funds for maintenance.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So, from your point of view, the House has given you a satisfactory bill?

RESTORATION REQUEST

Mr. REED. With one exception, sir, and that is that we would like to appeal for additional funds, some $5 million, to come up to the completely authorized total of new construction.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How much?

Mr. REED. $5 million. On top of what the House has approved, sir, that would bring us up to full funding of the new authorized construction units.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I don't quite understand that.

FUNDING FULL AUTHORIZATION

Senator STENNIS. He said they are just asking for $5 million additional to build the complete number that was authorized by the bill. The House just lacked $5 million of including as much as they asked for.

Mr. REED. That is the only disagreement we have with what the House approved, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In other words, the House has approved more money than you got, has approved more houses than you have money to build?

CUT IN OFFUTT AIR FORCE BASE HOUSING

(See p. 1027)

Mr. REED. No, sir. The Congress has authorized more than we have money. The House Appropriations Committee knocked out 1 project for 287 units, at a cost of $5 million.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Where did they knock that out?

Mr. REED. That was at the Offutt Air Force Base, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And you are asking them to put that back?

Mr. REED. We ask for restoration of that project by this committee.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So, the only issue with this committee is that base? Is that correct?

Mr. REED. That is correct. That is the sole issue.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you.

(Off the record.)

Senator STENNIS The committee will come to order.

STATEMENT OF JOHN H. REED

Mr. Reed, we are glad to have you here. You have a statement that you wish to file. I have looked at it a little, and do you wish to file it and then summarize it, or do you want to read it?

Mr. REED. We do not have a formal statement, Mr. Chairman, on this legislation. Rather, with your permission, we will merely make reference to the comprehensive statement reporting on the status of the military housing program which was presented during hearings before the Armed Services Committee on the Military Construction Authorization Act.

We, of course, would be happy to answer any questions you may have regarding that statement today.

However, we do ask the indulgence of the committee for a few minutes in order to highlight the Department's position on some of the legislative proposals before you.

RESTORATION REQUESTED

The Congress has just authorized 9,886 units of new family housing and a total authorization in support of both this new construction and the operation and maintenance of existing housing totaling $660,605,000. In the House appropriations bill currently before this committee for consideration, there is included $650,358,500 for family housing.

The Department of Defense requests that the Senate restore an additional $5,022,500 to "Family housing, defense." This would provide a total of $655,381,000 which is the minimum fund requirement for family housing in fiscal year 1965 and would provide funds for the construction of all authorized units except for nine units at the Naval Base, Roosevelt Roads. The related operational facilities for this base were not authorized; therefore, there is no intention of funding the housing in fiscal year 1965. The additional $5,022,500 will permit construction to begin in fiscal year 1965 on the authorized new housing project of 287 units at Offutt Air Force Base, Nebr.

HOUSE REPORT COMMENT

The House Appropriations Committee Report No. 1424 includes the following on page 22:

> Funds were requested for the construction of 400 housing units at Offutt Air Force Base, Nebr. This request was reduced by the authorization bill to 287 units. The committee has denied the request for any of these units, resulting in a further reduction of $5,022,500 below the authorized amount. The present large surplus of housing available in this area, including numerous units held by the Federal Housing Administration, calls for further and more detailed study of the ability of the Air Force to meet this requirement for housing without the construction of these additional units.

HOUSE QUESTION ON METHOD OF FUNDING

The House Appropriations Committee did not seem to question the requirement for housing but merely the method of meeting the projected net deficit of 2,186 housing units. The primary deficit is in three- and four-bedroom units for enlisted personnel and company grade officers. In late April 1964 in response to objections to this project raised during the authorization hearings in the House, representa-

tives of the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Air Force again conducted an on-site review of the situation, including FHA properties, properties listed in the housing office, units advertised in the local papers, and other sources. Out of 113 FHA-held properties reported to be available, only 7 were actually available for rent to military personnel in the Omaha area. Other three- and four-bedroom houses now available and under construction are predominantly in the sales market. Such for sale housing is not considered to be available for military personnel under our policy. There are some rental units in the area and others are being built near the base, but these are generally one- and two-bedroom units and most are too costly for young officers and enlisted men. The family housing project proposed for Offutt is designed to provide three- and four-bedroom units exclusively, with only 57 for company grade officers and the balance of 230 for eligible enlisted men. In view of these facts, it is requested that funds for the authorized Offutt project be restored.

POLICY ON FUNDING HOUSING

Since the fiscal year 1963 program, this committee has stated that it follows a policy of providing funds for only 7,500 units annually. While we are not privileged to know the reasons which underlie this position, we are sure that the committee considers them to be sound.

REVIEW SUGGESTED

However, we would like to ask this year that the committee give some consideration to a review of their previous position. We feel that such a review is justified and that the facts exist to support a change in that policy. We recognize that heavy demands are placed upon the committee in the form of the numerous requests that come before you for funding. We know that many of these deal with matters which are more urgent and more vital than family housing.

However, housing is important because it concerns people. The military people are the greatest asset we possess in our Defense Establishment; our newest and most effective weapons systems will be of little value if not manned by competent people.

PROGRAMS SOUND

The requested program of about $655 million which includes funds for the construction of 9,877 new housing units is modest. It is a sound program, one that has been reviewed over and over again; it is directed toward improving the living conditions of our personnel, some of whom are facing severe personal hardships. The size of the program is small when compared to the annual average of 16,328 units provided during the period fiscal year 1953 to fiscal year 1962 by the Congress under the Wherry, Capehart, and appropriated fund programs.

AUTHORIZATION OF FUNDING

Congress has authorized 9,886 units of new construction for fiscal year 1965; the House has voted funds for 9,590 units; thus, we are three-fourths of the way to achieving the most satisfactory program in several years. It is this committee, therefore, which is in a position to take the affirmative action to provide the housing which will im-

prove the way of life of some of our military families and help make a military career an attractive vocation.

The needs in human terms, the morale factor associated with adequate family housing, and the resultant effect in increasing the retention rates of trained personnel have all been stated to this committee in the past. As General LeMay told this committee last year, housing is a good investment if only viewed as a way to reduce personnel training costs by decreasing the amount of retraining caused by low reenlistment rates.

While we consider the human aspect of the housing problem to be the most important, there is another economic view that is worth your consideration.

The Congress has established the eligibility of military personnel to receive a basic allowance for quarters. This allowance is forfeited while Government quarters are occupied; such forfeitures will amount to approximately $503 million in fiscal year 1965. The forfeitures are theoretical income to the family housing program and in large part offset the new funds requested for authorization.

HOUSING POSSIBLY SELF-SUSTAINING BY 1968

As a matter of fact, if the requested 5-year new construction program were approved by the Congress, the housing program would reach a self-sustaining basis in fiscal year 1968. That is, the BAQ income would exceed expenditures for O. & M., debt interest, and leasing, plus a depreciation allowance to amortize the inventory value of existing units.

This business-type analysis serves, in our opinion, to show the economic advantages of a program which is predicated principally upon the human factors.

We have taken a considerable amount of your valuable time in emphasizing the need to fully fund the authorized new units. Again, the needs are clear; the facts exist to support the requests; we know that you will give serious consideration to this matter, and we are hopeful that the committee will see fit to revise its previous policy.

We thank you for this opportunity to present the Department's viewpoint on the family housing legislation before you. Representatives of the services and myself are available to attempt to answer any of your questions on the military family housing program.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR RECORD

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Reed, I want you to file for the record the number of units that you now have, and are in use in your entire program.

Mr. REED. The number of adequate units worldwide, sir?

Senator STENNIS. Well, the number that you have, and are using in your program.

Mr. REED. We would be happy to do that, sir. It is about 339,000 units.

Senator STENNIS. You can file it accurately, and also you might list if you have some abroad that are what I call knockdown houses, but I scarcely think you need go into those abroad.

How many of these in your bill are abroad?

Mr. REED. The overseas, sir?

Senator STENNIS. Yes; in this bill. Well, anyway, you can give that at home and abroad, the number of units you are using, and designate if you have some trailers. Do you operate some of those trailers?

Mr. REED. We still have some trailers in the inventory, sir. They are classified as inadequate, and are phasing out of the inventory as they reach the end of their economic life.

INADEQUATE QUARTERS

Senator STENNIS. You list them for whatever they are, and then you have a list that you call inadequate.

Mr. REED. There are certain additional inadequate quarters.

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

Mr. REED. There are about 30,000 of those, sir, now.

Senator STENNIS. You can file with that an explanation. I just want to bring this up to date, your reasons for calling them inadequate. And then a statement of what you call your future program, you say, your statement of what you need for future.

(The information requested follows:)

Active housing units under military ownership or control (as of Mar. 31, 1964)

	Total	Army	Navy and Marine Corps	Air Force	DASA	DSA
World wide	374,398	136,482	86,611	148,646	2,481	178
Adequate	[1] 339,598	131,370	64,761	140,808	2,481	178
Inadequate	34,800	5,112	21,850	7,838	0	0
(trailers—nonadditive)	(5,178)	(54)	(2,906)	(2,218)	(0)	(0)
United States and possessions	286,607	85,423	79,344	119,181	2,481	178
Adequate	256,079	80,533	57,843	115,044	2,481	178
Inadequate	30,528	4,890	21,501	4,137	0	0
(trailers—nonadditive)	(2,979)	(54)	(2,906)	(19)	(0)	(0)
Foreign	87,791	51,059	7,267	29,465	0	0
Adequate	83,519	50,837	6,918	25,764	0	0
Inadequate	4,272	222	349	3,701	0	0
(trailers—nonadditive)	(2,199)	(0)	(0)	(2,199)	(0)	(0)

[1] Includes 6,987 leased units.

STANDARDS FOR DETERMINING ADEQUACY OF FAMILY HOUSING

(Excerpted from DOD Directive 4165.34)

A. General

The following standards shall be used by the Secretaries of the military departments or their designees in determining whether or not family housing is adequate for assignment as public quarters. These determinations shall be subject to such review as the Secretary of Defense deems necessary. It is expected that determinations will be based on good judgment in interpreting the intent of these standards, and a single defect, unless critical, shall not be considered cause for declaring a living unit inadequate.

B. Location

The location of a living unit should not be in unacceptable proximity to firing ranges, ammunition storage areas, major aircraft runways, troop areas, sewage disposal facilities, refuse and waste dumps, industrial exhausts, stagnant swampy tracts producing objectionable odors, industrial facilities, regularly scheduled

railroads, slum areas, or any other source of objectionable noise, odors, and health and safety hazards to residents. It must be remembered, however, that reasonable proximity to aircraft runways, industrial facilities, troops areas, and ammunition storage areas is characteristic of many military installations, and should be accepted as a normal condition. Only in those cases where unacceptable proximity results in persistent annoyance or hazard will this fact be cited in determining that quarters are inadequate.

C. Site

1. *Drainage.*—Suitable drainage and soil stabilization should be provided for the site.

2. *Access.*—Suitable roadways, walks, and steps should be provided as necessary for convenient access to living units.

3. *Parking.*—Parking space for at least one car should be provided for each living unit, either by means of an offstreet driveway adjacent to the unit, or on-street parking space or a joint-use central parking area, both of the latter to be reasonably accessible to the unit.

D. Living units

1. *Construction.*—Living units shall be structurally sound and without serious potential hazards to the occupants. Exterior surfaces of buildings and interior surfaces of habitable rooms, including floors and ceilings, shall be appropriately finished.

2. *Design.*—The design of living units shall conform to the "general requirements" of chapter 1, "Building Planning," and other appropriate chapters related to building design, of the design standards established by Bureau of the Budget Circular A–18, and the applicable detailed requirements of these chapters shall be used as a guide in determining whether or not a living unit is adequate for its intended use. Construction details at variance with the detailed requirements of Circular A–18 shall not be considered defects unless performance and livability of the unit are substantially impaired thereby.

3. *Minimum floor areas.*—The following table of minimum net floor areas shall be used as a guide in determining the adequacy of the space provided in living units; however, only in unusual circumstances will living units be declared inadequate for the single reason of insufficient space:

Minimum net floor area per living unit

[In square feet]

Number of bedrooms	Major, lieutenant commander, and above	Junior officers	Enlisted grades
1		700	550
2	950	865	750
3	1,120	1,035	960
4	1,225	1,185	1,080

NOTE.—A set of quarters will not be determined inadequate on the basis of the current occupant's rank if the quarters are adequate for a lower rank.

4. *Bathrooms.*—Living units shall provide a minimum of one bathroom consisting of water closet, lavatory, and tub.

5. *Services and equipment.*—Each living unit shall provide the following:

(*a*) A continuing supply of safe and potable water;

(*b*) Adequate sanitary facilities and sewage disposal;

(*c*) Heating facilities adequate to provide healthful and comfortable living conditions;

(*d*) Hot water in quantity sufficient for installed plumbing fixtures; appropriate utility space and services for a clothes-washing machine shall be provided in each living unit, or in community-type laundry facilities convenient to the living unit;

(*e*) Adequate electric service for lighting and normal electrical equipment, and adequate lighting fixtures and electric outlets (including power outlets);

(*f*) Range (with oven) and refrigerator, both of a size appropriate to number of bedrooms in the unit.

6. *Condition.*—Living units shall be in a good state of repair inside and outside, including essential equipment and facilities, and shall be weather and watertight.

CRITERIA OF ADEQUACY

Now, what formula do you use now for describing these needs? What is this formula? I remember you had one here a few years ago, and we went into it in detail.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir; I think you are referring, Mr. Chairman, to what we describe as our criteria.

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

Mr. REED. Our programing criteria is predicated on four major points.

First of all, our policy is that we desire our people to live in the community wherever this is possible. The community assets that we consider are only rental properties, because we think it is unreasonable for military people to be forced to purchase a home at every duty station to which they are assigned.

The criterion is, roughly, threefold, sir: One is the physical condition or quality of the unit. Another is the distance of the unit from the man's normal duty station. This has been revised to reflect the comments specifically of this committee, and now 1 hour commuting time one way is considered acceptable.

The other and final condition, sir, is as to cost, and this is at the BAQ plus a percentage of BAQ, taking us up to a figure——

Senator STENNIS. You can revise your remarks, and that will be the statement.

Mr. REED. All right.

We feel that criterion now reflects the criticism of this committee and some of the others, and is reasonable now, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Anything else you wish to say?

(The information requested follows:)

PROGRAMING CRITERIA FOR HOUSING

1. Primary reliance is placed on use of adequate private rentals in the vicinity of military installations.

2. Onpost housing is programed only where required by military necessity or where there is a lack of adequate community support.

3. Onpost housing is programed only for married career personnel, in the officer and upper enlisted grades (E–4's with 4 or more years service, and above).

4. Requirements are based on the lowest predictable, sustained strength level for the installation.

5. All adequate assets will not exceed 90 percent of requirements (80 percent in foreign countries). Assets include existing, authorized, and proposed onpost units as well as: leased units, adequate private rentals available for military use, private units occupied by military owners, and units occupied out of the area by families not desiring to move into the area. The 10 percent basic safety factor is employed to offset unforeseen strength decreases; and other safety factors are applied in review, depending on the degree of isolation of the installation and the characteristics of the local housing market.

6. Existing private and public rental housing (including trailers), in which military personnel entitled to quarters are accepted as tenants, will be considered

as adequate community support and will be charged as assets against gross requirements, provided it meets the following criteria:

(*a*) Location: The distance from the administrative area of the installation can be traversed by privately owned vehicle in 1 hour or less during rush hours. Lesser time limits may be applied where clearly warranted by military necessity.

(*b*) Cost: The average total cost per month does not exceed the amount shown for the rank of the occupant in the following schedule:

O–6	$200	W–2	$147
O–5	187	W–1	140
O–4	175	E–9	150
O–3	158	E–8	142
O–2	142	E–7	137
O–1	125	E–6	127
W–4	168	E–5	120
W–3	157	E–4	110

(*c*) Condition: The unit must be a complete dwelling unit with private entrance, with bath and kitchen for sole use of the occupants, and so arranged that both kitchen and bedrooms can be entered without passing through bedrooms. The unit must be well constructed and in good state of repair with heating and kitchen equipment provided, and it must be located in a residential area which meets acceptable standards for health and sanitation and which is not subject to offensive fumes, industrial noises, and other objectionable features. The unit must be adequate in bedroom count for military families. With respect to net floor area, one-bedroom units normally should be not less than 550 square feet; two bedrooms, 750; three bedrooms, 960; and four bedrooms, 1,080; however, only in unusual circumstances will units be declared inadequate solely because of insufficient floor area.

7. Units occupied by military owners will be considered adequate and charged as assets, providing they meet the above standards as to location, condition, and cost. Consideration must be given to the fact that such owner-occupied units do in fact increase the area housing supply and may subsequently enter the rental market when the present occupant is transferred.

8. Owned or rented units which are occupied by military families by free choice and considered satisfactory by the occupants will be classed as adequate assets regardless of any other factors.

9. Vacant for-sale units will not be considered as assets.

URGENT NEED OF AUTHORIZED UNITS

Mr. REED. Just again to reiterate, sir, that we would ask you to carefully consider in this matter that we desperately need these authorized units; we are in a position to move on them, and this will materially aid the military situation, sir.

Senator STENNIS. File your number that you have built in the last year, and contracted for, and the number of carryovers you have for the fiscal year 1964, or any prior years thereto.

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZATION

Mr. REED. Well, sir, as you know, the authorization language was changed so that all authorization for housing expires 15 months after the enactment of the authorization act so carryover no longer applies. We have 7,500 units which we will have all under construction by the end of August, sir. At the present——

STATEMENT ON CONTRACTS

Senator STENNIS. File your statement of the exact numbers, and what you have let the contract for.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And those you haven't let a contract for, if there are any, give your reasons for not letting.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right.
Is there anything else you wish to say?
Mr. REED. No, sir.
Senator STENNIS. Thank you very much.
Mr. REED. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
(The information requested above follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

FISCAL YEAR 1964 MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM PROGRESS CHART

July 30, 1964

Department of the Army

Installation	Number of units	Contract award
Fort Carson, Colo	280	Mar. 20
Savanna Army Depot, Ill	32	Apr. 7
Fort Greely, Alaska	62	Apr. 10
Fort Richardson, Alaska	100	Do.
Fort Stewart, Ga	132	Apr. 15
Vint Hill Farms, Va	30	Apr. 18
Fort Detrick, Md	40	May 11
Fort Irwin, Calif	65	May 26
Fort Myer, Va	120	June 30
Fort Buckner, Okinawa	293	July 17
Fort Ord, Calif	50	July 27
Petroleum district pipeline [1] [2]	18	[3]July 31
Location 04 [1] [2]	60	Do.[3]
Location 23 [1] [2]	84	Do.[3]
Army total	1,366	

[1] U.S. Army home units.
[2] 2-step procurement procedure and bid evaluation is time consuming.
[3] Estimated.

Department of the Navy

Installation	Number of units	Contract award
Classified location	300	Apr. 19
NRS, Cutler, Maine	12	Apr. 28
NB, Norfolk, Va	240	May 8
NSD, Mechaniesburg, Pa	75	May 26
NSY, Bremerton, Wash	50	June 1
NS, Kodiak, Alaska [1]	170	June 16
MCAS, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii	100	June 17
PWC, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii	400	Do.
NS, Long Beach, Calif	400	June 29
NRS, Sebana Seca, P.R	100	Do.
NSY, Mare Island, Calif	300	June 30
NAS, Alameda, Calif	200	July 10
NAF, El Centro, Calif	100	July 31 [2]
NRS, Sugar Grove, W. Va [1] [3]	20	Do.[2]
NCS, Londonderry, Ireland [1] [3]	30	Do.[2]
NSGA, Edzell, Scotland [1] [3]	90	Do.[2]
NRS, Thurso, Scotland [1] [3]	26	Do.[2]
MCCWTC, Bridgeport, Calif [4]	40	Aug. 3 [2]
NH, Beaufort, S.C [5]	1	Aug. 10 [2]
NB, Charleston, S.C [6]	480	Do.[2]
NAS, New York, N.Y. [7]	8	Aug. 27 [2]
Navy total	3,142	

[1] U.S. Army Home units.
[2] Estimated.
[3] 2-step procurement procedure and bid evaluation is time consuming.
[4] Delayed due to contract termination of some relocatable units procured in fiscal year 1963 and redestined to this installation.
[5] Delayed due to nonresponsive bids, to be readvertised with NB, Charleston.
[6] Delayed due to unforeseen complications in acquiring land.
[7] Delayed due to requirements study which is now completed.

Department of the Air Force

Installation	Number of units	Contract award
Robins Air Force Base, Ga.	100	Mar. 11
Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tenn.	40	Mar. 26
Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska	200	Apr. 10
Ent Air Force Base, Colo.	200	Do.
F. E. Warren Air Force Base, Wyo.	100	Apr. 18
Hickam-Wheeler Air Force Base, Hawaii	150	May 12
George Air Force Base, Calif.	150	May 21
Andrews Air Force Base, Md.	150	June 26
Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif.	150	July 1
L. G. Hanscom Air Force Base, Mass.	200	Do.
Grand Forks Air Force Base, N. Dak.	300	July 2
Malmstrom Air Force Base, Mont.	200	Do.
Minot Air Force Base, N. Dak.	300	Do.
Goose Air Force Base, Canada [1] [2]	102	July 31 [3]
Clark Air Base, Philippine Islands [1] [2]	250	Do. [3]
Site QC [1] [2]	200	Do. [3]
Sacramento Peak, N. Mex. [4]	10	Aug. 15 [3]
Langley Air Force Base, Va. [5]	100	Do. [3]
Total, Air Force	2,992	
Total, Department of Defense fiscal year 1964 program	7,500	

[1] U.S. Army home units.
[2] 2-step procurement procedure and bid evaluation is time consuming.
[3] Estimated.
[4] Delayed due to contract termination of some relocatable units procured in fiscal year 1963 and redestined to this installation.
[5] Delayed due to nonresponsive bids requiring readvertisement. This is a multistory apartment house which was a small business set-aside.

Offutt Air Force Base

STATEMENT OF DON DECKER, OMAHA HOME BUILDERS

(See p. 979)

Senator Stennis. Now, we have some witnesses here from Offutt Air Force Base.

Mr. Decker, come forward, would you, please?

General Statement

Mr. Decker, we are glad to have you here, and we understand that you have a written statement to file with reference to the housing proposed at Offutt Air Force Base. Is that right?

Mr. Decker. We will prepare one and file it for you.

Thank you.

Senator Stennis. All right. You prepare it, and you cover whatever points you wish to. You are taxpayer, I assume.

Mr. Decker. Yes, sir.

Senator Stennis. We are glad to hear from taxpayers. They seldom have a chance to get in a special word. We hear from them through the mail.

Mr. Decker. Thank you for letting me come in.

Statement for Record

Senator Stennis. Yes, sir. We are glad to have you, and I hope you can get your statement in by tomorrow.

Mr. Decker. It will be in this afternoon.

Senator Stennis. That is very fine. Thank you.

(The statement referred to follows:)

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOME BUILDERS,
Washington, D.C., July 30, 1964.

Hon. JOHN STENNIS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Military Construction,
Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR STENNIS: I would appreciate having the attached statement included in the record of hearings on H.R. 11369, the military construction appropriations bill now before the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Sincerely,

DON DECKER,
Chairman, Military Housing Committee.

STATEMENT OF DON DECKER, CHAIRMAN, MILITARY HOUSING COMMITTEE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOME BUILDERS

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, this statement is in answer to the testimony given by John J. Reed, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, in regard to the request of the Defense Department that the Senate restore an additional $5,022,500 for 287 additional family housing units for Offutt Air Force Base in Omaha, Nebr.

We do not feel that these units are needed at Offutt Air Force Base at this time or will they be needed in the future. The home building industry near Offutt Air Force Base is well able to take care of the demand for family housing at this time.

On July 16 a request was made by a Member of Congress for a complete and accurate survey of housing available in the Omaha and/or Offutt Air Force Base area. The following table shows units within 5 minutes driving time of Offutt Air Force Base:

Type	Number	Rental range (per month)
1 bedroom	29	$110 to $115.
2 bedrooms	80	$90 to $140.
3 bedrooms	64	$100 to $175.
Total	[1] 173	

[1] Within 5 minutes.

In addition within 5 to 45 minutes driving time, which is well under the 1-hour allowable driving time which is part of the criteria acceptable to the Air Force, we have an additional 1,272 units as listed below:

	Number	Rental range
1 bedroom	354	$40 to $150.
2 bedrooms	671	$65 to $225.
3 bedrooms	247	$65 to $200.
Total	[1] 1,445	

[1] This total includes both tables.

This survey covers less than 20 percent of the Greater Omaha area, all of which is in the 1 hour allowable driving time to or from Offutt Air Force Base. All of the units are either new or almost new and are either individual houses, apartments, or duplexes. Very few of these units are furnished but most owners have indicated a willingness to supply a refrigerator and stove if same are not already furnished.

At the present time FHA foreclosures in the Greater Omaha area total 388 units, of which 61 are vacant today. The balance of 327 units is rented to civilians and military personnel on a month-to-month basis. All vacant units are available for rental to military personnel at rents indicated above. These homes were all built to conform with Federal Housing Administration minimum property standards.

It is our desire and hope that this committee will concur in our conclusion that the funds for the 287 units are not needed and will deny restoration of the $5,022,500 in appropriations for Offutt Air Force Base.

REQUESTS FOR OTHER STATEMENTS

Senator STENNIS. Now, Mr. Clerk, do you have anything else?

Any other witnesses besides these that are coming at 11 o'clock?

All right, gentlemen. Thank you very much.

Is there anything from the military that you gentlemen wish to present in addition to what you have said?

All right. Thank all of you very much. It is nice to go over all these matters with you, and we will proceed with markup of this bill sometime next week.

Get the statements in about the Reserves, because we do want a completed record to let it go on to the printer as soon as we can. You will be able to get your statement in, say, tomorrow?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir; we will have it finished this afternoon.

Senator STENNIS. That is fine.

Mr. Reed, Mr. Rexroad suggests that you file a priority list with reference to your housing.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir; I can do that right now.

LIST FURNISHED TO SUBCOMMITTEE CLERK

Senator STENNIS. All right, gentlemen. Thank you very much.

(A short recess was taken.)

Senator STENNIS. All right.

STATEMENTS FROM MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

The subcommittee will come to order, please.

Senator Moss, we are delighted to have you here as a witness this morning before our Appropriations Subcommittee for Military Construction.

I know you have a special interest in the Hill Air Force Base matters, and we consider it a very important item, too. You have talked to me about this in the cloakroom over at the Senate; we have mentioned it on several occasions; you have testified before our other subcommittee on it; and we are delighted here that you are back, and expressing your interest and explaining this matter.

You have a prepared statement, I believe.

HILL AIR FORCE BASE, UTAH
(See p. 968)

STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK E. MOSS, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF UTAH

NEEDS AT HILL AIR FORCE BASE

Senator Moss. I do.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I know how short time is and what a great amount of testimony you must hear. I will make my statement as brief and to the point as possible.

AMOUNT REQUESTED

I am asking that an item of $2,108,000 be written into the military construction appropriation bill for fiscal year 1965 now before you. The funds would be used for construction and improvement of facilities at Hill Air Force Base for maintenance of the Air Force jet F/RF–4C.

Funds for these facilities were requested in the budget. They are included in the military construction bill which was approved by both the House and the Senate last week.

HOUSE ACTION

However, the House did not appropriate funds for the three major maintenance projects related to the F/RF–4C. According to the House appropriations report, a question was raised as to whether existing facilities at other Air Force or Navy installations could be used.

POSITION OF AIR FORCE

The Air Force says that this is not practical. The Air Force chose Hill Air Force Base as the F/RF–4C depot overhaul location only after extended studies and planning by the Air Force, Navy, and Office of the Secretary of Defense.

This is the place that the Air Force designated to get the job done most effectively, most efficiently, and most completely in the interest of the national defense.

It does not make good sense to say that this job can be carried on better at another location or in another way, when the Air Force has concluded—again, after careful and comprehensive study—that the job can best be done at Hill Air Force Base with the additional facilities authorized in the Military Construction Authorization Act.

I understand that representatives of the Air Force will appear before you to explain this decision and I trust you will question them thoroughly on its validity.

I am confident of the answers you will get from them and the decision you will reach.

I do not wish to take more of your valuable time, but I ask that a statement containing a full explanation of the Air Force's decision be included in the record of this hearing at the conclusion of my remarks.

WORK AT HILL AIR FORCE BASE

Hill Air Force Base, located 7 miles south of Ogden, Utah, is the site of the Ogden air material area. Hill Air Force Base provides depot overhaul support for the MINUTEMAN missile, the BOMARC B missile, fighter aircraft, and numerous aircraft accessories. Tenant missions on the base include Air Force Reserve units, a Heavy Air Transport Squadron, and an Air Defense Command System Evaluation Squadron.

THE 1965 CONSTRUCTION REQUEST

The fiscal year 1965 military construction authorization contains a request for $2,108,000 for five items, four of which relate, either directly or indirectly, to the depot support of the F/RF–4C aircraft. The base now maintains F–101 aircraft. This F–101 overhaul workload will be substantially reduced while the F/RF–4C overhaul will reach its peak in fiscal year 1967.

ENGINE RUNUP HANGAR

The first item requested is for one maintenance engine runup hangar that will provide noise suppression facilities for testing F/RF–4C and F–101 engines while on the aircraft. Currently, these operational ground tests are performed on the apron and the high sound pressure level has caused serious hearing problems among personnel who work in the area.

JET ENGINE TEST CELL

The second item for alteration to a jet engine test cell will provide a facility for testing F/RF–4C engines after repair and inspection prior to installation on the aircraft. No existing facilities are capable of accommodating and testing this engine.

ALTERATION OF VARIOUS FACILITIES

The third item for alteration of a communication shop is needed to provide environmentally controlled space in which to repair and calibrate the electronic components of the fire control system used in the F/RF–4C aircraft. No suitable space exists for maintaining this sophisticated system.

The fourth item requested is for alterations to four existing warehouses to provide suitable administrative space for personnel responsible for the worldwide management of procurement, maintenance, and supply of materiel in support of the missile and aircraft programs assigned to this base. More than half of the desk workers are located in unconverted warehouse space entirely unsuitable for administrative use.

GYMNASIUM REPLACEMENT

The last item requested is for replacement of a gymnasium to provide adequate facilities for physical conditioning and indoor intramural sports program. The existing gym is deteriorated beyond economical repair with wooden structural members badly cracked.

HOUSE AUTHORIZATION OF PROJECTS

The House of Representatives authorized each of the five projects requested. However, the House did not appropriate funds for the three maintenance projects related to the F/RF–4C and in the House Appropriations Committee report (Rept. No. 1424) stated the reasons therefore. Essentially, the committee felt that it should be possible to make more adequate utilization of existing facilities at other Air Force or Navy installations.

BASIS FOR CHOICE OF HILL AIR FORCE BASE

The Air Force's choice of Hill Air Force Base as the F/RF–4C depot overhaul location was based on coordinated planning by the Air Force, Navy, and the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

Since April 1962, extensive studies have been conducted on the overhaul workloads involved with F/RF–4C aircraft. The Office of the Secretary of Defense directed that the Air Force and the Navy jointly explore and assess the advantages of common depot support of these aircraft and develop a plan or alternate plans through which such common support could be accomplished without degrading readiness posture. Plans were to include overhaul of the airframe and overhaul of individual components or systems of the aircraft. In the case of depot repair and modification of the airframe (overhaul) specific studies were made on—

(*a*) Overhauling all aircraft at Navy facilities.

(*b*) Overhauling all aircraft at Air Force facilities.

(*c*) Overhauling approximately 50 percent of the aircraft at Air Force facilities and the balance at Navy facilities.

(*d*) Overhauling Air Force aircraft at Air Force facilities and Navy aircraft at Navy facilities.

BASIS OF DETERMINATION BY AIR FORCE

Based on all the information submitted, the Office of the Secretary of Defense determined that the Air Force should overhaul Air Force aircraft and the Navy should overhaul Navy aircraft. A minimum number of installations should be involved, additional maintenance capability should not be created and inservice workloads should be limited to 70 percent of peak requirements with 30 percent planned for contractor accomplishments. This decision was based on the following factors:

(*a*) The total number of aircraft to be overhauled each year (approximately 500 Air Force and 400 Navy by fiscal year 1967) would require more than one installation unless a major construction program was initiated.

(*b*) Substantial differences existed between the individual aircraft of the two services. Operational requirements were different and therefore individual systems within the aircraft were different. The aircraft are operated in different environments and therefore individual overhaul requirements are different. For example, because of the peculiarities of carrier operations, involving catapult takeoffs, arrested landings, and constant exposure to salt water, the requirements for work for Navy aircraft are substantially different both in timing and scope of airframe repair from those for Air Force aircraft.

(*c*) Each service could absorb workloads for their particular aircraft within existing installation without major disruption to present operations, relocation of personnel or major construction expenditures.

In addition to the airframe workloads, the studies submitted also included investigation into the feasibility of cross-servicing overhaul of individual components of the aircraft systems (engines, electronics, munitions, et cetera). As a result, a joint planning and scheduling group has been established on a permanent basis at Hill Air Force Base to make individual decisions on these component workloads as they arise. This group is manned by Air Force and Navy personnel and is involved on a daily basis in computing requirements and establishing work schedules for each service. It is expected that this action will insure maximum cross-servicing with full consideration of the operational readiness requirements of the individual services.

BASIS OF AIR FORCE DECISION ON HILL AFB

The Air Force decision to assign the management and maintenance of the F/RF–4C aircraft to Hill Air Force Base, Utah, was based on the following factors:

(*a*) Existing capabilities at Hill Air Force Base were generally adequate to accommodate this large workload. Maintenance facilities with an inventory value of approximately $21 million can be used without additional expenditures. Only minor facility additions required for peculiar F/RF–4C maintenance requirements will be necessary.

(*b*) The aircraft maintenance personnel at Hill Air Force Base were already technically qualified on the types of work to be performed. Aircraft assigned to Hill Air Force Base since 1952 have been of McDonnell Aircraft Corp. manufacture. Since F/RF–4C is also of McDonnell manufacture, there will be direct application of this previous experience.

(*c*) The F–101 aircraft workload, presently at Hill Air Force Base, will be substantially reduced at the time the F/RF–4C workload reaches its peak in fiscal year 1967.

REQUESTED FACILITIES NECESSARY

The first three facilities listed above are required to augment the approximately $21 million in existing facilities to be utilized in the overhaul of F/RF–4C aircraft at Hill Air Force Base.

The hangar maintenance engine/runup is required to provide an enclosed facility for testing aircraft engine systems after completion of aircraft overhaul. This test is required to insure that the engines have been properly reinstalled and that the engines develop the specified thrusts during application of full power, including afterburner. At the present time, on the F–101 aircraft, this work is being accomplished in the open without sound suppression. Sound levels of between 120 and 130 decibels have been measured in adjacent industrial and administrative facilities. The F/RF–4C aircraft engine produces sound of from 3 to 5 decibels higher than the F–101 engine. The facility requested is required to provide for enclosing the aircraft during the runup operations to reduce the sound immediately adjacent to the building to approximately 85 decibels. The design of this facility

is similar to that already existing at most major fighter aircraft manufacturing plants.

The test cell alteration is required to provide a capability to test the F/RF–4C engines after jet engine field maintenance and prior to installation in the aircraft. This test is required to insure that the engine is properly assembled. Fuel, electrical, and mechanical systems are checked to insure that the engine may be safely reinstalled in the aircraft. The existing facility being altered in this project was originally designed for testing reciprocating engines.

The alteration to the shop communications and electronics is required to provide adequate environmental control in the existing electronics overhaul shops. The numerous electronics testing carried on in this facility generates ambient temperatures beyond the limits required to properly test the electronics systems being overhauled. The alterations requested will provide for keeping the ambient temperatures within the prescribed limits.

There have been extensive studies conducted in the planning for the introduction of the F/RF–4C aircraft into the inventory to insure that the most economical course of action would be selected. The decision by OSD to have the individual services overhaul their own aircraft and for the Air Force to accomplish their portion of this work at Hill Air Force Base was based on detailed consideration of all factors involved and is considered in the best interest of the United States.

LOGISTICAL ADMINISTRATIVE SPACE

With regard to the request for logistical administrative space, the House Appropriations Committee stated that the requirement should be restudied and more efficient utilization be made of existing facilities. Additional adequate logistical space is vital to the performance of the assigned Hill Air Force Base mission.

PERSONNEL NEEDS

Personnel responsible for the worldwide depot logistics management in the procurement, maintenance, and supply of materiel needed in the missile and aircraft program assigned to this base are currently using space in unconverted warehouses, which are deficient in area, lighting, heating, ventilation, and restrooms. The overcrowded unsanitary conditions and inadequate environmental conditions, which range from 60° in the winter to 100° in the summer, adversely affect effective performance of duties and employee health.

SPACE REQUIREMENTS

This project provides for the alteration of existing warehouse buildings to provide adequate office space for a portion of the employees working at Hill Air Force Base. At the present time, this base has only about 48 percent of adequate logistical space in being and in prior programs. This project will bring the total adequate space up to 55 percent of the requirement. All existing logistical space at this base is being utilized at the fullest, including space in warehouses which is used by deskworkers. Alteration of these warehouses at an average cost of $13.51 per square foot is the most economical method of accomplishing the project.

I feel that the Air Force has demonstrated very thorough planning in the best interest of national defense and economy in the choice of Hill Air Force Base for the F/RF–4C depot overhaul function and that the Air Force military construction request for Hill is entirely justified. The facilities requested represent a very small portion of the total plant to be used in support of the F/RF–4C.

RESTORATION OF FUNDS URGED

I urge that these essential projects be approved and that funds be appropriated for their construction.

Mr. Chairman, let me say how much I appreciate the opportunity of appearing before you and before the subcommittee here to call to your attention this very important matter. I think it is important not only to my State, but it is important to the Air Force and to the Military Establishment.

This has to do with providing the facilities for the worldwide maintenance of the F/RF–4C aircraft which is coming into the inventory very rapidly. This aircraft has been adopted by both the Navy and the Air Force, and Hill has been chosen by the Air Force as the station from which all the maintenance and modifications and worldwide support of this aircraft will be conducted.

Now, this is done after long and technical planning by the Air Force, and the action taken to cut this down, I think, would be very crippling, not only to us at home, but to the Air Force generally and, therefore, I am asking that these funds be approved so that the construction may be completed at Hill, and that facilities will be available for the maintenance of this aircraft which is really our most advanced aircraft now for speed and maneuverability.

Senator STENNIS. All right, sir.

We are glad to have your statement; we want it for the record, and we appreciate your interest. The subcommittee will give this our utmost consideration.

Senator MOSS. Thank you, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you very much for coming by.

Senator MOSS. Thank you.

Senator STENNIS. Congressman O'Hara, are you ready with your statement now.

MOVING 5TH ARMY HEADQUARTERS

STATEMENT OF HON. BARRATT O'HARA, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Senator STENNIS. I didn't realize a moment ago, sir, that you were here to make a statement. I would have taken you then. I am sorry I didn't catch that.

Are you ready to make your statement now?

Mr. O'HARA. Yes, sir, Senator.

Senator STENNIS. All right, sir. You just proceed in your own fine way.

Mr. O'HARA. Senator, this is a matter in which I am very keenly interested.

Senator STENNIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'HARA. By way of background, and this is a little bit personal, I am the oldest Member of the House, and I am the only Spanish War veteran left in the Congress. Now, that is only incidental.

THE 5TH ARMY HEADQUARTERS

The 5th Army Headquarters is in the district that I represent. On the appropriations in the House, the subcommittee unanimously turned down the request for the appropriation, and I thought that was the end of it. And then it came up before your subcommittee.

COST OF MOVING TO FORT SHERIDAN

Now, these are the facts, Senator: To move the headquarters to Fort Sheridan would run into ultimately at least $10 or $12 million. There are 1,200 civilian workers. There is no possible housing for them available in the Fort Sheridan area. There is no housing available for the officers, and, essentially, it would entail an expense of between $10 and $12 million to move the headquarters of the 5th Army from Hyde Park to Fort Sheridan.

And, to me, that is wild and reckless spending, and I want to be frank, Senator. I think that in time, the headquarters of the 5th Army will be removed from Hyde Park. I don't think this is the time, and I don't think that Fort Sheridan is the place to take it.

OTHER POSSIBLE LOCATIONS

Now, perhaps Fort Sheridan being in Illinois, I probably should say that it should be, but there are 13 States, as you know, in the 5th Army territory, and I think as we reduce our military force, they will find housing for the 5th Army Headquarters in one of these smaller communities, away from the metropolis area of Chicago, and that can be done at a very reasonable amount of money.

Senator STENNIS. Well, that is a good thought, and we will consider it.

EFFECT ON EMPLOYMENT OF DISTRICT

Mr. O'HARA. Now, this is what it is doing to my district. It is taking away 1,200 civilian workers who live in that area. They have been employed for a good many years. They are skilled in their kind of work. There is not available at Fort Sheridan a comparable labor supply. Where they will get them, I don't know, and the people that are now working for the 5th Army could not possibly find living quarters at Fort Sheridan, and they could not afford the expense of going back and forth. There is that feature.

Then we will be left in Hyde Park with the present headquarters of the 5th Army. That used to be one of our finest hotels, one of the finest hotels on the south side of Chicago and our people—the Army wanted it, and we were glad to cooperate with the Army, of course. And now to throw it back on our hands, without adequate time to prepare for its disposal, would be a terrible thing to do to our district.

I trust, Senator, that you and the members of the committee will give this thoughtful attention.

Senator STENNIS. Well, it is very timely for you to come here, Congressman, and give us the benefit of your opinion and the added facts,

too, that you have given us. With changes of any kind, there certainly is an upheaval, and it is distressing in lots of ways.

How much is this matter here before us now?

Mr. REXROAD. 2.2 million.

Senator STENNIS. Well, we will certainly take another look at it.

Mr. O'HARA. Thank you very much, Senator.

Senator STENNIS. And than you very much.

When you mentioned the 5th Army a minute ago, and Fort Sheridan and this situation here in Chicago, I am sorry I didn't recognize it.

Mr. O'HARA. Well, I don't know, Senator, that I have ever had the pleasure or the honor of meeting you.

Senator STENNIS. Well, I am glad of the chance to meet you. I have seen you several times.

Mr. O'HARA. But I am very well acquainted with the gentlemen in the House from your great State.

Senator STENNIS. Yes. Well, they appreciate you, and all of us do, Congressman. Delighted to have you here, sir. We will get into this matter.

Mr. O'HARA. Thank you, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I will tell Senator Saltonstall you were here.

STATEMENT FOR RECORD

Congressman Burton, I understand you will file a statement for the record. Mr. Clerk, place his statement in the hearings at the proper place.

STATEMENT BY REPRESENTATIVE LAURENCE J. BURTON ON HILL, UTAH, AIR FORCE BASE

Mr. Chairman, first, I should like to express my appreciation for the opportunity to appear before you concerning the military construction bill, H.R. 11369, as it pertains to Hill Air Force Base, Utah.

Hill Air Force Base is located in my congressional district, in Weber County, a few miles south of Ogden, my hometown. Many of my friends and neighbors are employed there and I have personally visited the base many times. So you see I have a very personal interest in this installation.

At the time H.R. 11369 was being considered in the House committee all but $321,000 was eliminated from the funds for the F–4C mission at Hill Base, I was swamped with letters, wires, and phone calls from employees, chamber of commerce officials and others interested in this matter.

Since its inception during World War II, Hill Field, as it was then called has been an important economic factor to the northern part of Utah as well as a strategically located Air Force base. Modifications have taken place from time to time so it could keep pace with the improvements in aircraft. That is what we are asking for now—that the $1,787,000 previously deleted from H.R. 11369 be restored for renovation and modification of some facilities at Hill Air Force Base so that repair and overhaul of the F–4C aircraft can be made at this importantly located field. The Air Force Logistics Command had decided that Hill Air Force Base was the place for the F–4C mission. This decision was made after a review of other installations, both Air Force and Navy, and it was concluded that Hill Air Force Base was the place this work should be done. The personnel at Hill are experienced in overhauling and repairing aircraft of the MacDonnell Co., manufacturers of the F–4C and working relations between the installation and company have been very satisfactory.

Mr. Chairman, I appear before you today to urge restoration of the $1,787,000 for modification of facilities at Hill Air Force Base. It is important to the people of my district, and it is important to the Air Force that this program be allowed to go forward as planned.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR WALLACE F. BENNETT ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION FOR HILL AIR FORCE BASE

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the courtesy extended by the committee in permitting me to make this statement relating to the military construction appropriation bill, H.R. 11369.

HILL AIR FORCE BASE, UTAH

Construction funds for fiscal year 1965, were requested for only one military installation in Utah, Hill Air Force Base. The MCP authorization bill passed by Congress, approved renovation and modification of facilities at Hill Air Force Base in the amount of $2,108,000.

Unfortunately, when H.R. 11369 was considered by the House a misunderstanding arose in regard to maintenance facilities to be used for repair and overhaul of the F–4C aircraft. Two members of the House committee interrogated Air Force witnesses as to the possibility of F–4C maintenance being accomplished by the Navy or at some other Air Force installation without the necessity of expenditure of additional funds. Although the Air Force made a strong presentation, the House Appropriations Committee eliminated all funds for the F–4C mission at Hill Air Force Base, leaving only $321,000 in the bill for construction of a new gymnasium at the Utah installation.

NECESSITY FOR THIS CONSTRUCTION

The decision to place the F–4C maintenance mission at Hill Air Force Base was made only after careful and detailed studies by the Office of the Secretary of Defense and by the Secretary of the Air Force. These studies included review of capability of all other Air Force installations and research into the possibility of having the Navy perform cross-service maintenance on the F–4C, since this is a jointly used aircraft. These resource utilization studies concluded that Hill Air Force was superior to any other air materiel area for the F/RF–4C mission.

The MacDonnell Aircraft Co. is the manufacturer of the F/RF–4C airplane. Hill Air Force has had mission assignments on MacDonnell aircraft since 1952. At the present time Hill Air Force Base is the prime depot for the F–101 aircraft produced by MacDonnell. This 12-year liaison between military and civilian personnel at Hill Air Force Base with the MacDonnell Co. has produced a most harmonious working reationship which certainly enhances the capability of the Ogden AMA to perform the F–4C repair mission. This Utah installation has had experience in overhauling and repairing more than 1,000 MacDonnell aircraft, and therefore has the experienced mechanics and other trained personnel to assume this new workload.

JET AGE MODIFICATIONS NEEDED

All of the funds requested for the F–4C mission are for modification and updating of existing facilities to permit Hill Air Force Base to perform work on new superhigh thrust engines. Because modern jet aircraft are constantly being improved, it is necessary from time to time to modify Air Force facilities which perform overhaul and maintenance missions. Hill Air Force Base will utilize approximately $21 million in existing facilities in support of the F–4C mission. The nearly $2 million requested in the military construction bill will permit modification and minor facility additions required for the F/RF–4C maintenance program.

Following is a brief description of the line items requested for Ogden air materiel area, Hill Air Force Base, Utah:

Turbojet engine test cell

Authority is sought to convert test cell No. 10 located in permanent building 268 from a reciprocating engine cell to a turbojet engine cell capable of testing the J–79 engine of the F/RF–4C aircraft. No existing facilities are capable of testing these engines which have a thrust rating up to 30,000 pounds.

Communications and electronics shop

Conversion of bays A and B in building 104 is sought to provide for environmental control in accordance with clean room tolerances. Modification of this permanent warehouse type building will provide environmentally controlled space necessary to enable precision repair, overhaul, modification, and calibration of the fire control system of the F–4C aircraft. Approval of this project is imperative in order to insure that suitable space will be available to repair this sophisticated new weapon system.

Logistical facility depot

In order to provide logistical space to house the administrative and management personnel for the F–4C aircraft mission and increased missile programs, authority is sought to convert four permanent brick warehouses to offices and support facilities. The buildings to be converted are warehouse Nos. 1222, 1223, 1224, and 1232. Each building measures 67 feet 5 inches by 201 feet 7 inches and contains 13,655 square feet. The alterations will consist of partitions, ceilings, floor coverings, restrooms, heating, lighting, ventilation, etc.

Sound suppressor engine runup hangar

At the present time, engine test runups are conducted on the open aircraft apron. This exposes civilian and military personnel to high decibel noise levels which, in some instances, has resulted in the loss of hearing acuity. Complaints concerning the noise level have been received from nearby communities. The construction of sound suppressor engine runup facilities will eliminate an existing safety hazard and greatly improve both testing and working conditions at Hill Air Force Base.

New base gymnasium

Hill Air Force Base was activated shortly before World War II. With the outbreak of hostilities, many wooden barracks were constructed to house airmen. In the early 1940's a tempo type wooden gymnasium was erected to provide for training and recreation of personnel. This antiquated gymnasium is still in use, but it is in poor condition and unsafe. Authority is sought to construct a new 16,500 square foot gymnasium to meet the needs of airmen assigned to this installation.

CONCLUSION

Mr. Chairman, I sincerely hope that the committee will carefully review the request for construction funds for Hill Air Force Base. The Air Force has placed a high priority on the mission of the F–4C aircraft, and this plane can be kept operational only if proper facilities are available for periodic maintenance and overhaul. Therefore, I earnestly urge the committee to fully restore the $1,787,000 deleted by the House for modification of facilities at Hill Air Force Base, so that there will not be any delay in performing this assigned mission.

LETTERS FROM SENATORS

Senator STENNIS. At this point we shall include some correspondence from Members of the Senate on items in the bill.

U.S. SENATE,
July 1, 1964.

Hon. JOHN STENNIS,
Chairman, Military Construction Subcommittee, Committee on Appropriations, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR JOHN: As you know, H.R. 10300, the military construction authorization bill, as amended and passed by the Senate includes authority to construct a 20-bed obstetrical ward with the hospital which the bill authorizes to be constructed at Shaw Air Force Base, S.C. This addition to the bill reflects an increase of $325,000 over that which was authorized for this hospital in the bill as it was passed by the House of Representatives.

Since this $325,000 was not included in the authorization bill by the House of Representatives, it is not included in the military construction appropriation bill, H.R. 11369. It is my understanding that the funds for the remainder of the hospital facilities are included in the House-passed appropriation bill; however, section 108 of the appropriation bill would prevent the construction of any of the hospital facilities unless the obstetrical ward is included. The need for the obstetrical services has already been testified to by witnesess appearing before your subcommittee on the authorization legislation. Supporting the inclusion of the obstetrical ward were the Air Force, the Defense Department, and the Bureau of the Budget.

In view of the testimony stressing the need for this hospital and the obstetrical ward at Shaw, I will appreciate your favorable conisderation and that of your subcommittee of this request by the administration to include funds for the obstetrical ward in H.R. 11369.

With kindest regards,
Sincerely,

STROM THURMOND.

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
July 24, 1964.

Hon. JOHN STENNIS,
Chairman, Military Construction Subcommittee, Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR STENNIS: Since the military construction appropriations bill, H.R. 11369, is presently pending before your subcommittee, I wish to call to your attention an item which was not included in the bill as approved by the House Appropriations Committee and the House of Representatives. This item is an appropriation in the amount of approximately $355,000 for a new theater at the Minot Air Force Base. The construction of a new theater was approved in the 1965 military construction authorization bill.

The construction of the Minot Air Force Base started about 10 years ago and since that time has grown very rapidly. The first personnel arrived in 1957 and the base was originally intended to be an Air Defense Command installation. During fiscal year 1959, the facilities were expanded to include a unit of the Strategic Air Command. Then during the last 2 years it has greatly enlarged to include a MINUTEMAN missile complex. The increase in military personnel stationed at this installation is illustrated with the following figures:

Fiscal year:	*Military personnel*
1958	31
1960	1,585
1962	4,500
1964	5,900

These figures do not include any military dependents who are living in on-base housing. If these dependents were included it would increase the overall population of this base by several thousand additional people.

The original theater constructed on the base only has a seating capacity of 300. Since this base is located from 10 to 20 miles from the nearest commercial theater, the theater is a very popular form of entertainment and the present facility is no longer large enough to provide sufficient seats for all the servicemen and dependents who wish to attend its programs.

Based on the rapid expansion at the Minot Air Force Base, I respectfully request that your committee carefully consider providing the necessary construction funds for this facility. I sincerely hope that after you have had an opportunity to review this situation, it may be possible for you to restore this item.

With warmest personal regards.

Sincerely,

MILTON R. YOUNG.

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
June 20, 1964.

Hon. JOHN STENNIS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Military Construction, Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Department of Defense has included in its fiscal year 1965 program for the Air National Guard funds totaling $555,000 for the construction of new buildings at the Martinsburg Municipal Airport in Martinsburg, and the Kanawha County Airport in Charleston.

These funds are urgently needed to maintain the units in West Virginia as an effective defense force. Your favorable consideration to these appropriations will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT C. BYRD,
U.S. Senator.

RESOLUTION AND LETTER ON HOUSING

Senator STENNIS. A letter to Senator Hayden will appear at this point.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOME BUILDERS,
Washington, D.C., July 23, 1964.

Hon. CARL HAYDEN,
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HAYDEN: On May 8 we forwarded to you our resolution expressing concern regarding military family housing. Attached is our official statement which we filed this week with the Senate Appropriations Committee. As a part of this statement we are including our presentation submitted to the Senate Armed Services Committee on June 5.

This subject, we believe, is vital to the homebuilding industry, to local economies adjacent to military installations, and to the impact on the Federal budget. We urge you to give serious consideration to the enclosed material before authorizing any appropriations for the on-base housing units as requested in H.R. 11369 which is now before your committee.

Sincerely,

HENRY M. SHINE, Jr.,
Legislative Director.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM BLACKFIELD, PRESIDENT, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOME BUILDERS

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is William Blackfield. I am a builder in the San Francisco area as well as in Hawaii, and I present this statement as an active member of the homebuilding industry in my capacity as president of the National Association of Home Builders.

The National Association of Home Builders (NAHB) represents over 40,000 members in 375 State and local associations throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

On June 3, 1964, I filed a statement on behalf of the National Association of Home Builders with the Senate Committee on Armed Services. A copy of that statement is attached as attachment I; we request that it be included in the record (reference pp. 774–811).

Since filing that statement we have asked certain affected associations to analyze the local housing market in their areas. We have particularly asked those in whose areas the Defense Department in their testimony before your committee depicted "horror" cases by means of photographs. They include San Diego, Victorville, and Orange and Ventura Counties in California. Their replies are included as attachments II, III, and IV, respectively. Incidentally, funds for additional units of appropriated housing are in the bill now before your committee for military installations in these areas.

The June 23 letter from San Diego (attachment II) lists 737 available rental units as of June 23, 1964, well within the quarters allowance range and within 5 to 35 minutes driving time from various Camp Pendleton entrances. Please note that the rentals listed in the attachment do not include utilities, but that the average utility cost in that area is $10 per unit per month. Stoves are furnished in 569 of the units and refrigerators are furnished in 197 of the 737 units listed in the attachment. Therefore, we seriously question the Navy's requested 140 units at Camp Pentleton.

The June 22 letter from Victorville (attachment III) states: "The construction of additional military housing units at George Air Force Base will seriously damage the plans of private enterprise who have been encouraged by the military to build rentals for base personnel. With an additional 500 units requested at George Air Force Base by the military and approximately 600 units planned and started by private enterprise, there will be an extreme inventory with 1,100 units opening up all in the same year or two. Of course, it will mortally damage private enterprise who build for the base at their encouragement."

The Victorville survey also clearly demonstrates the price range, location, and apartment size of over 1,024 rental units.

The Home Builders Association of Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura Counties in its June 25 letter (attachment IV) outlines a vacancy factor of 457 rental units (plus many houses) as of April 1, 1964—all at $125 per month and less. These data also relate to the Navy's Camp Pendleton request.

All correspondence and information we have received from these three California addressees indicate that there is an ample inventory of housing available for the military installations. Yet the military constantly states to the Congress its desire to use the local private industry inventory and that wherever possible military family housing will not be built onbase.

It is significant that the FHA 810 program, providing for privately built, privately managed, locally taxed, and profit motivated rental units adjacent to military installations, is subjected to constant harassment. We have asked a prominent builder to analyze his own problems in connection with the 810 program. His complete memo is set forth in attachment V.

For obvious reasons this builder, while agreeing to file a memo, has requested that his name not be listed. Should your committee desire to meet with this builder in executive session, without representatives of the Defense Department or the FHA on hand, we would request him to appear at his own expense. We believe that his experiences and conclusions are irrefutable and necessitate your closest scrutiny. Please note his second conclusion which reads:

"That the military only wants appropriated fund housing where:

"(*a*) They determine their own building standards;

"(*b*) Construction costs can be clouded;

"(*c*) Operating costs can be buried;

"(*d*) There is no debt service to worry about;

"(*e*) They have no operating expenses for taxes, management, maintenance, etc."

In this same connection may we call your attention to pages 12 and 13 of attachment I which we believe merit your careful consideration.

We cannot overemphasize the need for prior public information widely disseminated in the community where the military desires on-base housing. We respectfully urge this committee to consider an appropriations bill rider stipulating that no moneys may be spent for military family housing until 90 days after the base commander has publicly set forth his needs and the nature of his survey for justifying on-base family housing rather than utilizing the local private market. It will be noted that such a rider will not bar the eventual construction of on-base family housing, but would insure the community's review.

We also urge this committee to consider language in a committee report directing the military to analyze this statement and that which we filed with the Senate Armed Services Committee. You are urged to require the Defense Department to file a written reply with your committee at least 60 days prior to any future 1966 family housing requests. Naturally we believe this association should be made a party to such Defense Department analyses and to receive copies of the same at the time they are filed with your committee.

In this vein, we call your attention to Defense Department reports entitled "Progress Report on Military Family Housing Projects" (No. 77205), and "Inventory and Utilization Report on Military Family Housing" (No. 7730.20) which never have been publicly released nor, in fact, included in the Defense Department's presentations to the appropriate congressional committees. We respectfully request that your committee direct the military to make copies of these reports available to your committee and to the public so that private enterprise may know all the facts and attempt to meet he military's declared housing needs.

We call to the attention of the committee our attachment VI—"Actual Costs of Maintenance, Operation, and Personnel for Appropriated Housing Units for Fiscal Year 1963." (The figures in attachment VI are excerpted from the Appendix to the Budget of the U.S. Government for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1965.) The estimated costs of maintenance, operation, and personnel for fiscal year 1965 are of a corresponding magnitude.

The costs in attachment VI represent the annual expenses which are required merely to maintain and operate existing units of on-base appropriated housing. The average per unit cost of maintenance and operation was (for fiscal year 1963) in excess of $1,600 per unit. As additional units of on-base appropriated housing are authorized and appropriated by Congress, the cost (and appropriations therefor) of maintenance and operation will correspondingly increase

Thus in appropriating funds for new units the Congress is, by necessity, creating the need for additional appropriations in future fiscal years. Rental housing units for military families constructed by private enterprise on off-base locations adjacent to military installations, or in the alternative, an extensive leasing program by the Defense Department of rental facilities built by private enterprise, would not create a situation whereby the Congress would be compelled, year after year, to appropriate one-half billion dollars and more, merely to maintain family housing units owned by the Government.

The homebuilding industry stands ready to analyze each and every request for military family housing filed with your committee, but we do plead for sufficient time in order to assemble comprehensive data of local housing market inventories. We believe that your committee can perform a significant service to the American taxpayer, private enterprise, and to the Military Establishment if it insists on full and timely revelation of all surveys, facts, and data on a local and national basis.

Attachment II

SAN DIEGO BUILDING CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION,
San Diego, Calif., June 23, 1964.

Mr. LON B. RUBIN,
Mortgage Finance Director, NAHB,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. RUBIN: As per our telephone conversation we are forwarding the results of a rather rapid but factual survey of available housing units for rent in the immediate area surrounding Camp Pendleton. All of the units listed herein are within 35 minutes driving time under peak traffic loads. It should be pointed out that peak traffic loads on the newly developed freeway (State Highway 78) means only a 5-minute differential from any of the areas where these rental units are located.

It should also be pointed out that the reason the rental situation in the city of Oceanside seems a bit tight is that this is a resort area, having a newly developed small boat harbor as well as a wide bathing beach and fishing pier. During the summertime, rentals in Oceanside are pretty well washed out by vacationers and families seeking relief from the warmer weather inland.

We were unable to include any single apartment or single-family units available for rent in any of the areas considered due to the lack of time available to collect these figures. Therefore, these figures reflect only larger developments within the areas considered and do not reflect the greater total of rental units actually available as of this date, when the numerous single units would be included into these conservative figures.

FHA repossessions are negligible and would not tell the story in the north county of San Diego. Most of the sales housing is developed with savings and loan money and not through the FHA program. While the DOD will not allow sales housing for credit on their survey, there is so much single-family housing available for sale around Camp Pendleton that the local FHA insuring office no longer issues firm commitments for our county. Total monthly payments for this 3- and 4-bedroom sales housing (including everything) runs between $95 and $125.

The city of San Clemente borders Camp Pendleton on the north. The HBA of Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura Counties covers this area and we asked Pat O'Donovan to try and dig up some figures on this area. His man in Orange County, Alan Orsborn, telephoned this morning and reported that he is having some difficulty digging up figures because of the time element, but he will be mailing in to you whatever he is able to develop, which should be added to the figures contained herein. San Clemente is less than 30 minutes driving time to the main gate and only 5 minutes from Camp Pendleton's northern entrance.

Inasmuch as 250 dwelling units have just been completed on Camp Pendleton and with this great amount of housing available within easy driving distance of the camp, it is felt that the Defense Department's request for 100 additional units is entirely out of line. It is further strongly recommended that the 140 units passed by the House could well be reduced to a more realistic figure.

Your efforts are very much appreciated by the homebuilding industry of San Diego County.

Sincerely,

AUBREY F. THOMPSON,
Field Service Director.

Rental units by area south and east of Camp Pendleton, Calif., available as of June 23, 1964

	Number	Rental range
Carlsbad—12 minutes driving time to main gate:		
Homes for rent:		
1-bedroom	3	$65–$74
	2	75–84
2-bedroom	1	75–84
	6	85–94
	4	95–104
	7	105–114
	2	115–120
3-bedroom	2	105–114
	5	115–120
Apartment for rent:		
1-bedroom	4	55–64
	31	65–74
	6	75–84
	3	85–94
	32	95–105
2-bedroom	9	65–74
	4	75–84
	1	85–94
	13	95–105
	45	106–120
Apartments under construction, to be completed within 2 months:		
1-bedroom	22	100–110
2-bedroom	16	115–130
Apartments under construction, to be completed within 4 months:		
2-bedroom	24	80
2-bedroom	36	100
Total units (179 rental units now available and 98 rental units under construction)	277	
Fallbrook—5 minutes driving time to ammo gate and/or 21 minutes driving time to east gate (to area 17):		
Apartments for rent:		
2-bedroom	5	85
3-bedroom	15	100–130
Total units	20	
Escondido—35 minutes full freeway driving to main gate:		
Apartments for rent:		
1-bedroom	10	75
2-bedroom	42	[1] 89
	112	[2] 101
Apartments to be completed within 4 months:		
2-bedroom	52	95
	56	105
Total units (164 available now and 108 under construction)	272	
Vista—15 minutes driving time to east gate and/or 22 minutes driving time to main gate:		
Apartments for rent:		
2-bedroom	30	90–100
3-bedroom	98	100–125
	19	126–140
Homes for rent:		
3-bedroom	[3] 6	85–90
	[4] 3	100
Total units	156	
Oceanside—8 minutes driving time to main gate:		
Apartments for rent:		
2-bedroom	6	135
	3	85
Homes for rent:		
2-bedroom	1	135
3-bedroom	1	125
	1	135
Total units	12	
Grand total, rental units	737	

[1] Most of the rental units in all areas include carpet, drapes, stove, and refrigerator. In that there wasn't time to get exact information on each unit, I list furnishings only when such information was provided.
[2] 1½ baths.
[3] Lynwood Knolls.
[4] Olive Vista Manor

Attachment III

TATUM CONSTRUCTION CORP.,
Victorville, Calif., June 22, 1964.

Subject: George Air Force Base military housing.

Mr. LON RUBIN,
National Association of Home Builders,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. RUBIN: This is a report on the housing situation at George Air Force Base and the Victorville vicinity.

As you know, there are 600 Wherry housing units (presently owned by the Government) and 150 housing units under construction (direct appropriated funds). The housing office at the base reports a need of rental units which the local builders are now providing through private enterprise. The construction of additional military housing units at George Air Force Base will seriously damage the plans of private enterprise who have been encouraged by the military to build rentals for base personnel. With an additional 500 units requested at George Air Force Base by the military and approximately 600 units planned and started by private enterprise, there will be an extreme inventory with 1,100 units opening up all in the same year or two. Of course, it will mortally damage private enterprise who built for the base at their encouragement.

The rental projects in different stages are listed below for your information:

Description [1]	Number of units	Range rental units	Location	Time schedule
Fletcher-San Diego low income rental (met with base commander), designed for $80 per month.	600	$80- $85	Victor Village at George Air Force Base.	Zone change request in to building and planning department, break ground June 29.
Del-Gar Corp., $90 per month fully furnished, pool, etc.	24	90- 95	Mojave Dr. at George Air Force Base.	In building department for building permit 30 to 60 days.
Fred Harding Apartments fully furnished.	100	100- 125	Victorville, 3 miles from George Air Force Base.	In building department for building permit 30 to 60 days.
Mr. Flynn, 20 fourplexes, $75 to $100.	80	75- 100	do	Zone change approved.
McCloed at Victorville	20	110- 125	do	Zone application in process.
Adelanto, FHA, 207 rental	200	70- 100	Adelanto next to George Air Force Base.	Application to county for permit and zone change made in June.
Total units	1,024			

[1] In response to further inquiry, the Tatum Construction Corp. advised: "* * * all the apartments have a stove and refrigerator and the Flynn and McCloed rentals have utilities."

Most colored families live in San Bernardino and Fontana, Calif., a 30- to 45-minute drive from George Air Force Base because they prefer to live there. I seriously doubt that they would move back to Victorville. The excuse that there is no housing is only minor in that they prefer to live in San Bernardino.

The military here at George Air Force Base has asked the local people to help them with their push for more housing because only with these new residential units will the base build up to its potential. They stated that George Air Force Base will receive an additional 1,000 personnel over the next 36 months but only if we have the base housing. While I agree they need housing before they can move in this many people, by the time they come, the housing requirements will have been taken care of by private enterprise.

This appeal is endorsed by the Building Contractors Association of California and the Riverside-San Bernardino Chapter of the National Association of Home Builders.

I hope that this report will help you with your case before the Senate Military Appropriations Committee. Any clarification needed in this regard, I will gratefully supply upon your request.

Respectfully submitted.

ROBERT W. TATUM,
Executive Vice President.

Attachment IV

HOME BUILDERS ASSOCIATION OF LOS ANGELES,
ORANGE, AND VENTURA COUNTIES,
Los Angeles, Calif., June 25, 1964.

Mr. LON B. RUBIN,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. RUBIN: Mr. Aubrey Thompson, of the Building Contractors Association in San Diego, has requested that I forward information to you relative to rental availability in the San Clemente-San Juan Capistrano area. I understand that the 500 housing units proposed for construction on base at Camp Pendleton for military personnel are unnecessary.

In the $125-per-month-and-under price range, the Orange County Apartments House News reports a vacancy factor of 24 percent in rental apartments in the area, for a total of 457 units, plus a substantial number of houses, as of April 1, 1964. This would indicate a vacancy factor far in excess of the norm in the county, and in the State as a whole.

It would appear from the foregoing that the needs of the military could be met without strain by private enterprise.

Cordially,

ALAN G. ORSBORN.

Attachment V

MEMORANDUM ON ATTEMPTED USE OF SECTION 810 OF THE NATIONAL HOUSING ACT

As a result of a conversation with the commanding officer, I had, at his invitation, my first conference with the military early in 1963. Thereafter months followed in which sponsorship jelled; possibility of a nominal rental lease of military land for site purposes was pursued, architects were employed and set to work, etc., etc. While this was going on there were repeated conferences with local military and Federal Housing Administration personnel, all of whom were exceedingly cooperative.

After section 810 was extended in October 1963, an allocation of units from the assistant to the Commissioner for Armed Services Housing was received. Architectural work proceeded with all efforts to accomplish as many of the expressed desires of the military as possible. This took the form of four-bedroom units; tennis courts, swimming pools, and the like. Finally, after about a year, we seemed to have everything in line with everyone's desires. After tentatively filing with the Federal Housing Administration we proceeded "up the line" as directed to get approval "from the top" This was where we began to learn the facts of life. We were told that the rents necessary to sustain the project were inordinately high. As a basis for criticism on this score the housing allowance of the enlisted man was generally used. In summary, we had been led down a long, arduous, and expensive path with never an indication that the end result had to be an uneconomic enlisted man's Taj Mahal. From this experience I have found the following conclusions:

(1) That the military does not want housing produced, owned, and operated by private capital and investors.

(2) That the military only wants appropriated fund housing where—

(*a*) They determine their own building standards;

(*b*) Construction costs can be clouded;

(*c*) Operating costs can be buried;

(*d*) There is no debt service to worry about; and

(*e*) They have no operating expenses for taxes, management, maintenance, etc.

(3) That if the law opens the gate for housing by private investment it can be thwarted by limiting the application to the ability of the enlisted man to pay for it.

(4) That despite disapproval of our project, I have been informed that the Congress, at the request of the military, has approved the rental of up to 5,000 units in the next fiscal year at an average rental of not to exceed $160 per month—an amount in excess of our proposed average rent.

(5) That the suggestion made to us that an officer whose annual pay, including the cash value benefit of his commissary and medical provisions, was $9,000 per year, could not afford to pay $60 per month over and above his housing allowance is untenable and overprotective. No civilian with these earnings is housed so inexpensively.

(6) That without a congressional mandate, the military will not permit housing to be supplied in a manner that is not ultimately reflected in deficit spending and the national debt.

APPENDIX TO THE BUDGET OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING 1965

Actual costs of maintenance, operation, and personnel for appropriated housing units for fiscal year 1963

Operating expenses	$159,334
Maintenance	125,711
Debt payment:	
Principal	61,984
Interest	88,391
Other	149
Construction improvements	57,428
Planning	1,000
Other expenses	3,031
Salaries	16,385
Compensation, military personnel	72,191
Total	585,604
Number of family housing units at the end of fiscal 1963	365,260

The committee will stand in recess but the record will remain open until Saturday, August 1, to receive statements.

(Whereupon, at 11:05 a.m., Thursday, July 30, 1964, the committee recessed, subject to the call of the Chair.)

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