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MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1967

GOVERNMENT

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HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-NINTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS

ROBERT L. F. SIKES, Florida, *Chairman*

JOHN J. MCFALL, California
EDWARD J. PATTEN, New Jersey
CLARENCE D. LONG, Maryland

ELFORD A. CEDERBERG, Michigan
CHARLES R. JONAS, North Carolina

FRANK SANDERS, *Staff Assistant to the Subcommittee*

PART 2

DEFENSE AGENCIES
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
RESERVE FORCES
FAMILY HOUSING
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Testimony of Members of Congress, Interested Organizations
and Individuals

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations



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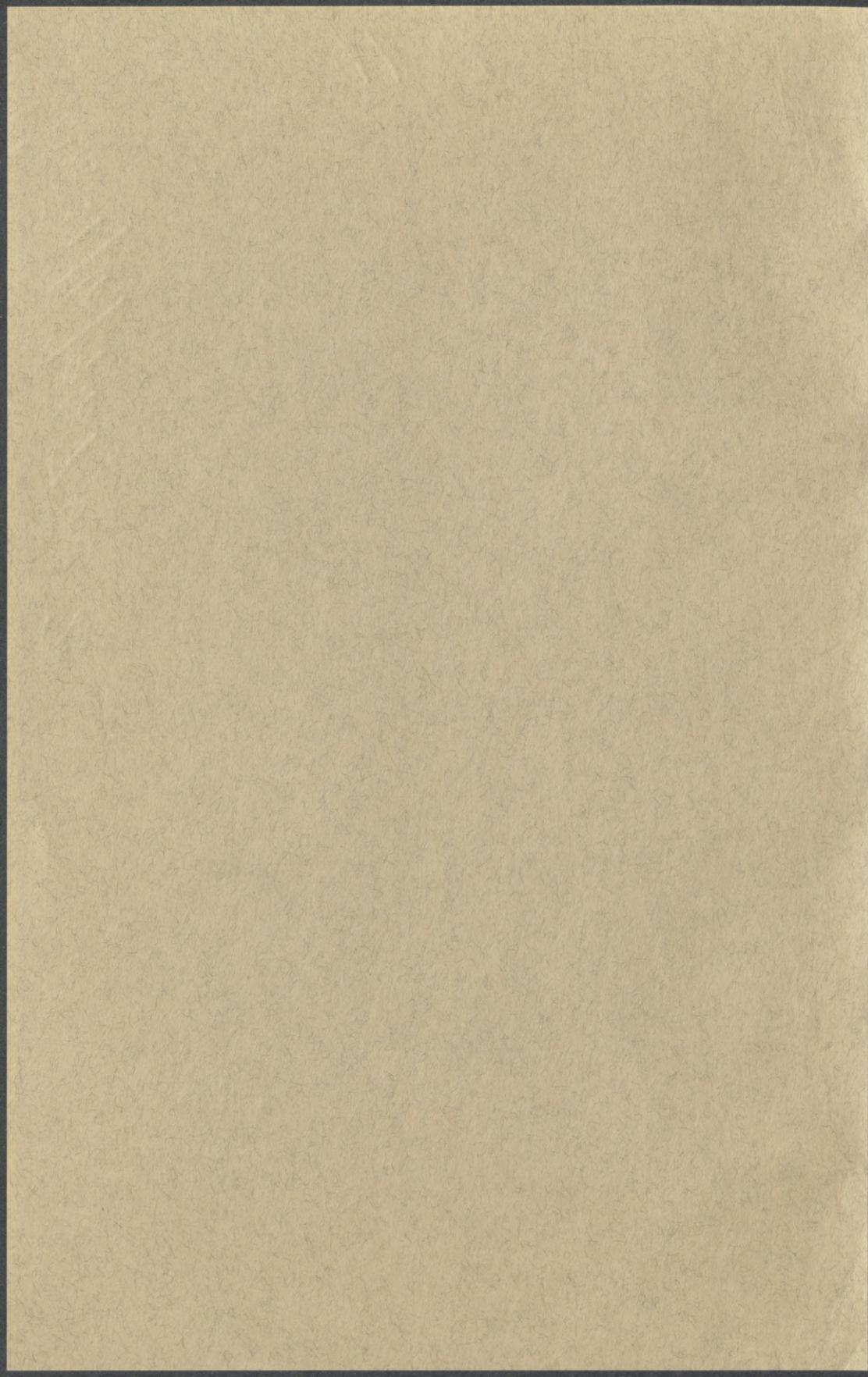


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U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1966

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1967

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¹ Elected to the committee Mar. 8, 1966.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

WITNESSES

MAJ. GEN. W. R. SHULER, DIRECTOR OF INSTALLATIONS, OFFICE,
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS
COL. W. P. JONES, JR., CHIEF, CONSTRUCTION DIVISION, OFFICE,
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS
LISTER R. MOORE, ACTING ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF ARMY
BUDGET (OPERATIONS), OFFICE, COMPTROLLER OF THE ARMY
COL. H. H. NORTHINGTON, OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF
FOR LOGISTICS
LT. COL. J. R. EVANS, OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR
LOGISTICS
G. W. BRAZIER, OFFICE, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS
W. W. FLYNN, OFFICE, ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND

Object classification

[In thousands of dollars]

	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
ARMY			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1	41,423	41,826	30,112
11.3	978	880	735
11.5	2,306	2,123	1,403
	Total personnel compensation.....	44,707	44,829
			32,250
Direct obligations:			
	17,530	28,523	19,857
12.0	1,315	2,139	2,228
21.0	1,564	1,600	1,200
22.0	854	900	900
23.0	4,182	4,200	4,200
24.0	136	140	140
25.1	56,628	57,000	50,000
25.2	295	100	150
	Labor contracts with foreign governments ¹	300	300
26.0	5,548	5,600	5,600
31.0	230	250	250
32.0	195,084	567,947	381,574
42.0	69	70	70
43.0	11	15	15
	Total direct obligations.....	283,446	668,784
			466,484
Reimbursable obligations:			
	27,177	16,306	12,393
12.0	2,083	1,648	1,000
21.0	75	50	50
25.1	27,906	15,000	10,000
32.0	250,611	91,996	71,557
	Total reimbursable obligations.....	307,852	125,000
			95,000
	Total, Army.....	591,298	793,784
			561,484

¹ Average number of persons: 1965, 149; 1966, 150; 1967, 150.

Object classification—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions.....	28	30	30
11.5 Other personnel compensation.....	1	1	1
Total personnel compensation.....	29	31	31
12.0 Personnel benefits.....	2	2	2
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	1	1	1
22.0 Transportation of things.....	1	1	1
25.1 Other services.....	1	1	1
25.2 Services of other agencies.....	38	38	38
32.0 Lands and structures.....	1,231	3,942	942
Total, allocation accounts.....	1,303	4,016	1,016
99.0 Total obligations.....	592,601	797,800	562,500
Obligations are distributed as follows:			
Defense-Military, Army.....	591,298	793,784	561,484
Office of Emergency Planning.....	16	16	16
Commerce, Bureau of Public Roads.....	1,287	4,000	1,000

Personnel summary

	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
ARMY			
Total number of permanent positions.....	5,432	5,355	3,799
Full-time equivalent of other positions.....	165	150	95
Average number of all employees.....	5,295	5,268	3,750
Average GS grade.....	8.6	8.6	8.6
Average GS salary.....	\$8,680	\$9,082	\$9,172
Average salary of ungraded positions.....	\$3,792	\$3,847	\$3,847
ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS			
Total number of permanent positions.....	5	3	3
Average number of all employees.....	5	3	3
Average GS grade.....	9.0	9.2	9.2
Average GS salary.....	\$9,122	\$9,624	\$9,835

Program and financing

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget plan (amounts for construction actions programmed)			Obligations		
	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
Program activities:						
Direct:						
1. Major construction.....	308,249	856,943	170,200	251,943	600,500	445,500
2. Minor construction.....	9,000	9,700	10,000	7,070	10,000	10,000
3. Planning.....	22,000	62,100	9,900	24,319	60,800	11,000
4. Supporting activities.....	1,700	1,600	500	1,417	1,500	1,000
Total direct.....	340,949	930,343	190,600	284,749	672,800	467,500
Reimbursable: Major construction.....	268,951	95,000	95,000	307,852	125,000	95,000
10 Total.....	609,900	1,025,343	285,600	592,601	797,800	562,500
Financing:						
Receipts and reimbursements from:						
11 Administrative budget accounts:						
Military assistance orders.....	-4,458	-2,000	-1,307	-4,458	-2,000	-1,307
Other accounts.....	-264,484	-93,000	-93,693	-264,493	-93,000	-93,693
14 Non-Federal sources ¹	-9					
21 Unobligated balance available, start of year:						
For completion of prior year budget plans.....				-284,817	-298,860	-524,703
Available to finance new budget plans.....		-7,500			-7,500	
Reprogramming from prior year budget plans.....	-3,256	-1,700				
24 Unobligated balance available, end of year:						
For completion of prior year budget plans.....				298,860	524,703	247,803
Available to finance subsequent year budget plans.....	7,500			7,500		
New obligational authority.....	345,193	921,143	190,600	345,193	921,143	190,600
New obligational authority:						
40 Appropriation.....	300,393	323,443	190,600	300,393	323,443	190,600
42 Transferred from—						
“Emergency fund, southeast Asia” (79 Stat. 109) (79Stat. 872).....	44,800	64,600		44,800	64,600	
“Military construction, Defense agencies” (79 Stat. 835).....		23,400			23,400	
43 Appropriation (adjusted).....	345,193	411,443	190,600	345,193	411,443	190,600
56 Proposed supplemental for southeast Asia support.....		509,700			509,700	
Relation of obligations to expenditures:						
10 Total obligations.....				592,601	797,800	562,500
70 Receipts and other offsets.....				-268,951	-95,000	-95,000
71 Obligations affecting expenditures.....				323,650	702,800	467,500
72 Obligated balance, start of year.....					78,130	460,930
Receivable in excess of obligations, start of year.....				-46,300		
74 Obligated balance, end of year.....				-78,130	-460,930	-548,430
90 Expenditures.....				199,220	320,000	380,000

¹ Reimbursements from non-Federal sources are principally derived from the Capehart housing program (69 Stat. 646).

NOTE.—Reconciliation of budget plan to obligations:

	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
Total budget plan.....	609,900	1,025,343	285,600
Deduct portion of budget plan to be obligated in subsequent year.....	298,860	524,703	247,803
Add obligations of prior year budget plans.....	281,561	297,160	524,703
Total obligations.....	592,601	797,800	562,500

Mr. SIKES. The committee is ready to consider the Army's requirements for military construction funds for fiscal year 1967.

We are glad to note the presence here again of Major General Shuler. He is an effective witness.

General Shuler, do you have a statement on the Army's construction needs?

General SHULER. Yes, I do, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SIKES. General Shuler's biographical sketch will be included in the record at this point.

(The document follows:)

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM R. SHULER

Major General William R. Shuler was born in Temple, Texas on January 16, 1911. He is a 1932 graduate of the California Institute of Technology in Electrical Engineering. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy from the State of California and graduated in 1936, receiving a commission in the Corps of Engineers. He captained the 1935 Army football team. He received a graduate degree in Civil Engineering from the University of California in 1940. He graduated from the Army War College in 1954.

Prior to World War II, his assignments included duty with the Sixth Engineers at Fort Lewis, Washington; with the Engineer School at Fort Belvoir, Virginia; and with the Training Center at Camp Claiborne, Louisiana.

His World War II duty was Amphibious Task Force No. 9 in the Aleutians Campaign and as Commander of the 1115th Engineer Combat Group in the European Theater.

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. SIKES. You may proceed with your statement, General Shuler.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTOR OF INSTALLATIONS, OFFICE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS

General SHULER. It is a pleasure for me to present to you the Army's fiscal year 1967 military construction appropriation program.

FUNDING PLAN

The funding plan for fiscal year 1967 MCA is \$190.6 million total obligational authority.

This consists of \$161.2 million for new authorization items, \$9 million for an item authorized in a prior year, and \$20.4 million for continuing authorization items. The prior year authorization item is for seven enlisted men's barracks and support facilities, authorized by Public Law 89-188, at Ft. Riley, Kans.

CURTAILMENT OF REPLACEMENT OF FACILITIES

The projects included in this year's appropriation request are our most urgent needs. Although over one-fourth of the Army's total physical plant at our permanent stations is composed of World War II temporary structures that are becoming seriously deteriorated, the level of effort for their replacement in this year's appropriation request has necessarily been curtailed.

The reduction in the pace of our replacement program for this fiscal year is a reflection of the austere criteria which was applied in formulating the fiscal year 1967 program. Under that criteria only those projects required to meet operational schedules, to support new missions, or required for other compelling and urgent reasons such as safety and public health were included.

Prior to this request, we had succeeded in reaching an adequate annual rate, or level of effort, for replacing our troop housing. A similar level was being sought for other categories that would have allowed replacement and modernization of the physical plant over a period of about 12 years. This would have required about \$300 million each year for replacement and modernization alone. Because of increasing construction costs and the reduced MCA program, I must tell you that when the replacement and modernization program is resumed, an annual level exceeding \$300 million will be necessary.

Mr. SIKES. How much more than \$300 million will it be?

General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, we would have to make up the loss we are suffering in the request this year which amounts to \$250 million we are short on the replacement and modernization part of the program. In other words, we have \$42 million only in this year's request in this effort. So to hold to the 12 years, we would spread that shortfall throughout the next 12 years.

Mr. SIKES. Have you made an effort to determine the additional maintenance that is going to be necessary because of keeping sub-standard structures in inventory?

General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, this is, of course, a very difficult area because we actually refrain from putting money into maintaining our old World War II wooden plant because we know we are going to tear it down as we get these permanent structures. We are holding that to the minimum we can.

FACILITIES REQUESTED

The projects for which we are asking your approval are grouped by function and mission in this manner:

	<i>Million</i>
General Purpose Forces.....	\$63.5
Research and development.....	41.2
General support.....	85.9

I will briefly summarize the facility classes that are included in this request.

OPERATIONAL AND TRAINING FACILITIES, \$82,860,000

Included in the 21 items of this category are \$10 million for HAWK Tactical Sites in Europe, \$33 million for construction in support of allied forces in Vietnam, and \$22 million for a classified DOD project. The remaining projects are for airfield improvements, communications facilities, and training facilities.

RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT AND TEST FACILITIES, \$42,203,000

This category contains 13 items, the largest of which is for NIKE-X R. & D. facilities at Kwajalein at about \$31 million. Other items include quality assurance laboratory at Edgewood, alteration of buildings at Rock Island for small arms R. & D. facilities, and improvement of range facilities at White Sands Missile Range.

HOUSING AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES, \$33,123,000

The major item in this category is \$31.8 million for barracks complexes at three stations. This will provide a total of 8,476 spaces.

UTILITIES AND GROUNDS IMPROVEMENT, \$5,479,000

This category consists of five electrical projects, five antipollution projects, two water projects, and five minor projects for roads, heat, fire alarm systems, and grounds improvement.

SUPPLY FACILITIES, \$3,629,000

Among the nine items in this category are four projects for the modernization of storage facilities inside the United States and a storage project overseas.

MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION FACILITIES, \$2,597,000

The major item of the five items in this category is tactical equipment shops at Fort Bliss.

ADMINISTRATIVE FACILITIES, \$309,000

This category contains two items, a headquarters facility at an overseas ASA site and the modernization of an Armed Forces examining and entrance station.

CONTINUING AUTHORIZATION ITEMS, \$20,400,000

This includes \$9.9 million for the necessary planning and design of military construction projects, \$10 million for minor construction projects to satisfy small (under \$200,000) urgently required unforeseen construction requirements, and \$500,000 (\$.5 million) for access road requirements.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my summary of the fiscal year 1967 military construction, Army appropriation request. The detailed project justifications supporting this request are contained in two books, including one which is solely for classified justifications. Copies have been furnished to the committee.

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

ARMY CONSTRUCTION REQUEST TO OSD

Mr. SIKES. Now, will you tell me the amount of money requested by the Army from OSD for military construction for fiscal year 1967?

General SHULER. Our submittal on October 1, 1965, to the Office of the Secretary of Defense was for \$648,435,000.

Mr. SIKES. Of that amount you received how much?

General SHULER. We received \$190.5 million which includes a request for the former MAP construction, in Vietnam only.

Mr. SIKES. Did you reclaim on any of the items?

General SHULER. Yes, sir, we did.

Mr. SIKES. What was the amount of the initial reduction which you requested be reinstated?

General SHULER. I would like to furnish that, sir. I have a recap here, but I don't have the reclama portion totaled and broken out.

Mr. SIKES. Were any of these items reinstated?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; some of them were approved and I can furnish that on the same sheet.

Mr. SIKES. I would like to have provided, for the record, a listing of the line items originally requested of OSD, of the items reclaimed of OSD and of those reinstated.

General SHULER. Yes, sir; we have that, sir.

(The information may be found in the appendix, p. 436.)

Mr. SIKES. Does this program reflect any additional changes of missions or units except in southeast Asia?

General SHULER. I don't believe it does, sir, but I would like to check that and make certain for the record.

(The information requested follows:)

The program does not reflect any such changes of missions or units.

Mr. SIKES. List for the record the major contracts awarded in fiscal year 1966 by the Army on other than an advertised, competitive-bid basis, and the reason for the action in each case.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

Project	Contractor	Amount	Remarks
Training facilities, Fort Benning, Ga.	The Jordan Co. and Crown Construction Co., Post Office Box 464, Columbus, Ga.	\$531,981	Impractical to secure competition by formal advertisement because of urgent need for the facility in support of southeast Asia program. Competitive proposals solicited.
Range construction, Fort Gordon, Ga.	R. J. Gaines Construction Co., Inc.; George L. Fuller Construction Co.; R. J. Gaines, an individual, a joint venture; Route 5, Box 147, Martinez, Ga., 30907.	230,000	Do.
Conversion of building 305 from warehouse to classroom, Fort Holabird, Md.	J. Vinton Shafer & Sons, Inc., 4622 Hazelwood Ave., Baltimore, Md.	175,000	Do.
Aviation maintenance hangar, Fort Eustis, Va.	J. B. Benny, Jr., 1238 West 26th St., Norfolk, Va.	365,000	Do.
Mechanical and technical building complex, Fort Belvoir, Va.	Tuckman-Barbee Construction Co., Inc., 6230 3d St. N.W., Washington, D.C.	513,600	Do.
Repair and modification of barracks buildings Nos. 1306, 1307, 1310 and 1468, Fort Knox, Ky.	Wittenberg Engineering & Construction Co., Inc.	801,000	Impractical to secure competition. Letter contract (sole source) issued as work is in support of southeast Asia operations and must be started immediately.
Administrative support facility, Joliet ammunition plant, Illinois.	Fegles Construction Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	340,000	Do.
Erection of prefab metal buildings and utilities, Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.	Hoel-Steffen Construction Co., Afton, Mo.	432,089	1 bid received as the result of formal advertisement exceeded available funds. Contract negotiated with sole bidder for revised project with available funds.
Water supply facilities, tropo site 4C and STARCOM facility 17, Italy.	Martignago S.r.l., Casella Postale 414, Ferrovia, Italy.	104,800	Work performed outside the United States and its territories, possessions, and Puerto Rico. Competitive proposals solicited.
Erection of USAHOME (52 units), loc 04, Asmara, Ethiopia.	Gabriele Pollera, Avenue Haile Selassie 215, Asmara, Ethiopia.	119,179	Do.
Site preparation and foundations for USAHOME family houses, site 23, Ankara, Turkey.	Fenni Insaat, Ltd., Bahcelievler Cadesi 37/3.	384,980	Do.
Site preparation, foundations, and erection, USAHOME family housing, loc 04, Asmara, Ethiopia.	Reynolds Construction Co., 635 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y., 10022.	368,000	Do.
EM barracks addition (115 men); EM consolidated mess addition; BOQ (47 men); BOQ (12 men); PX, post office and bank and chapel, Camp Chitose, Hokkaido, Japan.	Niitaka Co., Ltd., care of KaniBelle Mode Bldg., 3-5 Kojimachi, Chiyoda-Ky, Tokyo, Japan.	950,801	Do.
Nike-X and related facilities; power distributor modification; aircraft runway; water treatment storage; pier ramp shed; air conditioned BOQ; telemetry facility; trailer site and housing, Ebeye, Marshal Islands.	Martin Zackry Constructors, building 65, Fort Armstrong, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96813.	3,394,665	Work performed outside the United States and its territories, possessions, and Puerto Rico. Negotiated sole source because site limitations preclude employment of more than 1 contractor, delay incident to mobilization of new contractor not acceptable and incumbent contractor's ability to perform additional work on short notice.

STATUS OF APPORTIONMENT OF FISCAL YEAR 1967 AND PRIOR YEAR
FUNDS

Mr. SIKES. Have all the funds approved by the Congress except those specifically deferred by the Secretary of Defense been apportioned to the Army?

General SHULER. This is for fiscal year 1966 and before; yes, sir, they have.

STATUS OF DEFERRED PROJECTS

Mr. SIKES. What is the status of your deferred projects? Provide at this time a listing of the deferred projects for the record.

General SHULER. I have that here and I will provide it.

(The information requested follows:)

Deferred items—Military construction, Army, fiscal year 1966 execution program

[In thousands of dollars]

	Authorized	Appropriated	Current working estimate, Apr. 15, 1966
Fort Devens, Mass.:			
88 Hospital.....	4,794	4,794	4,794
118 EM barracks complex.....	6,214	6,113	7,060
Fort Dix, N.J.:			
27 BOQ.....	2,385	2,385	2,878
167 Dental clinic.....	620	620	475
168 EM barracks complex.....	14,748	14,565	14,522
Federal office building, New York:			
44 Administrative space conversion.....	636	636	636
U.S. Military Academy, N.Y.:			
54 Alter cadet gym.....	300	300	300
78 Restore and protect shore.....	194	194	194
88 Hospital.....	4,930	4,930	4,930
90.1 Utilities (2d increment).....	2,333	2,333	3,200
91 BOQ.....	385	385	385
92 Gymn addition.....	2,900	2,392	2,900
Fort Belvoir, Va.:			
115 EM barracks, w/mess.....	962	962	1,247
117 BOQ.....	991	991	1,140
267 Hospital addition.....	1,619	1,619	1,647
331 Air condition Humphrey Hall.....	290	303	300
East coast radio station, Virginia:			
21 Roads.....	211	211	209
Fort Knox, Ky.:			
118 Tactical equipment shop.....	2,049	2,049	2,188
143 BOQ.....	2,225	2,330	2,642
145 EM barracks complex.....	12,166	12,015	11,064
181 Group gymnasium.....	395	395	440
191 Tactical equipment shop.....	236	249	249
Fort Lee, Va.:			
28 Chapel center.....	700	700	785
89 USALMC academic building.....	2,900	2,900	2,863
Fort Meade, Md.:			
166 Road improvement.....	550	550	550
Fort Ritchie, Md.:			
25 Aircraft fuel storage.....	87	87	87
Fort Story, Va.:			
14 3 tactical equipment shops.....	449	449	441
Vint Hill Farms, Va.:			
6 EW Barracks addition.....	128	128	205
Fort Bragg, N.C.:			
56 Dental clinic.....	454	454	454
139 Post engineer facility.....	1,054	1,054	1,227
202 BOQ.....	1,020	1,020	1,169
217 Auditorium.....	449	449	480
243 Tactical equipment shop.....	210	210	434
245 Electronic maintenance shop.....	47	47	103
259 Parts storage building.....	92	92	87
260 Administrative and storage building.....	780	780	683
Fort Campbell, Ky.:			
71 2 EM barracks w/mess.....	1,066	1,066	1,267
87 Tactical equipment shop.....	438	438	461

See footnotes at end of table, p. 12.

Deferred items—Military construction, Army, fiscal year 1966 execution program—
Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Authorized	Appropriated	Current working estimate, Apr. 15, 1966
Fort Gordon, Ga.:			
32 EM barracks complex.....	9,007	8,895	9,807
38 EM service club.....	648	648	592
52 EW barracks w/mess.....	604	604	720
65 Signal school (ph II).....	7,700	7,450	7,745
Fort Jackson, S.C.:			
67 Weapons storage building.....	262	262	214
70 EM barracks complex.....	13,342	13,176	13,818
71 Dental clinic.....	477	477	477
Fort Rucker, Ala.:			
132 Commissary store.....	583	583	583
144 BOQ.....	1,098	1,098	1,256
146 Aircraft maintenance facility.....	2,039	2,039	2,168
Fort Stewart, Ga.:			
31 Hospital.....	1,887	1,887	2,200
34 Heating and air-conditioning plant.....	430	430	410
Fort Bliss, Tex.:			
79 EM service club.....	301	301	366
Fort Hood, Tex.:			
72 Dental clinic.....	431	431	431
186 BOQ.....	2,666	2,666	2,798
203 EM barracks complex.....	9,038	8,805	9,550
290 EM barracks.....	1,082	1,082	1,273
305 Road connecting South and Battle Avenues.....	634	634	634
Fort Polk, La.:			
81 Barracks improvement.....	372	372	456
Fort Sill, Okla.:			
17 Group gymnasium.....	387	387	492
82 Officers' field ration mess.....	474	474	510
183 POL facility.....	427	427	474
201 Convert station hospital to administration and barracks.....	899	899	902
Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.:			
66 Officers' field ration mess.....	190	190	276
69 BOQ.....	1,606	1,606	2,056
71 EW barracks.....	245	245	260
73 Convert building 32 to PX.....	133	133	153
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:			
31 Dental clinic.....	303	303	350
54 AUTODIN switch facility.....	2,380	2,380	2,400
Fort Riley, Kans.:			
109 Paving Kansas River bridge approach.....	325	325	346
Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.:			
98 EM barracks w/o mess (medical).....	745	745	1,004
100 EM barracks complex.....	14,264	14,086	16,265
Fort Irwin, Calif.:			
67 Commissary store.....	250	250	250
92 25 point rifle range 1.....	110	110	---
113 Tactical equipment shop.....	574	574	551
117 Community center.....	668	668	687
118 POL facility.....	96	96	120
Fort Lewis, Wash.:			
295 Branch library.....	244	244	233
Presidio of Monterey, Calif.:			
34 Student dorm and mess.....	1,678	1,678	1,534
Two Rock Ranch, Calif.:			
64 Dispensary and dental clinic.....	243	243	266
Fort Myer, Va.:			
21 NCO open mess.....	972	972	1,098
30 EM service club and branch PX.....	400	400	400
34 Chapel center.....	629	629	641
58.3 Mess hall addition.....	205	205	205
59 EM barracks w/mess addition.....	3,216	3,216	3,487
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.:			
148 Headquarters building, alterations.....	2,881	2,881	2,881
Blue Grass Depot, Ky.:			
11 Change house.....	97	97	103
35 Missile facility.....	682	682	695
Cold Region Lab, N.H.:			
3 Equipment maintenance shop.....	334	334	341
Fort Detrick, Md.:			
113 Medical biological lab.....	9,254	9,254	9,254
Dugway Proving Ground, Utah:			
166 Commissary store addition.....	137	137	149
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.:			
55 BOQ's.....	320	320	338

See footnotes at end of table, p. 12.

Deferred items—Military construction, Army, fiscal year 1966 execution program—
Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Authorized	Appropriated	Current working estimate, Apr. 15, 1966
Jefferson Proving Ground, Ind.:			
1 Bombproof observation building.....	52	52	65
Lexington Depot, Ky.:			
34 Administration facility, convert warehouse 4E.....	218	218	275
Fort Monmouth, N.J.:			
85 BOQ.....	586	586	586
Natick Laboratories, N.H.:			
10 Lab support services building.....	1,371	1,371	1,380
Red River Depot, Tex.:			
54 Surveillance inspection building.....	205	205	166
Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.:			
22 Convert building 350, administrative space.....	766	766	760
29 Paving and guardhouse.....	60	60	93
Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y.:			
18 Sewage system improvement.....	1,713	1,713	1,677
Seattle defense area, Washington:			
30 Radar masking, easement and clearing.....	194	194	168
Location 04, Asmara:			
85 Grade school.....	123	123	121
101 Administration and storage building.....	241	241	251
Location 09:			
8 Operations building addition.....	689	689	529
Location 276:			
116 Utilities and site improvement.....	552	552	594
117 Diesel oil storage.....	68	68	138
Location 277:			
3 Warehouse.....	41	41	37
Fort Greely, Alaska:			
67 Sewage treatment plant.....	580	580	630
Fort Richardson, Alaska:			
52 Stock control center.....	269	269	351
205 Range facility.....	368	368	368
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii:			
44 Enlisted men's barracks alteration.....	2,059	2,059	2,204
48 Tactical equipment shop.....	1,015	1,015	1,163
Korea:			
285.203 Operations building site B.....	56	56	108
285.204 Administration area site B.....	355	355	475
Augsburg Post, Germany:			
2.2 Airfield lighting.....	177	177	185
2.3 Airfield tower.....	19	19	10
Bad Kreuznach Post, Germany:			
32 Enlisted men's barracks.....	753	753	389
Frankfurt Post, Germany:			
13 Hangar and facilities.....	861	858	608
Germany:			
131 Commercial power, 6 sites.....	902	902	902
166 AN/MSQ-28 Wertheim.....	49	49	209
Giessen Post, Germany:			
12 Airfield pavement and facilities.....	1,293	1,293	1,766
108 Troop support facilities.....	140	140	163
109 Tact site S-27B.....	140	140	140
110 Tact site S-36C.....	195	195	195
112 Tact site S-38.....	150	150	150
Hanau Post, Germany:			
10 Airfield pavement and facilities.....	1,215	755	547
12 Hangar and facilities.....	434	434	352
Fort Clayton, CZ.:			
44 Emergency power supply.....	387	387	398
Fort Kobbe, CZ.:			
13 BOQ.....	343	343	325
AUTOSEVOCOM switches.....	800	800	800
Kwajalein:			
78 Refrigerated warehouse.....	398	398	360
70 Super cinetheodolite (reduction).....	440	440	0
Section 102:			
2 Commercial structure.....	966	966	966
111 Commercial structure.....	2,000	2,000	2,000
Location 12:			
45 Commissary store.....	156	123	123
85 Post engineer shops and storage.....	105	105	99
82 EM service club and library addition.....	111	111	111
54 Electric power expansion.....	245	245	336
82 Sewer system expansion.....	46	46	46
103 Medical facility expansion.....	406	406	327
67 POL yard addition.....	38	61	79

See footnotes at end of table, p. 12.

Deferred items—Military construction, Army, fiscal year 1966 execution program—
Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Authorized	Appropriated	Current working estimate, Apr. 15, 1966
Location 23:			
114 Receiver building addition ²	143	143	143
Location 90:			
4 Emergency power supply ¹	340	340	335
Location 175G:			
14 EM barracks w/o mess.....	602	602	602
Location 276:			
120 EM barracks w/o mess ^{1 2}	138	138	138
119 Warehouse.....	212	212	223
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii:			
27 2 Tactical equipment shops.....	721	693	808
Okinawa:			
49 Elementary school.....	2,191	2,191	2,195
Germany:			
30 Ammo storage, Bad Kreuznach ²	2,438	2,438	2,438
16 Ammo storage, Kaiserslautern ²	3,557	3,557	3,557
A79 Hardstands, Nuernberg.....	204	204	204
A80 Paint spray booth, Stuttgart.....	24	24	24
A82 Washrack, Stuttgart.....	16	16	16
Fort Buchanan:			
39 Land acquisition ¹	111	111	111
Turkey:			
1 DCA reg comm center ¹	152	152	152
Planning.....	2,000	2,000	2,000
Access roads.....	1,400	1,400	1,400
Total.....	208,575	206,323	216,986
Revised total ³	207,088	204,836	215,614
Difference.....	1,487	1,487	1,372

¹ Projects which have been declared invalid total \$1,487,000.

² Projects from which funds have been reprogrammed total \$5,521,000.

³ Revised total reflects elimination of reprogrammed and invalidated projects. Increase between total appropriated and current working estimate is \$10,778,000. This increase (about 5 percent) covers the period from December 1964 when the fiscal year 1966 budget was prepared to date and reflects refined estimates based on more advanced designs.

Mr. SIKES. What are your plans for the construction of the deferred projects?

General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, we never have stopped the design and we are approaching the condition where we will be ready to advertise almost every one of them. We intend, once we are given the green light, to carry out the program.

Mr. SIKES. Do you have any indication when that will be?

General SHULER. No, sir.

PRIORITY OF DEFERRALS IN RELATION TO FISCAL YEAR 1967 PROGRAM

Mr. SIKES. What will be your procedure if the items included in the fiscal year 1967 request are approved and if some of them duplicate or parallel the deferred items? Which will have priority?

General SHULER. I think we must take into consideration that both these programs, the fiscal year 1966 execution program and the one before this committee were reviewed by the Department of Defense under five criteria: new and expanded mission requirements; base closure requirements; urgent safety and health requirements; highly desirable; desirable.

Now, the \$206 million that is deferred in our fiscal year 1966 program started at the bottom of this. The desirables, and then the

highly desirables, and then possibly somewhat into the safety and health.

The 1967 program which they reviewed started at the top and took in new and expanded mission requirements, base closure requirements, and urgent safety and health requirements, so there is no question about the 1967 program under these criteria, being of higher priority than the 1966 frozen program. There are some exceptions, actually only two. They are barracks complexes which are at the same stations in the fiscal year 1966 frozen program and the 1967 request. I cannot say that these in the 1967 program are higher priority than those in the 1966. That is an exception.

Mr. SIKES. Which would you take first?

General SHULER. Whichever ones we get the green light on. The reasons they are in the program is that we convinced the Department of Defense we are behind at these two stations, and they allowed us to try to get the authorization of the money so we would be fully designed and in shape to go.

Mr. SIKES. If you are given the right to proceed on the fiscal year 1967 project ahead of the fiscal year 1966 project, how can it be determined that the fiscal year 1967 project is noninflationary and the identical project in fiscal year 1966 is inflationary?

General SHULER. It couldn't be proved. They are identical type projects. They are needed at the station. All I can say to that is that they held up one and we are asking to go ahead with the other.

Mr. SIKES. Have any of the frozen projects been released for construction?

General SHULER. No, sir; not for the Army.

STATUS OF PLANNING FOR FISCAL YEAR 1967 PROGRAM

Mr. SIKES. To what extent is the fiscal 1967 program based on preliminary engineering reports and to what extent on completed plans and specifications?

General SHULER. The status of this program, sir, is that there is \$71 million—which I will explain in a minute—on which there is no design completed.

There is \$17.5 million up to 25 percent designed. There is \$40 million between 25 and 60 percent; \$38 million between 60 and 100 percent.

The bulk of the \$71 million is made up of the DOD-classified item over which we have no control, and the MAP construction in Vietnam, \$33 million. While no design has been done on that, it is all for cantonments and the same type of thing we are building for our forces over there and there will be no difficulty on that.

Then there is \$10 million for the re-siting of the HAWK battalions in Europe.

We have standard design already completed on that. It is a matter of site adaptation, so really there is very little of the \$71 million that is zero design.

COMPARISON OF ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL COSTS

Mr. SIKES. How have actual costs been running compared to the budget estimates?

General SHULER. The 1966 supplemental is further along in total design, and I have that figured.

The difference between the appropriations given us by Congress, which is \$206 million, and the CWE—that is, the current working estimate—that includes awarded projects, 100 percent design—is minus \$10.7 million, so this has gone up at least 5 percent. I think we all read in the papers, that the construction industry is really being inflated in cost for many reasons, labor and everything else. So there isn't any question—the record, sir, over the past 10 or 15 years—is from 2 to 5 percent increase each year.

Mr. SIKES. What will happen if there is a further deferral? Will you have to come back for additional money?

General SHULER. We will have to leave out some of the projects or we will have to come back for possible deficiency authorization on some of them if we wait too long.

Mr. SIKES. The taxpayers are not making money by the deferral of these projects?

General SHULER. They are not making money if you look at the dollars, sir. They have been deferred for other reasons.

SMALL BUSINESS SET-ASIDES

Mr. SIKES. List in the record the construction small business set-asides of above \$1 million in cost that were made on Army projects during the current year. Show the date of the award, the amount, and the firm receiving the contract.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

There have been no small business set-asides of Army projects above \$1,000,000 during the current fiscal year.

Mr. SIKES. Are there questions on General Shuler's statement?

Mr. CEDERBERG. I note on the chart that has been placed in the record, the comparison of the deferred projects and the new projects, your enlisted men's barracks complex at Devens in the 1967 program is \$7,117,000. A similar complex in the 1966 program was \$6,113,000. Is that a difference of the scope involved in this project or what is the reason for it?

General SHULER. These are absolutely standard plans, sir. We don't have standard plans on our utilities, which are quite costly and depend on the site where you are building these complexes. Then there are other features in site adapting the buildings that can make a difference.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Aren't these generally in the same location on a post?

General SHULER. Not necessarily. We are talking about 3,500 men in one of these complexes so there could be quite a variation in some of the posts.

Mr. CEDERBERG. This particular complex which you deferred in 1966 and the one you are requesting in 1967 are similar projects?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; they are \$1,850 a man to the 5-foot line and then you have to count in all the supporting buildings. I am sure you are familiar with a complex. It is a lot more than just the barracks.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I remember it includes the messing and the battalion headquarters and so forth?

General SHULER. All the support facilities.

Mr. CEDERBERG. This can't be true in the situation at Fort Gordon where the 1967 cost for an enlisted men's barracks complex is \$12,630,000 and an enlisted men's barracks complex cost \$8,895,000 in 1966.

General SHULER. The \$12 million is a complete complex. The \$9 million is for seven barracks which round out a previous partial complex.

Mr. CEDERBERG. There is a definite difference in the scope of these projects?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; in that case.

There is also a difference of one barracks in the two Fort Devens items.

Mr. SIKES. At the proper place I would like to have inserted in the record the committee's listing of the items at bases which have budget items for 1967 similar to the deferred items for 1966.

(The document follows:)

Budget Items for Fiscal Year 1967 Which Are Similar to Deferred Items for Fiscal Year 1966

Budget, 1967		Deferred, 1966		
Base	Item	Cost	Item and cost	Total cost
1st Army: Fort Devens, Mass. Fort Dix, N.J. Fort Knox, Ky.	EM barracks complex. Training ranges. Engine maintenance training building. Training ranges modification. Laundry waste disposal.	\$7,117,000 1,914,000 1,623,000 847,000 66,000	Hospital, \$4,794,000 and EM barracks complex, \$6,113,000. Dental clinic, \$620,000; EM barracks complex, \$14,565,000; and bachelor officers quarters, \$2,385,000. Tactical equipment shop and facilities, \$2,049,000; tactical equipment shop and facilities (fiscal year 1965 authorization), \$249,000; group gymnasium, \$395,000; bachelor officer quarters (fiscal year 1965 authorization), \$830,000; EM barracks complex, \$12,015,000; bachelor officer quarters, \$1,500,000.	\$10,807,000 17,570,000 17,038,000
3d Army Fort Campbell, Ky.-Tenn.	Air delivery rigging buildings.	355,000	2 EM barracks w/mess, \$1,066,000; and technical equipment shop and facilities, \$438,000.	1,504,000
Fort Gordon, Ga.	EM barracks complex.	12,630,000	Signal School, phase 2, \$7,450,000; EM barracks complex, \$8,895,000; EM service club, \$948,000; EM barracks w/mess, \$604,000.	17,597,000
Fort Jackson, S.C.	Personnel center complex.	2,631,000	Weapons storage building, \$282,000; EM barracks complex, \$13,176,000; dental clinic, \$477,000.	13,915,000
Fort Rucker, Ala.	Tactical training facility, TAC-1.	318,000	Bachelor officer quarters, \$1,098,000; commissary store, \$583,000; aircraft maintenance facilities, \$2,039,000.	3,720,000
4th Army: Fort Bliss, Tex.	Alter facilities at former Biggs Air Force Base to provide lab, administration, shops, and classroom facilities.	3,300,000	Enlisted Men's Service Club.	301,000
Fort Hood, Tex.	Tactical equipment shops and facilities. Radar test facility, AMC Exclusion area facility. Water system improvements.	1,204,000 432,000 354,000 1,517,000	Enlisted men's barracks, \$1,082,000; bachelor officer quarters, \$2,666,000; dental clinic, \$431,000; enlisted men's barracks complex, \$8,305,000; road construction, South and Battle Avenues, \$634,000. Barracks improvements.	13,618,000
Fort Polk, La. 5th Army: Fort Riley, Kans. U.S. Army Materiel Command: Natick Laboratories, Massachusetts. Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.	Training ranges. Enlisted men's barracks complex. Instrumentation building. Alter buildings for small arms R. & D. Helicopter simulator and ballistics range. Convert buildings 120 and 124 to laboratories.	861,000 1,121,000 109,000 2,620,000 626,000	Paving Kansas railroad bridge approach. Laboratory support service building. Convert building 350-administrative space, \$766,000; paving and guardhouse, \$60,000.	372,000 325,000 1,371,000 826,000
Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y.	Convert buildings 120 and 124 to laboratories.	955,000	Sewage system improvements.	1,713,000

U.S. Army Security Agency: Vint Hill Farms Station, Va. Command: Fort Lewis, Wash. Fort Ritchie, Md.	Headquarters and storage building. Communications maintenance facility. Electric power generator, ANMCC. Dual power distribution system, ANMCC. Water treatment plant. Fire alarm system, ANMCC. Airfield pavement and lighting. Air defense control facility. Ammunition storage facility. DCS communications headquarters addition, USAASC. Dehumidified storage warehouse, Buckner. Emergency electric power, Tengan, USAASC. Upgrade power, Yaetake & Sobbe, USAASC. AUTODIN switch, USAASC. Security fence and lighting, ammunition areas. Nike-X R & D support facilities. Nike-X supporting facilities. Nike-X facilities R & D support. Kwajalein test site support.	145,000 916,000 283,000 131,000 172,000 225,000 1,200,000 783,000 218,000 247,000 1,774,000 455,000 164,000 1,382,000 629,000 21,036,000 5,592,000 3,280,000 1,425,000	Enlisted women's barracks addition. Branch library. Aircraft fuel storage. Range facilities \$368,000 and stock control center, \$269,000. Elementary school.	128,000 244,000 87,000 637,000 2,191,000
U.S. Army, Alaska: Fort Richardson, Alaska. U.S. Army, Pacific: Okinawa, Ryukyu Islands. U.S. Army Forces, Southern Command: Panama area, Canal Zone. U.S. Army Materiel Command: Kwajalein Atoll. U.S. Army Security Agency: Location 03. Location 04.	Communications maintenance shops. Warehouse. Classroom/mess building, USAASC. Bachelor officer quarters. Bachelor officer quarters. Administration and storage building. Grade school \$123,000; location 276; children men barracks w/o mess, \$138,000; warehouse, \$212,000; utilities and site improvement, \$552,000; diesel oil storage, \$68,000; location 277: warehouse \$41,000.	62,000 270,000 406,000 40,000 175,000	Fort Clayton emergency power supply, \$387,000; Fort Kobbe, bachelor officers quarters, \$343,000. Super cinethololite facility (reduction), \$440,000; refrigerated warehouse, \$398,000. Deferrals at ASA stations. Location 04: administration and storage building, \$241,000; grade school \$123,000; location 276; children men barracks w/o mess, \$138,000; warehouse, \$212,000; utilities and site improvement, \$552,000; diesel oil storage, \$68,000; location 277: warehouse \$41,000.	730,000 888,000 1,375,000

¹ Actual authorization 1967, \$3,100,000; \$0,000,000 authorized previously.

OVERCROWDING AT TRAINING FACILITIES

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. SIKES. We are talking about the problems in which we find ourselves. Training has been expanded, and proper facilities are woefully lacking in some areas.

Hasn't it occurred to anyone to move, on a temporary basis, some of the training facilities into bases which have been declared excess to other services?

General SHULER. This is exactly what we are doing at Biggs Air Force Base, and we will be able to do this expansion otherwise in our existing stations in temporary facilities not in use before the expansion.

Mr. SIKES. You are talking about only one example here, but there are many others where this overcrowding exists, which might well follow a similar course. Jackson has been mentioned in off-the-record discussions as a base where there is serious overcrowding, a serious lack of facilities, and where tents are being utilized. There are many bases in the process of being closed which belong to other services. Why doesn't the Army utilize them on a temporary basis in order to avoid this overcrowding?

General SHULER. I can assure you that during the base closure exercises the greatest possible pressure was put on the services by the Department of Defense to do just this, and surveys were made across the board. Most of these heavy SAC bases do not fit a mission the Army has. They are expensive to operate and just don't fit us.

As long as we can put this expansion at going bases, we already have, where we don't have to increase the overhead to operate it, and put them in existing temporary facilities for this interim period, this, I think, is the commonsense thing to do, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Patten, do you have any questions?

RELOCATION OF ARMY AIR FORCE EXCHANGE HEADQUARTERS

Mr. PATTEN. To leave that subject, is it fair to ask you about this proposed change of the commissary headquarters from New York City down to Texas? We are getting a lot of unfavorable publicity in the metropolitan press. The Congressmen are saying they can't get any answers as to why this move is being made.

Mr. SIKES. Do you have witnesses here prepared to discuss this?

General SHULER. No, sir. I would like to say a few words and then ask the permission of the chairman to pursue a course of action if I may.

First of all, this is completely nonappropriated funds. There are no appropriated funds connected with this activity. However, I do know that 65 locations were studied for almost 2 years. As a member of the board, I know that the head of the exchange, General Galligan, has met with the New York delegation, has briefed them, has answered all their questions I think, sir, to their satisfaction, although they possibly don't like all the answers. This is purely a matter of economics; nothing else. It is to save money to go into the welfare fund to support the airmen and the soldiers. It just works out that Dallas, Tex., is the most economical place to locate.

I would like to ask you, sir, if I may, to get General Galligan down here, who is the head of the Service—I am not the head of it—and he can appear before this committee and do whatever you desire, sir, in the way of briefing.

Mr. SIKES. Will you attempt to have him available this afternoon or tomorrow?

General SHULER. He has to come from New York.

Mr. SIKES. On tomorrow afternoon, we would like to have him prepared to give the committee the full details and to answer any questions that may be forthcoming.

General SHULER. Mr. Patten, it is the post exchange, not the commissary.

Mr. SIKES. All right. Now turn to the line item listing of the military programs.

Mr. PATTEN. May I invite other Congressmen who have raised this question, who feel that this is a decision to be looked over carefully, to come to the committee? There would be no objection to that, would there? I have in mind Mr. Celler, chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

General SHULER. He has already heard this complete briefing, or at least it was offered to him. He was a part of the delegation I referred to.

Mr. SIKES. I would suggest that we have a special hearing at 4 o'clock tomorrow and the General can be here. At which time we will consider that item only and you may have any other Congressmen you wish to be present.

U.S. CONTINENTAL ARMY COMMAND

On the Continental Army Command, insert in the record page 1.
(The page follows:)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 1967

U.S. Continental Army Command

[In thousands of dollars]

Command and installation	Prior authorization	Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
1st Army.....		(12,524)	(12,524)
Fort Devens, Mass.....		7,117	7,117
Fort Dix, N.J.....		1,914	1,914
Fort Eustis, Va.....		957	957
Fort Knox, Ky.....		2,536	2,536
3d Army.....		(16,169)	(16,169)
Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Station, Ala.....		235	235
Fort Campbell, Ky.....		355	355
Fort Gordon, Ga.....		12,630	12,630
Fort Jackson, S.C.....		2,631	2,631
Fort Rucker, Ala.....		318	318
4th Army.....		(7,893)	(7,893)
Fort Bliss, Tex.....		4,936	4,936
Fort Chaffee, Ark.....		225	225
Fort Hood, Tex.....		1,871	1,871
Fort Polk, La.....		861	861
5th Army.....	(9,000)	(3,100)	(12,100)
Fort Riley, Kans.....	9,000	3,100	12,100
6th Army.....		(596)	(596)
Fort Ord, Calif.....		596	596
Total.....	9,000	40,282	49,282

POSSIBLE DEFERRALS IN FISCAL YEAR 1967 PROGRAM

Mr. SIKES. A large portion of the facilities requested for the Continental Army Command relates to the housing of troops. On the other hand a large number of troop housing facilities which the Congress funded in fiscal year 1966 were deferred by the Secretary of Defense. What assurances have you received, or what assurances can you give this committee that if the troop housing facilities in this fiscal year 1967 program are approved they will be constructed?

General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, I went through the manner in which the priority is established by the criteria. I do not have any written statement that would satisfy your question but I know that this program is higher in priority than the 1966 that was frozen. I know that there is every intention—

Mr. SIKES. We were told at the time the fiscal year 1966 program was approved that it was of the highest urgency, that there was a serious deficiency in the areas which were under discussion. The committee fully subscribes to the need for military housing at all levels. The committee was seriously disturbed by the fact that subsequent to committee action, which was done in good faith, a deferral was ordered. How do we know it is not going to happen again?

General SHULER. I cannot assure you, sir, but I would like to assure you that the very top of the total request we made in the fiscal year 1967 is what is before you, whereas the lower priority of the fiscal year 1966 program is what is frozen. Therefore, it seems to me that the intent is to carry this out.

FORT DEVENS, MASS.

Mr. SIKES. Turn to the First Army. We will take up Fort Devens, Mass.

Mr. Reporter, please insert in the record page 2.
(The page follows:)

1. DATE 15 Mar 1966		2. DEPARTMENT Army		3. INSTALLATION Fort Devens		
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU		5. STATE/COUNTRY Massachusetts		6. STATE/COUNTRY Middlesex & Worcester		
7. STATUS Active		8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1917		9. COUNTY (U.S.) Leominster, 8 miles West		
10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS Responsible for command, training and logistical support of an infantry brigade and other units; provide support for the Army Security Agency School, reserve components training and Nike sites in the New England area.		11. PERSONNEL STRENGTH a. AS OF 31 Mar 65 b. PLANNED (END FY 19)		12. PERMANENT OFFICER (1) ENLISTED (2) CIVILIAN (3)		
		13. INVENTORY LAND		14. SUPPORTED OFFICER (4) ENLISTED (5) CIVILIAN (6)		
		ACRES (1)		ENLISTED (7)		
		10,102		86		
		b. OPENED		1,972		
		2		1,850		
		c. LEASES AND EASEMENTS		TOTAL (8)		
		1 *		12,861		
		d. INVENTORY TOTAL (Except land and) AS OF 30 JUNE 1965		14,765		
		e. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Pending - \$ 12,036) ; (Unfunded - \$ 101)				
		f. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM				
		g. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS				
		h. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)		7,117		
SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS						
14. CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM DESIGNATION	LINE ITEM TITLE	Page No	UNIT OF MEASURE	ESTIMATED PROGRAM SCOPE (\$000)	FUNDING PROGRAM ESTIMATED (\$000)
722	16 - EM Barracks Complex	PEI No	No	MEN	1,630	7,117
			3		1,630	7,117

FORT DEVENS, MASS., \$7,117,000

The first installation is Fort Devens located 35 miles northwest of Boston, Massachusetts. The mission of this post is command of an infantry brigade and other units, and support of the Army Security Agency School, reserve component training, and NIKE sites in New England. The program consists of barracks and facilities for 1,630 enlisted men to complete a barracks complex partially constructed in FY 1960.

Status of funds

	<i>Thousands</i>
Prior year items deferred.....	\$10,907
Funded program not in inventory.....	1,129
Unobligated items:	
Jan. 31, 1966 (actual).....	0
June 30, 1966 (estimated).....	0

Design information

Line item	Design cost (thousands)	Percent complete, Mar. 31, 1966
EM barracks complex.....	\$146	40

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$7,117,000 for an enlisted men's barracks complex. What will be done with the World War II mobilization-type building now being used for troop housing if the enlisted men's barracks complex which is requested is approved?

General SHULER. We intend to tear down 113 temporary buildings, 420,000 square feet, which are on the site where the new construction has to be carried out.

Mr. SIKES. Are you satisfied that mechanical ventilation will provide sufficient air conditioning for the area?

General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, the dispensary, as you will notice, does contain air conditioning. The mechanical ventilation is what is called for by the area involved.

Mr. SIKES. Has it been satisfactory heretofore?

General SHULER. Has it been? Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Are there questions?

Mr. PATTEN. By mechanical, you mean they get a fan, but no actual cooling or dehumidification?

General SHULER. Big fans up in the attic.

FORT DIX, N.J.

Mr. SIKES. Turn to Fort Dix, N.J.

Insert in the record page 5.

(The page follows:)

1. DATE 15 Mar 1966		2. DEPARTMENT Army		3. INSTALLATION Fort Dix	
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU		5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER		6. STATE/COUNTRY	
7. STATUS First U. S. Army		8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY New Jersey 245		9. COUNTY (U.S.) New Jersey	
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS Active		10. NEAREST CITY Burlington & Ocean		10. NEAREST CITY Trenton, 18 miles North	
12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH					
a. AS OF 31 Mar 65		OFFICER (1)		ENLISTED (2)	
b. PLANNED (END FY LR)		CIVILIAN (3)		ENLISTED (7)	
		CIVILIAN (8)		CIVILIAN (8)	
		1,765		20,438	
		2,125		29,704	
		1,885		1,885	
13. INVENTORY					
LAND		ACRES (1)		LAND COST (\$000) (2)	
a. OWNED		32,593		2,124	
b. LEASES AND EASEMENTS		0		145,516	
c. INVENTORY TOTAL (REGOY/land) AS OF 30 JUNE 19 65		0		0	
d. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Planned - \$ 53,127) ; (Unfunded - \$ 0)					
e. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM					
f. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 5 YEARS					
g. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)				1,974	
14. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS					
LINE ITEM DESIGNATION		TELETYPE COMMAND		AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM	
LINE ITEM TITLE		UNIT OF MEASURE		ESTIMATED SCOPE	
Page No		c		i	
64		DIR		1,974	
64		6		-	
179 58 - Training Ranges				1,974	
CATEGORY CODE NO.		FUNDING PROGRAM		ESTIMATED SCOPE	
		a		b	

FORT DIX, N.J., \$1,914,000

Fort Dix is located 18 miles south of Trenton, New Jersey and 30 miles east of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It's mission is to command, train, and provide logistical support to non-divisional combat units and a major recruit training center, and to provide support for reserve component training. The program consists of a project for the construction of training ranges.

Status of funds

	<i>Thousands</i>
Prior year items deferred.....	\$17,753
Funded program, not yet in inventory.....	35,674
Unobligated items:	
Jan. 31, 1966 (actual).....	0
June 30, 1966 (estimated).....	0

Design information

Line item	Design cost (thousands)	Percent complete, Mar. 31, 1966
Training ranges.....	\$95	20

NEW TYPES OF RANGE TRAINING FACILITIES

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$1,914,000 for training ranges. For a long time the Army and the Marines were satisfied with fixed-distance ranges. Then the Army changed to the so-called train fire ranges. Now I see new types of ranges such as technique of fire, squad attack, battle drill, and assault ranges.

How do the ranges now requested compare to those constructed previously at Fort Dix?

General SHULER. Sir, all the subitems that you see here on page 7 are in support of individual training, both basic and advanced training.

Mr. SIKES. Is this a different type of training range?

General SHULER. This handles the squad problems and teaches the individual soldier to fight as a member of a squad in coordinated team action. This is one of our principal basic and advanced training centers.

Mr. SIKES. How have you been meeting this requirement heretofore?

General SHULER. We have not been meeting it except on a makeshift basis. We do not have the target areas and the assault ranges and the type of things that you see on page 7. We have been carrying on train fire 1 and 2 but not completely proper.

TRAINING FOR VIETNAM

Mr. SIKES. There continues to be some question as to whether the Army is giving its recruits sufficient training in the use of weapons. Has there been any change in the training program in weapons proficiency as a result of the experiences of the war in Vietnam?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. We are doing much more night training, use of pyrotechnics, and, of course, we are going heavily into jungle-type training. I would say it is quite different from what we did even in Korea; quite an improvement and tailored to what we are doing in southeast Asia.

Mr. SIKES. Do you feel that this committee can be assured that the training in weapons proficiency is now fully adequate?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. Except for the shortage of some of these facilities that we hope to be able to construct.

Mr. SIKES. How long will it be before these facilities are in use if they are appropriated for in this bill?

General SHULER. Based on past years, probably the laws will be signed by September or around there. We intend to get to work on these right away thereafter. These are not longtime construction items. Six months or so for construction.

Mr. SIKES. Are these among the first of the items that would be placed into construction?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. We are 40 percent along on the design on this now. We ought to make 100 percent in plenty of time to advertise this early.

LATRINES

Mr. SIKES. What type of latrines are proposed for \$7,000?

General SHULER. We will have to provide that for the record. I hope the committee understands that usually the men get a "latrine break" and a large number of men go there at the same time. These are, I believe, quite large structures. I will provide that for the record.

(The information follows:)

Latrines are permanent type 16' x 12' structures having concrete floor, masonry walls, steel roof joists and roof deck, built-up roofing, heat, light and water borne toilet facilities.

Mr. SIKES. Will you tell us also why there is a requirement for 48 latrines?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

There are twenty-two (22) ranges, twenty-one (21) bivouac areas, and five (5) training areas, each of which is provided with a latrine. The spread locations of the ranges, bivouac and training areas and the tight training schedules require the forty-eight (48) latrines which are included in the project.

FACILITIES FOR TRAINEES

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, I do not have a specific question but I can appreciate the need for all of these troop facilities. When I look at the anticipated increase in personnel strength and then I go back and look at the deferral of troop facilities, both enlisted and officers, I am a little concerned as to how you are going to handle people adequately at these locations unless there is some release of these deferred facilities. I realize that there is nothing you can do about it, General Shuler, except to continue to request them.

General SHULER. May I say this: When we talk about the barracks complexes, we are talking about a year to a year and a half from now, from the time this bill passed to construct them. What we are doing is making do with the temporary World War II structures in our expansion and we are putting O. & M. moneys in those to keep them in minimum acceptable repair.

Mr. CEDERBERG. That is all I have.

Mr. PATTEN. General Shuler, a little aside from this. Where I live near Fort Dix we have quite a few fellows who came back after finishing their basic training. I think the climate in this whole area is a lot better than it was in World War II.

General SHULER. Most certainly.

Mr. PATTEN. They do not have the gripes they had in World War II

when Fort Dix was all mud and tents. As I meet these young fellows, and I have talked to maybe 25 of them, they do not have much to say about the physical conditions or about the way they are treated.

General SHULER. The only real concern I have, sir, other than possibly in that area is that the building itself finally may fall down.

Mr. PATTEN. There is no doubt about that problem.

General SHULER. These things were built for 5-year life in 1942.

Mr. PATTEN. There is no dispute about that. Previously we had complaints about crowding and lack of this or that. Frankly, these fellows are not griping. Maybe somebody is doing something right.

General SHULER. There is one thing we are doing religiously. That is for the basic trainee who comes in, we are keeping him at 72 square feet per man. Under any mobilization we would probably go to 40 square feet per man. There is some space that could be gained if we ever decided to cut down on the 72 square feet. I do not recommend we do so because they are more susceptible to catching contagious diseases when they first come into a group like that.

Mr. PATTEN. I will give you a specific illustration, and I can give the man's name from my district. He picked up 20 pounds the first 6 weeks down at Dix. He was a skinny little guy. The whole family was elated. He loves it. His attitude changed 100 percent. He did not want to go, but at the end of basic training he was part of the team. You people hear so much criticism, I thought I would convey to the engineers my impression that somebody must be doing something right. We are not hearing the gripes we heard in World War II.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I think the Army does a terrific job with these young people. If you have not had a chance, visit one of these training sites and see what they look like when they come in and again at the end of, what is it, 8 weeks' basic training? I will tell you it is true they stand taller. They move faster. They are really in good condition.

EXCESS BLEACHERS

One other question is on this item for bleachers. It is not a large item. When we do have base closures there are sometimes facilities of this type that are excessed. Did you look around in the inventory of the area, at other services, facilities, to see whether these are available, or is it not wise to move an item of this size because of the cost involved?

General SHULER. We certainly look around on some things. I can not assure you on the bleachers, but I know the Air Force and Navy in their expansion probably have needs for these at other places.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Is there some central place where this information is available? You have a lot of computers over there. You ought to be able to put a card in and say, "Here is the number of bleachers which could be made available someplace else."

General SHULER. The only place would be DSA. Turned over to excess. We generally try on larger cost items to—

Mr. CEDERBERG. I can see that on some of these it would not be practical.

FORT EUSTIS, VA.

Mr. SIKES. Gentlemen, turn to Fort Eustis and insert in the record page 8.

(The page follows:)

FORT EUSTIS, VA., \$957,000

Fort Eustis, Virginia, is located about 20 miles northwest of Newport News on the James River. Its mission is to organize and train all types of Transportation Corps units and individuals and to provide logistical support to the Transportation School, Transportation Board, Transportation Engineering Agency, Transportation Research Command, Combat Developments Command, and to Fort Story, on subinstallation. The program includes support facilities for enlisted men's barracks, aviation engineers instruction facilities, and the alteration of a large heating system.

Status of funds

	<i>Thousands</i>
Prior year items deferred.....	0
Funded program, not yet in inventory.....	\$158
Unobligated items:	
Jan. 31, 1966 (actual).....	0
June 30, 1966 (estimated).....	0

Design information

Line item	Design cost (thousands)	Percent complete, Mar. 31, 1966
Aviation engine instruction facility.....	\$23	20
Hanger heating systems alteration.....	3	60
Support facilities for EM barracks.....	33	24

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$957,000 for support and training facilities. Will the item requested for \$396,000 complete your requirements for aviation engine instruction facilities?

General SHULER. At this station; yes, sir. This is our only organization that conducts instruction to qualify the maintenance personnel for support of Army aviation.

Mr. SIKES. There is a request for \$512,000 for support facilities for an enlisted man's barracks complex, primarily for administrative and classroom facilities. How are these requirements now being met?

General SHULER. These people are all in temporary World War II barracks, diverted space. We would like to make the space available to put some of our expansion in at this station.

Mr. SIKES. Will the space be returned to its original use?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; it will be returned to barracks use, for expansion.

FORT KNOX, KY.

Mr. SIKES. Turn to Fort Knox.

Insert in the record page 13.

(The page follows:)

1. DATE 15 Mar 1966	2. DEPARTMENT Army	FY 1967 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM		5. INSTALLATION Fort Knox			
3. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU		8. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER		6. STATE/COUNTRY			
First U. S. Army		Kentucky 405		Kentucky			
7. STATUS Active	9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1918	10. NEAREST CITY Louisville, 30 miles North					
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS							
USA Armor School; 16th Armor Group; USA Armor Board USA Training Center, Armor; Non-Divisional Units USA Human Research; USA Maintenance Board; USA Hospital; USA Reception Station; 25th Weather Squadron Summer Training; Support of Civilian Components; Logistical Assistance and Protection of Cold Depository; US Army Medical Research Laboratory and 784th Radar Squadron (SAGE).							
* \$104,500 one-time cost for easement.							
SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS							
CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM TITLE	PAGE NO	UNIT OF MEASURE	TENANT COMMAND	AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM	ESTIMATED COST (\$000)	ESTIMATED COST (\$000)
171	158 - Engine Maintenance Training building	14	SF			1,623	1,623
179	134 - Training Ranges Modification	15	DLR			847	847
832	235 - Laundry Waste Disposal	71	LF			66	66
	Total					2,536	2,536

PERSONNEL STRENGTH		PERMANENT		STUDENTS		SUPPORTED		TOTAL
OFFICER (1)	ENLISTED CIVILIAN (2)	OFFICER (3)	ENLISTED CIVILIAN (4)	OFFICER (5)	ENLISTED CIVILIAN (6)	OFFICER (7)	ENLISTED CIVILIAN (8)	(9)
1,470	28,660	3,160	967	1,290				35,547
1,591	30,490	3,762	653	1,234				37,730
INVENTORY								
LAND		ACRES (1)		LAND COST (\$000)		IMPROVEMENT (\$000)		TOTAL (\$000)
OWNED	LEASES AND EASEMENTS							
110,195	156	6,629	104	0	194,606	0	0	201,235
C. INVENTORY TOTAL (EXCEPT LEASES AND EASEMENTS) AS OF 30 JUNE 19 65								
D. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (FOUNDED - \$ 24,205)								
E. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM								
F. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 5 YEARS								
G. GRAND TOTAL (C + D + E + F)								

FORT KNOX, KY., \$2,536,000

Fort Knox is located about 30 miles south of Louisville, Kentucky. The mission of this post is to maintain and operate the U.S. Army Armor School, U.S. Army Maintenance Board, U.S. Army Armor Board and certain Medical Research activities; to command, train and provide logistical support to non-divisional armor units, a recruit training center and summer training of reserve components. The program includes an engine maintenance training building, modifications to training ranges and a proposal for the disposal of laundry waste.

Status of funds

	<i>Thousands</i>
Prior year items deferred-----	\$15,571
Funded program, not yet in inventory-----	8,634
Unobligated items:	
Jan. 31, 1966 (actual)-----	0
June 30, 1966 (estimated)-----	0

Design information

Line item	Design cost (thousands)	Percent complete, Mar. 31, 1966
Engine maintenance training building-----	\$85	52
Training ranges modification-----	54	54
Laundry waste disposal-----	4	55

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$2,536,000 for training facilities. Tell us something about the requirement for \$1,623,000 for an engine maintenance training facility.

General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, this would provide us with a permanent classroom building in which about 4,000 engine mechanics are trained annually for tank maintenance and tracked vehicle maintenance. We now are using six wooden temporary World War II buildings. These are unsuitable for training. They are crowded, inadequately ventilated or heated, and they are actually a hazard to the health of the student. We feel that to do this training properly we need this type of a project.

Mr. SIKES. What will be done with the existing facilities?

General SHULER. We will demolish 32,730 feet, which are the six buildings to which I referred.

Mr. SIKES. What is the reason for an increase in square footage from 32,000 to 54,000? Is that necessary?

General SHULER. As I stated, these buildings are very inadequate in size. We can not get many of the vehicles in the buildings, and have to do the job outside. This would give us the proper size building to handle tanks and wheeled vehicles.

Mr. SIKES. There is a request for \$847,000 for modification of existing training ranges. Is that in line with the requirements previously discussed?

General SHULER. No, sir; this at Fort Knox is a little different situation. This is actually to provide electricity at 33 existing ranges and to construct some control towers and stands at 2 ranges, install some moving pop-up targets at 3 ranges, and construction of a concrete tank firing pad at a tank gunnery range.

These are improvements to eliminate deficiencies and inadequacies.

Mr. SIKES. Would this request complete the requirement for range modification?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Are there questions?

Mr. McFALL. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

ARMED FORCES EXAMINING AND ENTRANCE STATION, ALA.

Mr. SIKES. Turn to the 3d Army. The first item is the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Station, Ala.

Insert in the record page 17.

(The page follows:)

ARMED FORCES EXAMINING & ENTRANCE STATION MONTGOMERY, ALA., \$235,000

The Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Station is located on government owned land about 1½ miles south of Maxwell AFB in Montgomery, Alabama. Its mission is to provide the administration, examining, testing, messing and housing of recruits and inductees for the Army, Navy, and Air Force coming from Alabama and the western portion of Florida. The program includes a project for the modernization of an existing building and the construction of a new mess building.

Status of funds

	<i>Thousands</i>
Prior year items deferred.....	0
Funded program, not yet in inventory.....	0
Unobligated items:	
Jan. 31, 1966 (actual).....	0
June 30, 1966 (estimated).....	0

Design information

Line item	Design cost (thousands)	Percent complete, Mar. 31, 1966
Modernize and expand facilities.....	\$12	75

Mr. SIKES. The request here is for \$235,000 for modernization and expansion of facilities.

USES OF FACILITIES AT GUNTER OR MAXWELL AIR FORCE BASE

What consideration has been given to utilizing facilities at either Gunter or Maxwell Air Force Base?

General SHULER. I will have to furnish that for the record. This is an existing examining and entrance station, and the bulk of this money is to modify and improve what is there. Actually, all of our examining and induction stations are pretty much of a disgrace. We would like to—considering the fact a man comes in there first—to do a little better by him. This is one of the projects.

(The information follows:)

Maxwell Air Force Base and Gunter Air Force Base were considered. Either site would be desirable for the examining and entrance station. However, space is not currently available at these two air bases. The Air Force is presently programing other construction which, if approved, will result in some facilities at Maxwell Air Force Base becoming available for the AFEES. If this occurs, this project will be reprogramed in accordance with established procedures.

Mr. SIKES. I can see the justification for improvement in these facilities, as they are the first Army facilities a new recruit sees.

At Gunter, the Air Force is vacating space, some of which is very good space. It is entirely possible that you could find what you need there. It also is at Montgomery.

General SHULER. We will look into that, Mr. Chairman. We have got 71 of these throughout the United States. They are all established but we will certainly look into that. If it is economical and better than this, it would be a good idea.

MESSING FACILITIES

Mr. SIKES. Why is there a requirement for a mess at a facility as small as this?

General SHULER. Sir, I am quite certain that the idea is that when we bring in 200 to 300 men a day, and that is the number of men that is going through this station, we have got to exert a little discipline and keep track of them, and not turn them loose in the community. That is why we want a mess. It takes about 3 days to do all of this. I think this is a necessity.

Mr. SIKES. Are there any instances where commercial facilities are utilized for messing in the examining and entrance stations?

General SHULER. Sir, I am sure that there are. I will verify that. I do not think we could have 71 of these facilities, some in towns and not have some of that taking place.

(The information requested follows:)

At seven stations the food is prepared and served on site by a food service contractor. The Montgomery station is one of the seven. At two stations the food is prepared elsewhere, brought to the station and served by the food service contractor. At 43 stations located in cities, food tickets are issued to make use of a nearby restaurant. At 19 stations contracts for box lunches are the means of providing meals.

USE OF LEASED FACILITIES

Mr. SIKES. Are leased facilities used in any instances?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. There are many of them leased. Any facility that is in a town would be leased, sir. Any on a post we would own.

(Further information was subsequently furnished as follows:)

The locations of the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Stations by type of tenant relationship are:

- a. 38 in leased facilities.
- b. 16 in Federal Post Office Buildings.
- c. 17 on military installations.

Mr. SIKES. Has an effort been made to find suitable commercial facilities in Montgomery?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. We have looked into that. It is cheaper to modernize this and stay where we are than to pay what is required for a similar facility. This has been specifically looked into.

FORT CAMPBELL, KY.-TENN.

Mr. SIKES. Please turn to Fort Campbell and insert in the record page 19.

(The page follows:)

1. DATE 15 Mar 1966	2. DEPARTMENT Army	3. INSTALLATION Fort Campbell	
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU Third U. S. Army		8. STATE/COUNTRY Kentucky - Tennessee	
5. STATUS Active	6. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1942	9. COUNTY (ZZ) Christian & Trigg, Ky; Montgomery & Stewart, Tenn	
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS Support and training of the 101st Airborne Division and other non-divisional combat units.		10. NEAREST CITY Clarksville, Tenn., 8 miles Southeast	
12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH			
A. AS OF 31 Mar 65		OFFICER (1)	CIVILIAN (2)
B. PLANNED (END FYLR)		OFFICER (3)	CIVILIAN (4)
		1,417	1,462
		1,545	1,682
13. INVENTORY			
LAND		ACRES (1)	LAND COST (\$000) (2)
A. OWNED		104,592	4,526
B. LEASES AND EASEMENTS		823	132,882
C. INVENTORY TOTAL (Except land rent) AS OF 30 JUNE 19 65		30*	0
D. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Planned)		4,845	0
E. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM			
F. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 3 YEARS			
G. GRAND TOTAL (C + D + E + F)			
* \$29,700 one-time cost for easement.			
14. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS			

CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM DESIGNATION	TENANT COMMAND		AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM		FUNDING PROGRAM	
		UNIT OF MEASURE	SCOPE	ESTIMATED COST (\$000)	SCOPE	ESTIMATED COST (\$000)	SCOPE
141	209 - Air Delivery Rigging Buildings	SF	30,720	355	30,720	355	355

FORT CAMPBELL, KY., \$355,000

Fort Campbell is located about 8 miles northwest of Clarksville, Tennessee. Its mission is to support and train the 101st Airborne Division and other non-divisional combat units. Included in this program is an air delivery rigging building.

<i>Status of funds</i>	<i>Thousands</i>
Prior year items deferred.....	\$1,504
Funded program, not yet in inventory.....	3,341
Unobligated items:	
Jan. 31, 1966 (actual).....	0
June 30, 1966 (estimated).....	0

Design information

Line item	Design cost (thousands)	Percent complete, Mar. 31, 1966
Air delivery rigging buildings.....	\$15	80

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$355,000, for air delivery rigging buildings.

Is it necessary to construct six separate buildings to meet this requirement?

General SHULER. Yes, sir, it is. This is strictly a contingency mission and they have got to be ready to move out on a moment's notice. It takes this type of facility, free from the weather and so forth, to do this.

FORT GORDON, GA.

Mr. SIKES. Turn to Fort Gordon, Ga. Insert in the record page 21. (The page follows:)

1. DATE 15 Mar 1966		2. DEPARTMENT Army		3. INSTALLATION Fort Gordon					
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU		5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER				6. STATE/COUNTRY			
Third U. S. Army		Georgia				10. NEAREST CITY Augusta			
7. STATUS Active		8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1941		9. COUNTY (U.S.) Richmond, Jefferson Columbia & McDuffie					
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS		12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH		PERMANENT		SUPPORTED			
Supports the US Army Southeastern Signal School, the US Army Signal advanced Individual Training Group, the US Army Signal Training Regiment, and the US Army Signal Unit Training Group whose missions are to provide administration and training of individual units and teams in the installation, operation, and maintenance of US Army signal equipment.		a. AS OF: 31 Mar 65		OFFICER (A)	ENLISTED CIVILIAN (B)	OFFICER (C)	ENLISTED CIVILIAN (D)		
		b. PLANNED (IND PT OR)		1,043	17,747	2,146	305	4,048	
		c. INVENTORY TOTAL (EXCEPT INVENTORY AS OF 30 JUNE 1965)		991,15,207		2,106		747	
		d. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Planned - \$ 39,153)							
13. GRAND TOTAL (C + D + E + F)		LAND COST (\$000)		IMPROVEMENT (\$000)		TOTAL (\$000)			
		55,808		41,505		42,702			
		8		0		1			
		39,153		0		39,153			
		12,630				12,630			

* \$700 one-time cost for easement.

SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS			
CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM DESIGNATION	TENANT COMMAND	UNIT OF MEASURE
a	b	c	d
722	66 - E: Barracks Complex		MEN
		5	22
		3,586	12,630
		3,586	12,630
			3,586
			12,630

FORT GORDON, GA., \$12,630,000

Fort Gordon is located about 10 miles west of Augusta, Georgia, and is the location of 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 whose missions are to provide administration and training of individual units and teams in installation, operation, and maintenance of U.S. Army signal equipment. This program includes barracks and facilities for 3,586 enlisted men.

Status of funds

	<i>Thousands</i>
Prior year items deferred.....	\$17,959
Funded program, not yet in inventory.....	21,194
Unobligated items:	
Jan. 31, 1966 (actual).....	526
June 30, 1966 (estimated).....	0

Design information

Line item	Design cost (thousands)	Percent complete, Mar. 31, 1966
EM barracks complex.....	\$360	58

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$12,630,000 for an enlisted men's barracks complex. You are programing a barracks complex with 11 barracks. Last year you were discussing the requirements for barracks. Why is there a change?

General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, at the training centers we like to put the training cadre for the barracks complex in a barracks of their own. At division stations we do not do that. We see this variation. This is the reason, because we have a basic training center at Fort Gordon.

Mr. SIKES. Is this situation different from a year ago?

General SHULER. We did not do it right a year ago, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Are you doing it right now?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. I am not sure that I understand the difference.

General SHULER. We should have programed the total complex last year and we did not.

FORT JACKSON, S.C.

Mr. SIKES. Turn to Fort Jackson and insert in the record page 24.
(The page follows:)

FORT JACKSON, S.C., \$2,631,000

Fort Jackson is located about 10 miles northeast of Columbia, South Carolina. Its mission is to command, train, and provide logistical support of a major recruit training center and to support summer training of reserve components. The program includes a personnel center complex.

Status of funds

	<i>Thousands</i>
Prior year items deferred-----	14,081
Funded program, not yet in inventory-----	27,609
Unobligated items:	
Jan. 31, 1966 (actual)-----	0
June 30, 1966 (estimated)-----	0

Design information

Line item	Design (thousands)	Percent complete, June 6, 1966
Personnel center complex-----	\$122	35

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$2,631,000 for a personnel center complex. What are you using now?

General SHULER. We are using 52 separate World War II wooden buildings scattered over an area two blocks wide and a mile long.

Mr. SIKES. What will you do with those facilities?

General SHULER. We are scheduled to demolish 81 temporary buildings, 238,000 square feet. I think that to be fair to the committee I should state that due to the expansion we are pretty well going to be confined for a while to demolishing only those temporary buildings where the new ones are to be built, and save the other ones for part of the expansion.

HOUSING OF TRAINEES IN TENTS

Mr. SIKES. Are men in tents at either Gordon or Jackson?

General SHULER. They are in tents at Fort Gordon because we got caught in the middle of tearing down the old barracks to make room for the new 1966 project and this got frozen by DOD. There are men in tents there. I would like to say this—

Mr. SIKES. How many men are in tents?

General SHULER. Two thousand men. There are 2,000 men quartered in tents for periods of 8 weeks.

Mr. SIKES. Would that situation have occurred had the deferral not taken place?

General SHULER. It would have been necessary because these facilities they were in had to be torn down to make room for the deferred project. We had them about half torn down so we are using half. We stopped tearing them down. We are using half we have left, and have put the rest in tents. These people are only in tents for 8 weeks. They are winterized tents. I have lived in tents many times.

Mr. SIKES. Do they have to remain in tents until the deferred projects are back in the program?

General SHULER. They probably will remain in tents, but only for 8 weeks each man.

TELEVISION ANTENNA FACILITY

Mr. SIKES. Why do you need a television antenna facility at Fort Jackson?

General SHULER. I think considering the mission of this particular project, which takes an input each week of 3,000 people coming in from our induction stations, and considering they spend 3 days being physically examined, orientation, tested, classified, it seems to me that a few TV sets in day rooms are called for.

Mr. SIKES. That is the purpose?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

HEATING PLANTS

Mr. SIKES. Why is it considered desirable to program self-contained heating plants rather than to tie into one main station heating system?

Mr. BRAZIER. Where possible and where we have existing heating facilities available, for example, a central plant, and the capacities are right we do tie in.

Mr. SIKES. There is no central heating plant at Jackson?

Mr. BRAZIER. None with a capacity available for this mission; no sir.

FURNITURE

Mr. SIKES. Are you making provision for the proper type of furniture for the testing areas of this processing complex?

General SHULER. I am quite certain, sir, we do not buy that out of MCA. We buy it out of other appropriations. I know that we have standard type furniture for these installations. It is not too austere and it is not plush. I think you would find—

Mr. SIKES. What you have there is certainly not plush. I doubt that it would even measure up to austere. Regardless of where it is coming from, I would like to be sure that we have more reasonable furnishings than I have seen in some of those installations.

General SHULER. Yes, sir. I will make sure that the personnel people look into this.

Mr. SIKES. Will you, please.

(Additional information follows:)

The furniture now on hand and serviceable will be moved into the new facility when it is completed. Additional furnishings of the proper type will be procured as required.

FORT RUCKER, ALA.

Mr. SIKES. Please turn to Fort Rucker and insert page 26 in the record.

(The page follows:)

1. DATE 15 Mar 1966		2. DEPARTMENT Army		3. INSTALLATION Fort Rucker							
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU Third U. S. Army		5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER Alabama 32 and 252				6. STATE/COUNTRY Alabama					
7. STATUS Active		8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1942		9. COUNTY (U.S.) Dale and Coffee							
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS Support of the Army Aviation Center whose mission is to provide individual pilot training for all fixed wing aircraft and advanced training for organizational maintenance; and development of aviation doctrines and techniques.		12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH a. AS OF 31 Mar 65 b. PLANNED (Ind FY LR) 1,027 2,989 1,625 1,053 12,911 1,653		PERMANENT OFFICER (D) ENLISTED (E) CIVILIAN (C)		STUDENTS OFFICER (A) ENLISTED (B) CIVILIAN (G)		SUPPORTED OFFICER (F) ENLISTED (H) CIVILIAN (I)			
		13. INVENTORY LAND		ACRES (J)		LAND COST (\$000) (K)		IMPROVEMENT (\$000) (L)		TOTAL (\$000) (M)	
		a. OWNED 61,081		1,456		1,065		81,932		82,997	
		b. LEASES AND EASEMENTS				29*		0		11	
		c. INVENTORY TOTAL (Except land rent) AS OF 30 JUNE 1965				65				83,008	
		d. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Planned - \$) (Unfunded - \$)				11,193		0		11,193	
		e. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM								318	
		f. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS									
		g. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)								318	
SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS											
14. CATEGORY CODE NO.		LINE ITEM DESIGNATION		TENANT COMMAND		UNIT OF MEASURE		AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM		FUNDING PROGRAM	
141		66 - Tactical Training Facility - TAC-1		P21 NO		SF		SCOPE 13,240		ESTIMATED COST (\$000) 318	
								SCOPE 13,240		ESTIMATED COST (\$000) 318	

FORT RUCKER, ALABAMA, \$318,000

Fort Rucker is located about 10 miles south of Ozark, Ala., 100 miles north of Panama City, Florida, and 100 miles south of Montgomery, Alabama. Its mission is to support the Army Aviation Center who is responsible for individual pilot training for all fixed wing and advanced training for rotary wing aircraft; training for organizational maintenance; and the development of aviation doctrines and techniques. The program includes a tactical training facility.

Status of funds

	<i>Thousands</i>
Prior Year Items Deferred.....	3, 720
Funded Program, Not Yet in Inventory.....	7, 473
Unobligated Items, Jan. 31, 1966 (actual).....	0
Unobligated Items, June 30, 1966 (estimated).....	0

Design information

Line Item	Design cost (thousands)	Percent complete, Mar. 31, 1966
Tactical training facility TAC-1.....	\$19	55

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$318,000 for a training facility. These facilities, at the staging field, provide for construction of barracks and BOQ's. What is being done about messing facilities?

General SHULER. Sir, this field is 32 miles from Rucker proper. These are semipermanent-type facilities and we are using field kitchens under tents for messing facilities.

Mr. SIKES. Will this be satisfactory?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. We feel that they are there only a short time so each man is not subjected to too much of the field conditions.

Mr. SIKES. If you are only going to be there for a short time, and you are going to have the men mess in tents, why can you not house the men in similar facilities?

General SHULER. The construction is not permanent. It is semi-permanent which is a wood frame-type construction, masonry. That is, concrete block walls. We feel that since we have got a long-term mission out there as far as we can foresee, that we need a little better than just tents.

Colonel JONES. I believe there are some temporary messing facilities being built under the 1966 supplemental.

Mr. SIKES. Please clear up the record when it comes down to you.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

These facilities comprise a small compound of semi-permanent structures to house permanent party instructor personnel. The structures include two 50 man barracks, a small BOQ, a crash rescue station and other supporting facilities and utilities. A 150 man mess hall was originally scheduled for this project but was deleted when the requirement became urgent and was funded in the FY 66 supplemental appropriation to support the RVN build-up.

The present facilities at this site are totally inadequate to house and support the tactical phase of instruction. These facilities presently consist of a field kitchen, an open pit type latrine and tentage for permanent party troop housing. In addition, there are no shower facilities or hot water; these inadequate living standards have created a serious morale problem in the instructor personnel support group.

The instructor personnel assigned to this site teach the tactical phases of instruction to all aviator students at Fort Rucker. The students receive their training in a tactical environment including tent billets. While the students phase in and out of the facility the instructors must remain at the site on a permanent basis to support each class. This is a long term continuing requirement at Fort Rucker.

FORT BLISS, TEX.

Mr. SIKES. We will now take up Fort Bliss, Tex. Mr. Reporter, insert in the record page 28.

(The page follows:)

1. DATE 15 Mar 1966		2. DEPARTMENT Army		3. INSTALLATION Fort Bliss				
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU		5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER		6. STATE/COUNTRY				
7. STATUS Fourth U. S. Army		8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY Texas 125; New Mexico 125		9. COUNTY (U.S.) Texas and Dona Ana & El Paso				
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS Active		12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH		10. NEAREST CITY Otero, New Mexico				
Provides facilities and support to the U. S. Army Air Defense Center (U.S. Army Air Defense School, 1st Guided Missile Brigade, and U. S. Army Air Defense Board); supports and supervises training of general reserve and zone of interior type units. Provide logistical support to William Beaumont General Hospital.		PERMANENT		STUDENTS				
		OFFICER (1)	ENLISTED CIVILIAN (2)	OFFICER (3)	ENLISTED CIVILIAN (4)	OFFICER (5)	ENLISTED CIVILIAN (6)	TOTAL (7)
13. AS OF 31 Mar 65		1,751	11,473	3,330	546	1,680	18,780	
13. PLANNED (END FY 1967)		2,553	18,832	3,025	1,380	2,089	27,879	
13. INVENTORY								
14. LAND		ACRES (1)		LAND COST (\$000) (2)		IMPROVEMENT (\$000) (3)		TOTAL (\$000) (4)
A. OWNED		1,053,103		4,325		138,935		143,260
B. LEASES AND EASEMENTS		72,407		49*		0		0
C. INVENTORY TOTAL (Except land held) AS OF 30 JUNE 1965								143,260
D. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Planned - \$)		1,093				466		1,559
E. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM								4,936
F. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS								
G. GRAND TOTAL (C + D + E + F)								

SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS			
CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM DESIGNATION	UNIT OF MEASURE	TENANT COMMAND
179	Alter Facilities at Former Biggs AFB	Dir	AMC
214	Tactical Equipment Shops and Facilities	SF	
310	Radar Test Facility - AMC	SF	
	Total		

AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM		FUNDING PROGRAM	
SCOPE	ESTIMATED COST (\$000)	SCOPE	ESTIMATED COST (\$000)
29	3,300	29,181	1,204
30	1,204	7,500	432
32	432	4,936	4,936
Total	4,936		

* Includes \$100 one-time cost for easement.

FORT BLISS, TEXAS, \$4,936,000

Fort Bliss is located in the outskirts of El Paso, Texas. Its mission is to provide facilities and support to the U. S. Army Air Defense Center which consists of the U.S. Army Air Defense School, 1st Guided Missile Brigade and the U.S. Army Air Defense Board, and to support and supervise training of general reserve and Zone of Interior type units. The program includes alteration of facilities at former Biggs AFB, tactical maintenance shops, and a radar test facility.

Status of funds

	<i>Thousands</i>
Prior year items deferred.....	\$301
Funded program, not yet in inventory.....	792
Unobligated items, Jan. 31, 1966 (actual).....	0
Unobligated items, June 30, 1966 (estimated).....	0

Design information

Line item	Design cost (thousands)	Percent complete, Mar. 31, 1966
Alter facilities at former Biggs AFB.....	\$198	0
Tactical equipment shops and facilities.....	55	65
Radar test facility—AMC.....	22	25

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$4,936,000, the principal item being for altering facilities which are at what was formerly Biggs Air Force Base, and for some shops and facilities.

TRANSFER OF DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

Will you please tell the committee why it is necessary to alter the facilities at Biggs to accommodate the Defense Language Institute?

General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, when a number of the SAC bases were closed out, as I said before, the Department of Defense made every effort to have any of the services that could use these bases for whatever purposes suitable because they were permanent construction bases.

Biggs has 1,000 barracks spaces permanent. It has 94 BOQ spaces and has 800 sets of family quarters, and it has a large amount of administrative space, shops, hangar space, runways, and taxiways.

Mr. SIKES. Do you need those for a language school?

General SHULER. No, sir. I was going to say it is true that much of this is built for heavy bombers, but there is enough of it that can be reasonably converted much cheaper than new construction. We do not have to put in any overhead because it is contiguous to Fort Bliss and Fort Bliss will take it on as a satellite station and operate it. In addition to that, we have to get out of the present facilities in Washington, D.C. They belong to the Department of the Interior, which wants it back. They want the facilities demolished, which are old, and they want to make a park out of it.

It looked pretty reasonable to us since we had to get out of the old facilities in Washington, and there was no other place to go in Washington. With the trend toward moving things out of Washington, we felt this was a pretty good deal because it would cost us many, many millions more to build a new facility to put this in.

ADEQUACY OF PRESENT FACILITIES

Mr. SIKES. How long would the present facilities be adequate for the purpose if there were no pressure from the Department of the Interior for you to move?

General SHULER. Well, we want to expand the school, sir, as I later will testify. Not only that, but we want to start a rather sizable Vietnamese language school right at this instant of time.

Mr. SIKES. How long will the present facilities be usable under normal circumstances? I didn't ask what date they wanted you to get out; I asked how long the facilities would be useful. Will they last another 5 years?

General SHULER. I suppose indefinitely, sir. They are temporary facilities but we could stay in them, like the old tempos over in Washington.

Mr. SIKES. So the only compulsions for moving are that you want more space to accommodate more people and the Department of the Interior wants its land back.

General SHULER. Plus the fact, sir, that there is \$50 million of permanent construction, much of which we can use and that otherwise would sit idle.

Mr. SIKES. Those facilities would still be there next year.

General SHULER. But they would sit idle and unused and would not serve any useful function.

Mr. SIKES. It seems to me the Government should consider deferring this expenditure of \$3,300,000 for a year. To do so would contribute to the administration's effort to avoid inflationary expenditures.

General SHULER. Sir, in addition to this, we plan to move the English language school from Lackland, so that we have them centralized. This will give us more efficiency of operation. We think it is a good idea to concentrate this and once and for all get it into a permanent facility where it can stay for an indefinite period.

DISLOCATION OF LANGUAGE SCHOOL PERSONNEL

Mr. SIKES. I heard testimony on this in the Defense Subcommittee from the personnel of the language school. I noted no enthusiasm about the move on the part of that group. Are any representatives of the language school here?

General SHULER. No, sir; but you would get the same lack of enthusiasm moving anybody into Maxwell or any other Air Force base. They don't like to move in the first place, and, in the second place, there will be disruption of personnel. There is no question about that.

RELOCATION OF EAST COAST LANGUAGE SCHOOL IN TEXAS

Mr. SIKES. How did you happen to select a site which is nearer to the West Coast than it is to the east coast for the east coast language school?

General SHULER. Because it is the only closed, permanent SAC base that is contiguous to a large operating Army base and therefore we don't have to start up any overhead or support people.

Mr. SIKES. How do you handle overhead in Washington?

General SHULER. I am talking about the maintenance of facilities, sir, and things like that.

Mr. SIKES. Well, you have some maintenance problems and overhead problems in the language school in Washington. How do you handle it there? Is it contiguous to another base?

General SHULER. No, sir, they have staff and faculty. I am not talking about that kind of support, sir. I am talking about the normal post support.

Mr. SIKES. What is different about the operation now, the post-support operation, and that which you would achieve at Biggs?

General SHULER. It is not a post, sir; it is just a set of buildings over there in Washington and I presume—

Mr. SIKES. It has support now, does it not?

General SHULER. It has support from someplace; yes, sir. It belongs to the Department of the Interior and it is on lease to the Navy, sir, and we have it on some sort of lease from them. I think the Navy provides the support for it.

Mr. SIKES. What I am trying to establish is the proximity to Fort Bliss, which ranks high in your opinion, isn't the only thing of its kind in the world. Bases are being operated without this kind of support in other areas. They don't have to be contiguous to another big base in order to operate.

General SHULER. Yes; but it is less convenient. If it is contiguous you have less travel and cost to support it.

Mr. SIKES. Undoubtedly there are reasons for the move, some of which I know and some of which apparently have escaped me.

Whether it is necessary that we do it now is something the committee will have to study more fully. What is the relationship between this institute and the language school on the West Coast?

General SHULER. They both have the same missions. The other one at Monterey is an entity unto itself. It was built from scratch out there. They have a similar mission to the East Coast Language Institute.

Mr. SIKES. One of the reasons for having the East Coast Language Institute in Washington is to have it convenient to the personnel in the eastern part of the United States, is that not true?

General SHULER. We send people to the east coast or the west coast not specifically on the basis of the travel. There is a lot more to it than that, the courses that are taught and so forth. I agree that Biggs Air Force Base is not on the east coast but neither is it on the West Coast. I do not feel that that is a major problem, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Is it not true that the language school for years was maintained on the East Coast because of the desire to have one on each coast, to keep down expenses of travel, and to provide proximity to Washington for obvious reasons?

General SHULER. I believe that was a factor, sir. I believe another factor was to get it in the Washington atmosphere where as you well know language talents I think are—

Mr. SIKES. Is that no longer desirable?

General SHULER. Yes, it is desirable.

OTHER ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Mr. SIKES. If you want to stay on the east coast, I can tell you that there are some bases being closed out or that have available facilities. There is, for instance, Orlando in Florida, Turner AFB, Albany, among others. Was consideration given to those?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. As I stated before, we feel that the savings, again I reiterate, of having Fort Bliss there and able to support it right handily outweighed the other installations.

Mr. SIKES. How many other bases were physically visited in order to determine whether or not they would be suitable for this purpose?

General SHULER. I recall three, sir. Two in the Midwest and I will have to furnish the names.

Mr. SIKES. Were Orlando and Albany visited? They both have support facilities.

General SHULER. I will have to check on that.

ADDITIONAL COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH TRANSFER

Mr. SIKES. What additional travel costs would be associated with moving this facility to the Southwest?

General SHULER. There will naturally be some because anyone from the east coast will have to travel farther. We do not have an exact study on that.

Mr. SIKES. There will be additional travel costs. I think that is perfectly clear.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. You do not know how much?

General SHULER. No, sir.

Mr. SIKES. I would like to have a breakdown of the additional costs which are anticipated as a result of the operation of that facility at Biggs.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

All active Army installations were considered as possible sites for the Defense Language Institute. This included those facilities scheduled for closure. There are adequate data available within the Department of the Army upon which to base the screening of potential locations for activities under consideration for relocation. Visits to the installations were conducted subsequent to the screening process in order to confirm the selection. This was the case in the choice of Biggs Air Force Base. Similarly, the Department of Defense screened the facilities of the other services that were under consideration for closure. However, in this case visits were conducted by Department of Defense representatives to all defense installations under consideration. Orlando Air Force Base, Florida and Turner Air Force Base, Albany, Georgia were visited. These two bases were committed for uses more suitable to the configuration and characteristics of their facilities.

The travel expenses incident to attending Army schools are based on a single common mileage factor. This is due to the many variables involved that cannot be predetermined when establishing a particular course or school. For instance, the home station of a student could be at any installation within the fifty states or, in some cases, overseas. While in certain individual cases these costs may be greater or less at Fort Bliss (Biggs AFB) as compared to the present location at Anacostia, no net additional travel costs for students are anticipated as a result of the relocation of the Defense Language Institute to Biggs Air Force Base.

OTHER SIMILAR ACTIVITIES

Mr. SIKES. Will any other language facilities be operated on military installations other than the ones at Biggs and the West Coast facility?

General SHULER. The only one I know of is the special warfare school at Bragg where they teach Vietnamese.

Mr. SIKES. Will that be continued?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; that will be continued.

Mr. SIKES. Would not the teaching of Vietnamese be a factor in the school at Biggs?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. We intend to start a school in teaching Vietnamese there also.

FACILITIES AND WORKLOAD AT BIGGS

Mr. SIKES. What type of alterations do you actually propose at Biggs?

General SHULER. There would be 55 buildings involved and the work includes modification to or replacement of partitions, electrical, plumbing, heating, and cooling systems, and also there is a language laboratory involved where we have our tape recorders and so forth.

Mr. SIKES. What is the basis of the cost estimate?

General SHULER. We have surveyed it physically, the Corps of Engineers, and they have made this cost estimate for making these alterations.

Mr. SIKES. How much is the Defense Language Institute training program being expanded, personnelwise?

General SHULER. The permanent party, sir, that is programed is 66 officers, 150 enlisted men, 706 civilians, total of 922. The student load is officers, United States, 714; foreign, 350, for a total of 1,064. Enlisted men, 914; foreign, 250, for a total of 1,164 and 200 wives, or a total load of 2,428, sir.

TACTICAL EQUIPMENT SHOPS AND FACILITIES

Mr. SIKES. What is the requirement for tactical equipment shops and facilities?

General SHULER. This is at Fort Bliss proper. We have a deficiency of 77,281 square feet in this category. This would be maintenance facilities for six combat and combat support units that have been relocated from Fort Chaffee when it was inactivated. There is no facility at Fort Bliss now for these units. We are doing it in the open under dust conditions and crowding into other facilities.

Mr. SIKES. Why is it necessary that these facilities be of special design in view of the numerous tactical equipment shops which have been constructed in recent years?

General SHULER. I will furnish that for the record, if I may.
(The information follows:)

The justification form shows special design because the proposed shops are not the same as the Office, Chief of Engineers' standards tactical equipment shop. However, these proposed shops are identical to nine (9) shops which were constructed at this station in 1957. The 1957 plans were furnished to the Architect-Engineer to site adapt for the proposed shops.

Mr. SIKES. Will all of these shops be located in the same area?

General SHULER. Normally, sir, I know this to be so at Fort Hood. This is so. There is a row of shops, warehouses.

Mr. SIKES. You are asking for three gas stations. Would not one be adequate?

General SHULER. There would have to be a mighty big one for the volume of service.

Mr. SIKE. There is too much volume for one?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

FORT CHAFFEE, ARK.

Mr. McFALL. Turn to Fort Chaffee. Insert in the record page 33.
(The page follows:)

FORT CHAFFEE, ARK., \$225,000

Fort Chaffee is located 9 miles from Fort Smith, Arkansas. Its present mission as an inactive installation is to provide support for the caretaker detachment and for reserve component summer training. The program includes the construction of a sewage treatment plant.

Status of funds

	<i>Thousands</i>
Prior year items deferred.....	0
Funded program, not yet in inventory.....	0
Unobligated items, Jan. 31, 1966 (actual).....	0
Unobligated items, June 30, 1966 (estimated).....	0

Design information

Line item	Design cost (thousands)	Percent complete, Mar. 31, 1966
Sewage treatment plant.....	\$10	70

Mr. McFALL. Just how does Fort Chaffee fit into the overall Army training program?

General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, Fort Chaffee is an inactive station in the mobilization plan. We have a permanent party there of 300 people. The reason they are there is that about 7,500 Reserve and Guard train there all through the summer. We also have a corps headquarters activity on the station.

Mr. McFALL. Is a permanent sewage treatment plant a necessity at this station?

General SHULER. This is actually, sir, one of several projects in this program to alleviate pollution. Here we are dumping sewage into the Arkansas River.

Mr. McFALL. Will the construction of the plant provide adequate treatment for sewage and completely comply with Federal and State regulations?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

FORT HOOD, TEX.

Mr. McFALL. We will consider Fort Hood, Tex.
Insert in the record page 35.
(The page follows.)

1. DATE 15 Mar 1966		2. DEPARTMENT Army		3. INSTALLATION Fort Hood		6. STATE/COUNTRY TEXAS	
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU Fourth U. S. Army				5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER TEXAS 255			
7. STATUS Active				8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1942			
8. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS Responsible for command, training and logistical support of two Armored Divisions; support of NIKE units and reserve components summer training.				9. COUNTY (U.S.) Bell and Coryell		10. NEAREST CITY Killeen	
				12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH		PERMANENT	
		OFFICER (10) 2,945		ENLISTED CIVILIAN (11) 33,353		OFFICER (12) 2,433	
		AS OF - 31 Mar 65 -		2,717		ENLISTED CIVILIAN (13) 3	
		PLANNED (END FY LR)		134,158		2,002	
13. INVENTORY							
		LAND ACRES (14) 218,406		LAND COST (\$000) (15) 6,793		IMPROVEMENT (\$000) (16) 149,731	
		DORMED (17) 292				TOTAL (\$000) 156,524	
		LEASES AND EASEMENTS (18) 292				156,524	
		INVENTORY TOTAL (EXCEPT LAND ITEM) AS OF 30 JUNE 1965 (19) 63,188				13,188	
		AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (PUNDED) (20) 63,188				1,371	
		AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM (21) 63,188				1,371	
		ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 2 YEARS (22) 63,188				1,371	
		GRAND TOTAL (C + D + E + F) 63,188				1,371	
SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS							
CATEGORY CODE NO.		LINE ITEM DESIGNATION LINE ITEM TITLE		TENANT COMMAND		UNIT OF MEASURE	
		PAGE NO.				AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM ESTIMATED COST (\$000)	
						SCOPE	
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FORT HOOD, TEXAS, \$1,871,000

Fort Hood is located at the outskirts of Killeen, Texas. Its mission is to command, train and logistically support two armored divisions and to support NIKE units and reserve component summer training. The program includes the construction of an exclusion area facility and improvements to the water system.

<i>Status of funds</i>	<i>Thousands</i>
Prior year items deferred.....	13, 851
Funded program, not yet in inventory.....	29, 337
Unobligated items, Jan. 31, 1966 (actual).....	0
Unobligated items, June 30, 1966 (estimated).....	0

Design information

Line Item	Design cost (thousands)	Percent complete, Mar. 31, 1966
Exclusion area facility.....	\$20	75
Water systems improvements.....	80	50

Mr. McFALL. There are two items totaling \$1,871,000 at this station.

Would you discuss with the committee the water problem at Fort Hood. Tell us what water system improvements you are proposing to construct with the funds you are requesting in the amount of \$1,517,000.

General SHULER. Sir, this project is to increase the capacity of the Fort Hood water system, which is inadequate. During the past four summers we have had to cut way back on the water in order not to run into a fire hazard. This will provide additional intake capacity, storage capacity, and additional lines on the post that are necessary to support two divisions which are stationed at this post.

We actually have a deficiency here of 2.75 million gallons a day. This is what the project will take care of. It does not furnish any water off the post to anybody. This is for post use.

Mr. McFALL. Will this meet your full water system requirements?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Mr. McFALL. Does that include actual and projected family housing construction?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Mr. McFALL. Are there any questions?

Mr. PATTEN. Where do you get the water from, the river?

General SHULER. From Belton Lake Reservoir.

Mr. CEDERBERG. You anticipate two armored divisions at this location?

General SHULER. They are there, sir. This is their station. That is what the post is being built for.

Mr. CEDERBERG. How many did we have there during World War II?

General SHULER. I do not know, but we have had two divisions there a long time. The 1st and 2d Armored Divisions.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Is this an upgrading of existing facilities?

General SHULER. No, sir. This is actually a deficiency in water because of the buildup and the number of people on the post.

Mr. CEDERBERG. How did we get along all these years without enough water?

General SHULER. As I said, the last four summers we have cut back on the water to the danger point on fire protection. We cut back to 1 day's supply on the fire protection, which is getting very dangerous.

Colonel JONES. If I may, General, in 1962, I believe, the 1st Armored Division was expanded to its full strength. That is what really caused it.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Is it fair to say, you are at a rather critical point now and this has to be done?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. This is quite necessary.

Mr. CEDERBERG. That is all.

FORT POLK, LA.

Mr. McFALL. Turn to Fort Polk, La.

Insert in the record page 38.

(The page follows:)

1. DATE 15 Mar 1966	2. DEPARTMENT Army	3. INSTALLATION Fort Polk	
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU Fourth U. S. Army		6. STATE/COUNTRY Louisiana	
5. FY 19 67 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM		7. STATUS Active	
8. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER Louisiana 725		9. COUNTY (US) Vernon, Savine, & Natchitoches	
10. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1941		10. NEAREST CITY Leesville, 7 miles North	
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS Training installation for U. S. Army Training Center and for summer training of Reserve Components.			
12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH			
a. AS OF 31 Mar 65			
b. PLANNED (end FY LR)			
13. INVENTORY			
LAND			
a. OWNED			
b. LEASES AND EASEMENTS			
c. INVENTORY TOTAL (EXCEPT LAND) AS OF 30 JUNE 19 65			
d. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Planned - \$ 1,745)			
e. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM			
f. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS			
g. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)			
14. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS			
15. FUNDING PROGRAM			
16. AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM			

CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM DESIGNATION		TENANT COMMAND	UNIT OF MEASURE	AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM		FUNDING PROGRAM	
	LINE ITEM TITLE	Page No			SCOPE	ESTIMATED (\$000)	SCOPE	ESTIMATED (\$000)
179	82 - Training Ranges	56	39	DLR	861	861	861	861

FORT POLK, LA., \$861,000

Fort Polk is located about 7 miles south of Leesville, Louisiana, and about 50 miles southwest of Monroe, Louisiana. It is a training installation for U.S. Army Training Center and for summer training of reserve components. Included in the program is a project for the construction of training range facilities.

Status of funds

	<i>Thousands</i>
Prior year items deferred-----	372
Funded program, not yet in inventory-----	1,373
Unobligated items, Jan. 31, 1966 (actual)-----	518
Unobligated items, June 30, 1966 (estimated)-----	0

Design information

Line item	Design cost (thousands)	Percent complete, Mar. 31, 1966
Training ranges-----	\$50	70

Mr. McFALL. Why are you providing range and training facilities for 18,000 enlisted men at this location when your planned end strength is 16,509?

General SHULER. I do not quite understand the planned end strength figure.

Mr. McFALL. The enlisted personnel planned strength shown on page No. 38 is 16,509.

General SHULER. The present strength as you see there, this is March of 1965 which is quite out of date, is 22,000. This is a training center. There were that many people and there are more there now. The planned strength is the long-range strength. It is no particular year. It is merely our master planning, permanent station long-range strength. We are not at that now and we will need these facilities for many, many years.

Mr. McFALL. At the strength that you computed in this construction?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. -----.

FORT RILEY, KANS.

Mr. McFALL. Turn to Fort Riley, Kans.

Insert in the record page 40.

(The page follows:)

1. DATE 15 Mar 1966		3. DEPARTMENT Army		5. INSTALLATION Fort Riley					
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU Fifth U. S. Army		9. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER Kansas 605		6. STATE/COUNTRY Kansas					
7. STATUS Active		8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1855		10. NEAREST CITY Junction City, 4 miles Southwest					
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS Responsible for command, training and logistical support of divisional and other combat and combat-support units; provides support for reserve components & summer training.		12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH a. AS OF 31 Mar 65 1,358 b. PLANNED (end FY IR) 1,333		PERMANENT OFFICER (1) 1,358 ENLISTED (2) 17,075 CIVILIAN (3) 1,311 STUDENTS (4) 1,268					
		13. INVENTORY a. OWNED 51,092 b. LEASES AND EASEMENTS 13 c. INVENTORY TOTAL (Except land rent) AS OF 30 JUNE 19 65 1,476 d. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Provided - \$ 19,535); (unfunded - \$ 9,000)		SUPPORTED OFFICER (5) 1,476 ENLISTED (6) 102,461 CIVILIAN (7) 0 TOTAL (8) 103,937					
		14. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f) 103,937 28,535 3,100		TOTAL (2000) 103,937 28,535 3,100					
SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS									
14.	LINE ITEM DESIGNATION	LINE ITEM TITLE	Page No	TEMANT COMMAND	UNIT OF MEASURE	AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM SCOPE	ESTIMATED COST (\$000)	FUNDING PROGRAM SCOPE	ESTIMATED COST (\$000)
722	204 - EM Barracks Complex		41		Men	978	3,100	3,260*	12,100*
* Item 152 - 2,282 spaces at \$9,000,000 was authorized by PL 89/188									



FORT RILEY, KANSAS, \$12,100,000

Fort Riley is located about 4 miles northeast of Junction City, Kansas, and about 120 miles west of Kansas City, Missouri. Its mission is command training and logistical support of an infantry division and other non-divisional units and support for reserve component summer training. The program includes the construction of barracks and facilities for 3,260 enlisted men.

Status of funds

	<i>Thousands</i>
Prior year items deferred.....	325
Funded program, not yet in inventory.....	19,210
Unobligated items, Jan. 31, 1966 (actual).....	0
Unobligated items, June 30, 1966 (estimated).....	0

Design information

Line item	Design cost (thousands)	Percent complete, Mar. 31, 1966
EM barracks complex.....	\$281	67

Mr. McFALL. Would you discuss with the committee the troop housing situation at Fort Riley? Tell us what you have available at the present time, what your long-range program for replacement is, and what you are programing in fiscal year 1967.

General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, we have a deficiency at Fort Riley of 6,611 permanent spaces. This request would give us about half of that. This is the home of the 9th Infantry Division. It is a permanent station. We have just about concluded our land expansion project out there. This again is the replacement of the old World War II wooden barracks that have to be replaced over the years at a reasonable rate or they are all going to fall down in a relatively short period.

I call it to your attention that this is just not for barracks. This is the entire support facilities for 3,500 men which makes up a regiment or group.

Mr. McFALL. You would plan another complex of approximately this size in the future?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. Not necessarily next year but in the future; yes, sir.

Mr. LONG. Would the chairman yield?

Mr. McFALL. Yes.

REPLACEMENT OF WORLD WAR II TEMPORARY BUILDINGS BY PERMANENT CONSTRUCTION

Mr. LONG. This question has come up many, many times but it always bothers me a little. When you speak of World War II housing, my home is only 10 years old and is now worth quite a bit more than I paid for it. Was this temporary construction or permanent construction?

General SHULER. What we are requesting to build?

Mr. LONG. No, what you had before.

General SHULER. There is all the difference in the world between your house and these buildings. I built many of these in World War II as a district engineer.

Mr. LONG. Were they intended to be temporary or did they just work out that way?

General SHULER. They are temporary wooden buildings. The trouble is that much of the lumber was green, uncured lumber which did not go in your house but went into these buildings. The columns have cracked. The foundations were makeshift. Your foundation in your house is much better, I assure you. The utilities were what we could get at the time. The heating plants are terrible.

Mr. LONG. Are you going to build the same type of thing over again or will these be buildings that will last a long time?

General SHULER. The reason we did this in World War II was to get enough spaces built in time to carry mobilization.

Mr. LONG. How long are these new buildings going to last?

General SHULER. Seventy-five to one hundred years. They are steel frame, concrete, masonry reinforced.

Mr. LONG. I want to contradict myself a little and ask whether it makes sense to build too permanent construction.

General SHULER. I can only say that at Fort Riley and Fort Huachuca we have some buildings 100 years old that we are glad are still there and permanent because we are using them. We have seen what happened in some of the base closures because of change of mission. I can not guarantee that some of these buildings would not be unused at some time. I think the Army has a splendid record. I can only think of one station, Camp Crowder, where there are two permanent barracks standing and vacated. I think that is a pretty fine record thus far.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I think the Army should be commended for the maintenance job that you have done on these World War II barracks. If it had not been done properly they would have fallen down, most of them, a long time ago.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CEDERBERG. That is a pretty good job.

Mr. PATTEN. To embellish the record on these temporary buildings you might say that they were built with one nail where there should have been four. Anybody could walk in and say he was a carpenter and be hired. Things were done fast because of the shortage of manpower. The trick was to get something done so that mobilization could be accomplished.

General SHULER. We already have many cases where they have fallen down. Roofs have caved in. Messhalls are the same way.

Mr. McFALL. What will be done with the existing substandard facilities if the troop housing programed in fiscal year 1967 is approved?

General SHULER. There are 136 buildings of 450,000 square feet that will be demolished to take care of this area where we are going to construct these.

Mr. McFALL. Were there no deferred items at Fort Riley in the 1966 program?

General SHULER. No, sir. Do you mean barracks?

Mr. McFALL. Yes; barracks.

General SHULER. No barracks were deferred.

Mr. McFALL. Were there other items deferred at Fort Riley?

General SHULER. I believe one item that had to do with improvement on a bridge was deferred. I do not believe there were any others deferred.

Mr. McFALL. It would not relate to this?

General SHULER. No, sir.

FORT ORD, CALIF.

Mr. McFALL. Turn to Fort Ord.

Insert in the record page 43.

(The page follows:)

1. DATE 15 Mar 1966	3. DEPARTMENT Army	FY 1967 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM		3. INSTALLATION Fort Ord			
2. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU Sixth U. S. Army	6. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER California 625	8. STATE/COUNTRY California		6. STATE/COUNTRY California			
7. STATUS Active	8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1940	9. COUNTY (U.S.) Monterey		9. COUNTY (U.S.) Monterey			
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS Command, training and logistical support of recruit training center (infantry) and non-divisional type units; support of combat experiment center at Hunter-Liggett Military Reservation, and reserve component summer training.		10. NEAREST CITY Seaside, 4 miles South		10. NEAREST CITY Seaside, 4 miles South			
12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH							
a. AS OF 31 Mar 65							
b. PLANNED (DDM FY LR)							
OFFICER (1) ENLISTED (2) CIVILIAN (3)							
1,254 12,632 1,774							
1,561 26,766 1,619							
13. INVENTORY							
LAND							
a. OWNED							
b. LEASES AND EASEMENTS							
c. INVENTORY TOTAL (Excerpt Land Rent) AS OF 30 JUNE 19							
d. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Pending - \$) (Dhanded - \$)							
e. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM							
f. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS							
g. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)							
* \$2,000 one-time cost for easement.							
14. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS							
1. CATEGORY CODE NO.	2. LINE ITEM TITLE	3. TEMANT COMMAND	4. UNIT OF MEASURE	5. AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM SCOPE	6. ESTIMATED COST (\$000)	7. AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM SCOPE	8. ESTIMATED COST (\$000)
179	202 - Rifle Squad Tactical Ranges	PEI NO	Page No	DLR	NO	44	596
					596		596

FORT ORD, CALIF., \$596,000

Ford Ord is located about 6 miles north of the city of Monterey on the shores of Monterey Bay. Its mission is command training, and logistical support of an infantry recruit training center and nondivisional type units, support of the Combat Experiment Center at Hunter Liggett Military reservation, and support of reserve component summer training. The program includes construction of rifle squad tactical range facilities.

Status of funds

	<i>Thousands</i>
Prior year items deferred.....	0
Funded program, not yet in inventory.....	2, 894
Unobligated items, Jan. 31, 1966 (actual).....	0
Unobligated items, June 30, 1966 (estimated).....	0

Design status

Line item	Design cost (thousands)	Percent complete, Mar. 31, 1966
Rifle squad tactical ranges.....	\$36	40

Mr. McFALL. Is this request for a rifle squad tactical range similar to those we have discussed at other locations?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Mr. McFALL. Are there any questions on Fort Ord?

Mr. CEDERBERG. When we talk of these tactical ranges, these are the ranges where the silhouette comes up and they fire?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

This is the train fire II range which goes beyond the train fire I. It gets you from the very basic marksmanship through to the things you are talking about and then finally goes into the squad and platoon as a unit.

Mr. CEDERBERG. This cost seems a little high for that type of range; \$459,000 for five inadequate ranges. You should be able to build a pretty good sized range for \$100,000.

General SHULER. This is a large basic training station. You are dealing with thousands of men.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Is this in line with your experience at other locations where you have installed them?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CEDERBERG. That is all I have.

Mr. McFALL. The committee will meet again at 2 o'clock.

U.S. ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND

Mr. SIKES. We will return to Army Materiel Command and insert in the record summary page 45.

(The page follows:)

U.S. Army Materiel Command

[In thousands of dollars]

Installation	Prior authorization	Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
Atlanta Army Depot, Ga.....		237	237
Charleston Army Depot, S.C.....		200	200
Edgewood Arsenal, Md.....		3,293	3,293
Frankford Arsenal, Pa.....		249	249
Letterkenny Army Depot, Pa.....		193	193
Natick Laboratories, Massachusetts.....		109	109
Picatinny Arsenal, N.J.....		620	620
Redstone Arsenal, Ala.....		600	600
Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.....		3,246	3,246
Sacramento Army Depot, Calif.....		31	31
Sharpe Army Depot, Calif.....		367	367
Tooele Army Depot, Utah.....		457	457
Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y.....		955	955
White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico.....		2,336	2,336
Total.....		12,893	12,893

ATLANTA ARMY DEPOT

Mr. SIKES. The first item is the Atlanta Army Depot. Insert in the record page 46.

(The page follows:)

ATLANTA ARMY DEPOT, GA., \$237,000

Atlanta Army Depot is located about 12 miles south of Atlanta, Georgia, near Forest Park. Its supply mission is to receive, store, and issue general supplies for the Army, Defense Supply Agency, and Office of Civil Defense. Its maintenance mission is to perform depot maintenance on weapons, motor vehicles, material handling equipment, engineer general equipment, medical equipment, and clothing and individual equipment. Included in this program is an industrial waste treatment plant.

*Status of funds**Thousands*

Prior year items deferred.....	0
Funded program, not yet in inventory.....	49
Unobligated items, Jan. 31, 1966 (actual).....	0
Unobligated items, June 30, 1966 (estimated).....	0

Design information

Line item	Design cost (thousands)	Percent complete, Mar. 31, 1966
Industrial waste treatment plant.....	\$11	15

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$237,000 for an industrial waste treatment plant.

Will the construction of this facility bring the depot into compliance with Federal and State regulations on these matters?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; it will.

Mr. SIKES. Is there a serious problem in the Atlanta Depot?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; this is dumping pollution into the South River.

CHARLESTON ARMY DEPOT, S.C.

Mr. SIKES. The next item is Charleston Army Depot.

Insert in the record page 48.

(The page follows:)

CHARLESTON ARMY DEPOT, S.C., \$200,000

Charleston Army Depot is located about 11 miles north of Charleston near North Charleston on the Cooper River. Its mission is to receive, assemble, store, ship, and perform depot maintenance floating and rail equipment, sets of repair parts, and service operating supplies. Included in the program is the construction of two sewage treatment plants.

Status of funds

	<i>Thousands</i>
Prior year items deferred.....	0
Funded program, not yet in inventory.....	0
Unobligated items, Jan. 31, 1966 (actual).....	0
Unobligated items, June 30, 1966 (estimated).....	0

Design information

Line item	Design cost (thousands)	Percent complete, Mar. 31, 1966
Sewage treatment plants.....	\$10	65

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$200,000, also for a sewage treatment plant.

Will this item bring the depot into compliance with Federal and State laws and regulations?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PA.

Mr. SIKES. We will pass over Edgewood and take up Frankford Arsenal.

Insert in the record page 53.
(The page follows:)

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PENNSYLVANIA, \$249,000

Frankford Arsenal is located in Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania. Its mission includes the development, procurement, production and supply of fire control systems, small arms ammunition and cartridge activated deviser; research on selected munitions items; and management, technical direction, and control of Army calibration systems. The program includes a project for the consolidation of storage facilities.

Status of funds

	<i>Thousands</i>
Prior year items deferred.....	0
Funded program, not yet in inventory.....	0
Unobligated items, Jan. 31, 1966 (actual).....	0
Unobligated items, June 30, 1966 (estimated).....	0

Design information

Line item	Design cost (thousands)	Percent complete, Mar. 31, 1966
Consolidation of storage facilities.....	\$11	2

Mr. SIKES. This request is for \$249,000 for consolidation of storage facilities. What is it that you propose to do here?

General SHULER. We propose, sir, to close up the warehouse area, which is about 2 miles from Frankford Arsenal and move all the storage into existing facilities at Frankford Arsenal and this will allow us to get rid of the Tacony Warehouse area and will give us an annual savings of about \$477,000. We can dispose of the land and the Tacony Warehouse.

LETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT, PA.

Mr. SIKES. Turn to Letterkenny.

Mr. Reporter, please insert in the record page 55.

(The page follows:)

LETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT, PA., \$193,000

Letterkenny Army Depot is located 6 miles north of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. The mission of this depot is receipt, storage and distribution of general supplies in northeastern United States and overseas, and depot maintenance on combat and transport vehicles, guided missiles and vehicular armament mounts. The program includes a project for modernization of storage facilities.

Status of funds

	<i>Thousands</i>
Prior year items deferred-----	0
Funded program, not yet in inventory-----	2, 239
Unobligated items, Jan. 31, 1966 (actual)-----	1, 744
Unobligated items, June 30, 1966 (estimated)-----	0

Design information

Line item	Design cost (thousands)	Percent complete, Mar. 31, 1966
General supply depot modernization-----	\$4	5

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$193,000 for the modernization of a supply depot.

MODERNIZATION OF SUPPLY DEPOTS

Was this additional expense contemplated when the Raritan Army Depot was closed and the workload transferred here?

General SHULER. This is strictly a modernization of the old depot system and would be planned regardless of that other action.

I would like to say, sir, that there are four projects in this program of this nature. Letterkenny, the next, Sacramento, Sharpe, and Tooele.

This is \$890,000 for all. There will be \$94,000 required in 1968 and \$212,000 in fiscal year 1969. After we get this done, our per-year savings will be \$371,000 at Letterkenny; \$216,000 at Sacramento; \$158,000 at Sharpe; and \$185,000 at Tooele. This is rearranging the whole system so we can use the more modern forklifts and an electrical rail system to handle our supplies faster.

Mr. SIKES. Do you achieve any savings that can be identified?

General SHULER. These savings per year, sir, would be the economy. Once we get this done, we will save this every year. That is our estimate.

Mr. SIKES. Will this complete the supply facilities requirement at Letterkenny?

General SHULER. Except for the next 2 years for which I cited the figures.

NATICK LABORATORIES, MASS.

Mr. SIKES. Please turn to Natick in Massachusetts, and insert in the record page 57.

(The page follows:)

1. DATE 15 Mar 1966		2. DEPARTMENT Army		3. INSTALLATION Natick Laboratories			
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU US Army Materiel Command		5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER Massachusetts 690				6. STATE/COUNTRY Massachusetts	
7. STATUS Active		8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1953		9. COUNTY (U.S.) Middlesex		10. NEAREST CITY Natick	
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS Research and development in the commodity areas of textiles, clothing, footwear, organic materials, subsistence, containers, POL equipment, materials handling equipment, teatage and equipage and air delivery equipment. Provides support to the Army Research Institute of Environmental Medicine.		12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH		PERMANENT		STUDENTS	
				OFFICER (1)	ENLISTED (2)	CIVILIAN (3)	OFFICER (4)
				60	158	1,533	109
		a. AS OF 31 Mar 65		b. PLANNED (END FY LR)		71	
				200		1,585	
13.		LAND		ACRES (1)		IMPROVEMENT (\$000) (2)	
				100		16,667	
		a. OWNED		0		0	
		b. LEASES AND EASEMENTS		0		0	
		c. INVENTORY TOTAL (EXCEPT IMPV) AS OF 30 JUNE 19 65		109		16,667	
		d. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Funded - \$0,241)				0	
		e. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM				0	
		f. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS				0	
		g. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)				109	
14.		SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS		AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM		FUNDING PROGRAM	
CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM TITLE		TENANT COMMAND	UNIT OF MEASURE	ESTIMATED (\$000)	SCOPE	ESTIMATED (\$000)
310	26 - Instrumentation Building		59	SF	109	3,360	109

NATICK LABORATORIES, MASSACHUSETTS, \$109,000

Natick Laboratories are located in Natick, 20 miles west of Boston, Massachusetts. The mission of these laboratories is research and development in the commodity areas of textiles, clothing, footwear, organic materials, subsistence, containers, POL equipment, materials handling equipment, tentage and equipage and air delivery equipment. Provides support to the Army Research Institute of Environmental Medicine. The program includes a building for air drop testing of Army material.

Status of funds

	<i>Thousands</i>
Prior Year Items Deferred.....	1,371
Funded Program, Not Yet in Inventory.....	6,870
Unobligated Items, Jan. 31, 1966 (actual).....	0
Unobligated Items, June 30, 1966 (estimated).....	0

Design information

Line item	Design cost (thousands)	Percent complete, Mar. 31, 1966
Instrumentation building.....	\$6	65

Mr. SIKES. You are requesting \$109,000 for an instrumentation building. What are you using now?

General SHULER. We are using a facility at Sudbury which is 12 miles from the main installation at Natick and we are using a warehouse adjacent to a concrete drop pad.

This has to do with developing better methods of handling our problems on air delivery of materials by parachute drop and so forth and it is quite important to us in the present southeast Asia situation.

Mr. SIKES. Airdrops are something that you have been doing for a long time in a great many places.

General SHULER. This is concentrated here, sir, and, as I indicated, it is spread out into a space that isn't suitable and this we feel would be required in order to carry out this mission properly.

PICATINNY ARSENAL, N.J.

Mr. SIKES. Turn to Picatinny Arsenal.

Insert in the record page 59.

(The page follows:)

1. DATE 15 Mar 1966		3. DEPARTMENT Army		5. INSTALLATION FY 1967 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM		8. INSTALLATION Picatinny Arsenal	
2. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU US Army Munitions Command		6. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER New Jersey - 855		9. STATE/COUNTRY New Jersey		10. NEAREST CITY Dover, 4 miles Southeast	
7. STATUS Active		8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1879		9. COUNTY (U.S.) Morris		10. NEAREST CITY Dover, 4 miles Southeast	
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS Army research and engineering center for nuclear and non-nuclear ammunition, other than small arms. Headquarters US Army Munitions Command is located here		12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH a. AS OF 31 Mar 65 b. PLANNED (60th FY LR)		PERMANENT OFFICER ENLISTED CIVILIAN (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8)		SUPPORTED OFFICER ENLISTED CIVILIAN (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16)	
		13. INVENTORY		TOTAL (\$000)		TOTAL (\$000)	
		LAND		LAND COST (\$000)		IMPROVEMENT (\$000)	
		a. ORNED		910		62,818	
		b. LEASES AND EASEMENTS		643		0	
		c. INVENTORY TOTAL (Excludes land items) AS OF 30 JUNE 1965		102*		102	
		d. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Planned - \$ 949)				63,830	
		e. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM				949	
		f. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 3 YEARS				620	
		g. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)				620	
SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS							
14. CATEGORY CODE NO.		LINE ITEM DESIGNATION		AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM		FUNDING PROGRAM	
310		15 - Pyrotechnic R&D Laboratories		SCOPE		SCOPE	
		Page No		ESTIMATED COST (\$000)		ESTIMATED COST (\$000)	
		60		9,928		9,928	
		UNIT OF MEASURE		SCOPE		SCOPE	
		SF		9,928		9,928	
		TEMAT COMMAND		ESTIMATED COST (\$000)		ESTIMATED COST (\$000)	
		No		620		620	

* \$101,700 one-time cost for easement.

PICATINNY ARSENAL, N.J., \$620,000

Picatinny Arsenal is located 4 miles northwest of Dover, New Jersey. This installation is the Army's research and engineering center for nuclear and non-nuclear ammunition, other than small arms. Headquarters, U.S. Army Munitions Command is located there. The program includes the construction of pyrotechnic R&D laboratories.

Status of funds

	<i>Thousands</i>
Prior year items deferred.....	0
Funded program, not yet in inventory.....	949
Unobligated items, Jan. 31, 1966 (actual).....	0
Unobligated items, June 30, 1966 (estimated).....	0

Design information

Line item	Design cost (thousands)	Percent complete, Mar. 31, 1966
Pyrotechnic R. & D. laboratories.....	\$36	75

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$620,000 for pyrotechnic R. & D. laboratories.

How is this requirement now being met?

General SHULER. The present facilities are inadequate to house the equipment and the instrumentation required to maintain our progress in this field. These buildings are scattered and separated by a distance of about 3.5 miles. What we are asking for is a minimum to carry out a very important mission.

As you know, the use of pyrotechnics in southeast Asia is skyrocketing and we feel we need this, sir, to keep right in the forefront of this.

Mr. SIKES. It is stated in the justification this facility would service Army, Air, Navy, NASA, and AEC.

For the record, what volume of work has been received from each since fiscal year 1963?

General SHULER. May I furnish that for the record?

Mr. SIKES. Yes.

(The information follows:)

Fiscal year	Total laboratory	Customer	Percent of total
1963.....	(1)	Air Force.....	4.0
1964.....	\$2,000,000	do.....	7.5
		Navy.....	5.0
1965.....	2,000,000	Air Force.....	6.2
		Navy.....	10.0
1966.....	2,500,000	Air Force.....	6.4

¹ Less than \$2,000,000.

Mr. SIKES. To what extent are you providing space in the laboratories for the work of the other agencies?

General SHULER. I would like to furnish that too, sir.

Mr. SIKES. All right.

(The information requested follows:)

None of the Laboratory space can be separately designated for use in support of customer R&D. The kind of R&D required to develop and test pyrotechnic compositions to meet customer needs is identical to R&D required to support the continuing needs of the Army. The same laboratory equipment, instrumentation and test facilities are required and are used. The facilities requested are considered adequate to meet the predicted workload forecasted from military requirements in the pyrotechnic areas.

Mr. SIKES. If I understand the situation correctly, research and development work of this type requires that air conditioning equipment be capable of providing 100 percent conditioned outside air at all times without recirculation. Possibly you are asking for an amount of money here which would be insufficient to meet the requirement. Are you concerned about it?

General SHULER. Sir, we feel that the \$167,000 for which we are asking will provide the necessary air conditioning in the facility. This has been engineered to take care of this.

Mr. SIKES. Has it been engineered for this particular requirement?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

REDSTONE ARSENAL, ALA.

Mr. SIKES. Turn next to Redstone Arsenal.

Insert in the record page 61.

(The page follows:)

1. DATE 15 Mar 1966		1. DEPARTMENT Army		3. INSTALLATION Redstone Arsenal	
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU U.S. Army Missile Command		5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER Alabama - 202		6. STATE/COUNTRY Alabama	
7. STATUS Active		8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1942		10. NEAREST CITY Huntsville, 10 miles Northeast	
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS Headquarters of the U.S. Army Missile Command. The Army's principal commodity center for rockets, guided missiles, and related systems and equipment. The Army's principal guided missile school and unit training center is located at Redstone Arsenal.					
12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH		PERMANENT		SUPPORTED	
OFFICER (A)		ENLISTED (B)		OFFICER (C)	
ENLISTED (D)		CIVILIAN (E)		ENLISTED (F)	
TOTAL (G)		TOTAL (H)		TOTAL (I)	
a. AS OF 31 Mar 65		448 310 9,957 295 1,307		13,447	
b. PLANNED (END FY LR)		652 1,882 9,643 258 1,767		14,202	
13. INVENTORY					
LAND		ACRES (A)		IMPROVEMENT (B)	
a. OWNED		36,995		149,082	
b. LEASES AND EASEMENTS		3		0	
c. INVENTORY TOTAL (EXCEPT ITEM 200) AS OF 30 JUNE 19 65		1,955		142,127	
d. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Funded - \$ 7,203); (Unfunded - \$ 0) 7,203	
e. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM				600	
f. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS					
g. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)					
14. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS					
CATEGORY CODE NO.		LINE ITEM DESIGNATION		FUNDING PROGRAM	
a.		b.		c.	
310		210 - Convert Buildings for Laser Facility		600	
		Page No 62		600	
		53		49,432	
		SF		49,432	
				600	

REDSTONE ARSENAL, ALA., \$600,000

Redstone Arsenal is located 10 miles southwest of Huntsville, Alabama. This arsenal is the Headquarters of the U.S. Army Missile Command, and is the Army's principal commodity center for rockets, guided missiles and related systems and equipment. The Army's principal guided missile school and unit training center is located here. The program includes a project to convert existing buildings for a research facility on laser devices.

Status of funds

	<i>Thousands</i>
Prior-year items deferred.....	0
Funded program, not yet in inventory.....	7,703
Unobligated items, Jan. 31, 1966 (actual).....	0
Unobligated items, June 30, 1966 (estimated).....	0

Design information

Line item	Design cost (thousands)	Percent complete, Mar. 31, 1966
Convert building for lasser facility.....	\$32	60

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$600,000 to convert buildings for LASER facilities. How is this requirement now being met?

General SHULER. We are using a converted warehouse of 12,500 square feet and two trailers and inadequate power generation and storage facilities.

Mr. SIKES. The committee recognizes that. Are you working with LASER at any other facility?

Mr. FLYNN. We are working in the LASER field in other facilities but this happens to be _____.

Mr. SIKES. Is this specific type of study being done elsewhere?

Mr. FLYNN. No, sir.

Mr. SIKES. To what extent have you sought to combine this work with other military services?

Mr. FLYNN. We have found we were not able to do this in the area in which we wanted to work.

Mr. SIKES. Why not?

Mr. FLYNN. The Army has been more or less pioneers in this area, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Have you invited the other services to join the Army at this facility to carry on the work?

Mr. FLYNN. That I do not know, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Provide an answer for the record.

(The information follows:)

Close coordination exists with Air Force and Navy through special High Energy LASER meetings which have been called by DOD to exchange information on status of separate programs in this technical field being carried out by the three Services. In addition, all Service programs are coordinated by the DOD Special Group on Optical MASERS (LASERS) at which time planned efforts are scrutinized by DOD consultants and Service representatives to assure technical soundness and to avoid duplication. A close working relationship exists with other Services and the AF and Navy have been invited to participate in the use of our facilities. They have accepted in many instances. There is a good exchange and pooling of information, facilities, and other resources between the services in this field.

Mr. SIKES. Are you doing some work at Tullahoma, Tenn., on the LASER now?

Mr. FLYNN. Power generation at Tullahoma; a joint facility.

Mr. SIKES. Will that work be continued?

Mr. FLYNN. No, sir; that will be transferred to the new facility.

Mr. SIKES. Will all of the LASER work of the Army be done at Redstone if this item is approved?

Mr. FLYNN. No, sir.

Mr. SIKES. At how many locations will it be done?

Mr. FLYNN. The LASER phenomena covers so many different fields, sir. There will be LASER work done in the electronics communications area as well as in the missile area.

General SHULER. May we furnish the complete answer on that?

Mr. SIKES. Spell out a complete answer for the record.

(The information follows:)

All LASER work by the Army is accomplished at eight (8) principal locations, as follows:

Redstone, Alabama

Fort Monmouth, New Jersey

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland

Fort Belvoir, Virginia

Harry Diamond Laboratory, Washington, D.C.

Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey

Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland

Frankford Arsenal, Pennsylvania

Mr. SIKES. Will this facility combine all of the AMC work?

General SHULER. No, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Give us an answer telling where it will be done and why it must be carried on in different locations.

(The information follows:)

Construction of these facilities will not result in consolidation of all LASER R&D at Redstone. Consolidation of all LASER R&D at one laboratory would not be practical because of the close interfacing of LASER technologies with competencies already existing at commodity laboratories and close interfacing needed in terms of applications.

All separate LASER R&D efforts being carried out within the Army are coordinated by means of the Army Materiel Command LASER Advisory Group. This group is responsible for the technical soundness of the total Army Materiel Command LASER Program, eliminates duplication, and provides a means for exchange of information among the various laboratories within the Army.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, ILL.

Mr. SIKES. We will turn to Rock Island.

Mr. Reporter, please insert in the record page 63.

(The page follows:)

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, ILL., \$3,246,000

Rock Island Arsenal is located 1 mile northeast of Rock Island, Illinois. The mission of this installation is development, engineering and manufacture of launchers and handling equipment for Honest John and Little John Rockets; carriages and recoil mechanisms for light and medium field artillery and anti-tank guns. Headquarters, U.S. Army Weapons Command and Army Management Engineering Training Agency are located here. The program includes alterations to existing facilities to accommodate the Small Arms Research and Development Mission to be transferred from Springfield Armory, and the construction of a helicopter simulator and ballistics range.

Status of funds

	<i>Thousands</i>
Prior Year Items Deferred.....	826
Funded Program, Not Yet in Inventory.....	0
Unobligated Items, Jan 31, 1966 (actual).....	0
Unobligated Items, June 30, 1966 (estimated).....	0

Design information

Line item	Design cost (thousands)	Percent complete, June 6, 1966
Alter buildings for small arms R. & D.....	\$157	50
Helicopter simulator and ballistics range.....	37	50

Mr. SIKES. The request is \$3,246,000 to alter buildings for small arms research and development and for a helicopter simulator and ballistics range.

REDUCED COST OF REQUESTED FACILITY

These items pertain to a mission being transferred from Springfield to Rock Island. Is the facility requested for \$2,620,000 similar to the one requested in fiscal 1966 in the amount of \$3,510,000?

General SHULER. It is similar, sir, but there is a reduction in both people and scope.

Mr. SIKES. What is the explanation for the reduction?

General SHULER. It occurs in three areas, sir. In fiscal year 1966 there were 75 people involved and 24,400 square feet. This year there is the same number of people at 19,500 square feet.

Mr. SIKES. It usually works the other way. What happened?

General SHULER. We have cut the number of people to be moved from Springfield here by cutting the things that they will do, sir. Reducing the mission.

Mr. SIKES. What will happen to them? Will they be continued in employment at Springfield?

General SHULER. No, sir. At Springfield we intend to close out. They will be offered other positions and will be assisted in finding another job.

I would like to say, sir, we have deleted a number of things. Some of the floor ducts, floor underlayment. We have deleted the replacement of wooden window sash with glass block panels. We have deleted some of the ceiling insulation.

Mr. SIKES. Are these recommended practices?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. They are sufficient for our needs and we feel we should make these savings.

Mr. SIKES. Are there other areas where a similar saving might be made?

General SHULER. No, sir; we didn't have these exact things in the other projects that I know of, sir.

Two other areas explain the difference. The first area was a difference of \$210,000. The rehabilitation of space for research and engineering, the number of people drops from 491 to 278 and therefore the area drops in half. That is \$410,000 less, and the last one, a reduction of \$345,000 is for the range construction. The difference is due to the fact that six ranges were to have been built in the basement of several existing buildings and when we reconsidered the safety requirements and the possibility of placing more of the development work under contract, this reduced the scope. So these three figures account for the difference between the \$3 million-odd figure and the \$2,620,000.

Mr. SIKES. You mentioned a reduction in personnel. Now, General Shuler, in enumerating the personnel previously planned and presently planned, would you differentiate between technical or research and development-type personnel and support personnel?

General SHULER. All right, sir.

In the research and engineering last year it was 491. This year it is 278.

Quality assurance last year was 142. It is 142 this year.

Administration was 75; 75 this year.

Procurement was 58 and it is 58 this year.

The total is 776 to be moved last year verse 533 this year.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF BOOZ, ALLEN & HAMILTON ON ARMY SMALL ARMS DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION

Mr. SIKES. As the witnesses realize, Booz, Allen & Hamilton made a detailed study with reference to the requirements for the Springfield Armory and also included recommendations relating to the Army's procedures on the development and production of small arms weapons and weapons systems. This report made certain recommendations concerning the role of private industry in these programs.

I would like to list for you three of these recommendations and ask you to comment for the record exactly what the Army has done about implementing these recommendations.

Specifically, the report recommended that contracting with private industry should be extended to include:

(a) All pilot and quantity production of small arms, weapons and weapons systems;

(b) All development of new small arms, weapons, and weapons systems; and

(c) All production engineering and preparation of technical data packages related to small arms.

Are you prepared to discuss that now?

General SHULER. No, sir. I would like to furnish that. The Army was not in on Booz, Allen & Hamilton making the study and this was handled in the Department of Defense.

Mr. SIKES. Very well; you may supply the information for the record.

(The information follows:)

The recommendations in the Booz, Allen, Hamilton, Report concerning the role of private industry included:

"Contracting with private industry should be extended to include:

"All pilot and quantity production of weapons and weapon systems

"All development of new weapons and weapon systems

"All product engineering preparation of technical data packages."

The Army has reduced the number of research and development spaces transferring from Springfield to Rock Island from 448 to 278 with a similar reduction in the number of support personnel. It is the Department of the Army policy that developmental activity, pilot and quantity production of small arms weapons and weapon systems and product engineering are to be primarily the responsibility of industry.

Mr. SIKES. Finally, the report pointed out the desirability of the establishment of the new small arms organization in a new location with new facilities, sometimes referred to as the Small Arms Weapons Systems Center.

In effect, this center would bring together the technical and management groups engaged in small arms activities. This consolidation would, of course, have a major effect upon the Army arsenal and depot systems. It also would place a large load on private industry. Has anything been done about implementing this recommendation?

General SHULER. Again, sir, if I may, I would like to furnish that for the record.

Mr. SIKES. Very well.

(The information follows:)

The Booz, Allen & Hamilton Report on the closure of the Springfield Armory October 15, 1965, states *inter alia*, that the effectiveness of DoD small arms organization will be influenced by location factors of three principal kinds:

Centralization of overall weapon system management

Consolidation of similar technical functions

Collocation of technical and management functions

Applying these factors in the abstract, the report can be read as indicating that a net overall improvement in the small arms acquisition process would follow by performing the entire small arms system function at a single, new location. This concept, conveniently referred to as a Small Arms Weapons System Center (SAWS Center), was not, however, made one of the recommendations of the report; rather, it was pointed out in Appendix H that the only practical destination for Springfield's residual functions was the existing installation at Rock Island. Nevertheless, the possibility of creating a new SAWS Center has been considered by the Army.

PRESENT AMC ORGANIZATION

The acquisition of Army materiel, including small arms, is now centralized in the Army Materiel Command (AMC). AMC has subcommands organized on a commodities rather than systems basis, *viz.*, Weapons Command, Electronics Command, Mobility Command, Munitions Command and Missile Command. With the possible exception of the Missile Command, none of these subordinate commands includes all the management and technical activities pertinent to the development of total systems.

The Army's small arms weapons and weapons systems functions are not now consolidated and do not fall into groupings on command or installation lines. For example, the development of an advanced high rate of fire weapons system for installation on an aerial platform involves activities of the Aviation Materiel Command, St. Louis (airframe and system mounting), the AMC Central Laboratories (basic research), Frankford Arsenal (fire direction control), Springfield Armory (the gun itself), Rock Island Arsenal (gun mount and recoil technology) and the Army Munitions Command (ammunition).

THE THREE PRINCIPLES

(1) *Centralization of Overall Weapon System Management.*—The present AMC organization represents an attempt to secure the advantages of overall weapon system management without the inflexibility associated with an organization compartmented according to the systems types which existed at the moment of its organization. This is done by having a Project Manager, usually at the AMC level, who brings all relevant resources of the commodity commands to bear on the particular system for which the Project Manager is responsible.

On 21 February 1966 there were 46 AMC Project Managers. Each Project Manager has a large staff at his immediate disposal (ordinarily about fifty persons with expertise in R&D, Production, Procurement, Budgetary and like matters) which enables him to deal with questions of design trade off and priority of resource allocation. The advantage of the Project Manager concept is its flexibility. As new systems types appear, the responsibility of the Project Manager and the size and technical orientation of his staff are adjusted accordingly.

Theoretically, as an alternative to the Project Manager System, all of AMC—or parts of it—could be reorganized along systems lines, with subcommands encompassing the major systems types. However, such a step would be very costly and could not be taken without extensive study. The Booz Allen Report is not and does not purpose to be a sufficient basis upon which to make such a change. Furthermore, the report was concerned not so much with the details of organizational lines as with making a fresh start emphasizing the physical collocation of functions.

(2) *Consolidation of Similar Technical Functions.*—The Army supports and is applying this principle in its weapons acquisition organization. Many technical functions related to small arms systems are consolidated in AMC with similar activities in other systems areas. For example, Frankford Arsenal is the center of development of fire direction controls, both for small arms and larger guns; the development of ammunition for all weapons is centered in Munitions Command; basic research in ballistics, ranging from antipersonnel munitions to artillery projectiles and certain types of missiles, is conducted at the Ballistics Research Laboratory (BRL). Aberdeen, Maryland. No change is contemplated in the responsibilities of these technical centers.

(3) *Collocation of Management and Technical Functions.*—It is in the area of collocation of management and technical functions within systems or systems types that the implications of the Booz Allen Report and the present organization of AMC appear to conflict. If small arms weapons systems were AMC's only concern, the collocation of management and all technical functions within this area could be achieved at a single location with clearly beneficial results. However, AMC's total responsibility is much broader than small arms weapons systems. As noted above, many technical functions related to small arms systems are consolidated with similar technical functions in other systems areas, thereby carrying out the second principle stated in the Booz Allen Report: consolidation of similar technical functions. If the small arms weapons systems portion of these technical activities were extracted for collocation with small arms weapons systems management functions at a SAWS Center, then the second principle would inevitably be violated, and duplication rather than a consolidation of similar technical activities would follow. What is clearly advantageous for an organization dealing with small arms weapons systems alone promises mixed advantages and disadvantages when applied within the total AMC complex.

The Booz Allen Report itself recognized that complete collocation within a given systems type, that is, an "ideal" organization, is often impractical to achieve. Valid organizational principles occasionally are competing rather than complementary. The valid principles of collocation must be applied in a reasoned relationship to equally valid and competing considerations.

With the foregoing in mind, Booz, Allen & Hamilton considered the transfer of functions from Springfield to Rock Island in terms of management-technical pairs. The report identified 118 critical and 60 desirable management-technical collocations in AMC's present small arms organizational structure. According to the report, all 178 collocations could be achieved at Rock Island, while only 143 were possible at Springfield.

CONCLUSION

The creation at a new site of a self-sufficient Small Arms Weapons Systems Center, organized on a systems basis, is not a feasible course at this time, nor

is it a desirable course in the context of overall Army Materiel Command organizational structure and allocation of resources.

CONSIDERATION GIVEN BOOZ, ALLEN REPORT BY ARMY AND DOD

Mr. SIKES. Provide for the record the date the Secretary of Defense instructed the Army to reevaluate the Army's small arms weapons arsenal and depot systems in the light of the report and insert in the record the reasoning of the Army in their action on the recommendations, particularly on the Small Arms Weapons Center.

Include with this the date the recommendations of the Secretary of the Army were sent to the Secretary of Defense, and the date of the action taken by the Secretary of Defense on these recommendations.

General SHULER. Yes, sir; I will furnish that, sir.

(The information follows:)

On 19 November 1965 the Army was instructed to re-evaluate the Army's small arms weapons arsenal and depot system. The Secretary of the Army replied to the Deputy Secretary of Defense by memorandum on 22 December 1965 essentially as follows:

"In response to your memorandum of 19 November 1965, and in light of the Booz, Allen and Hamilton report on the Springfield Armory, the Army has conducted a study in depth of its small arms weapons arsenal and depot system."

"On the basis of our reevaluation, I now recommend that the residual non-manufacturing functions at Springfield Armory be transferred to the Rock Island Arsenal and that the Springfield Armory be phased down in accordance with the plan developed by the Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command."

"The Booz, Allen and Hamilton report concludes that 1) the Springfield Armory should not be retained as an active installation, 2) Springfield's manufacturing activities should be contracted to private industry (with certain exceptions in the secondary item and rebuild area which can be more economically performed at Army depots and the Rock Island Arsenal), and 3) the most effective solution to the Army's small arms development requirements lies in a collocated, integrated Small Arms Weapons System Center in a new location with new facilities."

"The Army agrees with recommendations (1) and (2) but believes recommendation (3) requires further study."

"The Army Materiel Command was organized in 1962 along commodity lines, and it remains in that configuration. However, except for the Missile Command, AMC's subordinate commodity commands are not oriented toward the total integrated systems development approach recommended in the Booz, Allen and Hamilton report. In particular, small arms weapons development and small arms ammunition development are the responsibility of separate commands within AMC, Weapons Command and Munitions Command, respectively, and are carried out at eight locations within these commands, while basic research in ballistics, human factors and fuse technology is performed at three independent laboratories reporting directly to AMC."

"If the weapons systems concept, as set forth in the report, should be applied to the entire Army Materiel Command, then a complete reorganization along systems development lines would be required. Such a prospect at this time troubles us for it would result in fractionation of existing cells of technological competence, duplication of certain basic scientific and technical skills and would require a long-term effort estimated to cost as high as \$200 to \$300 million. I do not consider the Booz, Allen and Hamilton report a sufficient basis upon which to institute such a sweeping change, particularly in view of the careful and comprehensive study by the Hoelscher Committee which led to the creation of AMC in its present configuration."

"The specific proposal of the Booz Allen report, establishment of a Small Arms Weapons Systems (SAWS) Center, would require transfer to a common facility of activities which now operate at several locations and within several of AMC's commodity commands; thus it would generate many of the problems associated with a total reorganization of AMC."

"The development of such a center should be studied as a long-term improvement in the Army small arms acquisition process, but the disposition of residual Springfield Armory activity should not await the outcome of such a study."

"Of the courses of action open to us at this juncture, I believe that a transfer of the remaining non-manufacturing functions to the Rock Island Arsenal is consistent with the implications of the Booz Allen report for the Army's small arms acquisition process and is compatible with the ultimate development of a SAWS center. The principal small arms management functions are already located at Rock Island, including the National Inventory Control and National Maintenance Points having jurisdiction over small arms, and the parent Army Weapons Command."

"The alternative to consolidation at Rock Island is consolidation at Frankford Arsenal. The principal advantages of the Frankford approach follow from the collocation there of an even greater number of technological functions than would be immediately possible at Rock Island Arsenal and the somewhat better anticipated experience in the retention of skilled personnel. However, consolidation of Frankford would forego all the advantages of collocation of management functions and Frankford's limited physical facilities bar it from the beginning as the site for a SAWS center."

Therefore, I recommend the transfer of the residual non-manufacturing functions from Springfield Armory to Rock Island Arsenal in accordance with the AMC phase-down plan."

"Execution of the closure plan will cost an estimated \$8.66 million, as shown below.

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1966	Fiscal year 1967	Fiscal year 1968	Total
OMA.....	358	1,090	3,559	5,007
PEMA.....	200	300	534	1,034
MCA.....		2,620		2,620
Total.....				8,661

The funds requirements for fiscal year 1967 are in addition to current budget requests and should be provided the Army in the amounts shown. Requirements for fiscal year 1968 will be requested through normal programing procedures.

"I recommend your approval of the closure of Springfield and movement to Rock Island in accordance with Inclosure 2 and request that the funds required for fiscal year 1967 be provided the Army."

The recommendations of the Secretary of the Army were approved on 27 December 1965.

CONSIDERATION OF OTHER LOCATIONS FOR SMALL ARMS R. & D. MISSION

Mr. SIKES. What consideration has been given to locating this small arms research and development mission at Army installations other than Rock Island?

General SHULER. We completely studied that, sir. We looked into every other possibility and this was picked as the best location.

Mr. SIKES. What other areas were actually studied and visited?

General SHULER. It came down, sir, to Rock Island, Frankford, Natick, Watervliet, and Springfield, and Springfield being recommended out, it finally came down to Rock Island. I would like to add to that the other installations visited.

Mr. SIKES. Include also some of the reasons which led you to your conclusions.

(The information follows:)

Aberdeen Proving Ground was also considered as a possible location. However, based on existing facilities studies, it was concluded that Aberdeen could not absorb this activity without a major construction project. As between Rock Island and Frankford Arsenal, consolidation at Frankford would forgo substantial advantages of collocation of small arms management functions which can be realized only at Rock Island. Furthermore, Rock Island has a capacity for accepting possible subsequent development of a Small Arms Weapons System Center which does not exist at Frankford Arsenal.

SCHEDULE FOR TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

Mr. SIKES. When is the small arms mission scheduled to be transferred to Rock Island?

General SHULER. The original schedule was April 1968 for inactivating. That means we have to get these facilities done to accept the mission at this new station by that time.

Mr. SIKES. If the funds requested are approved for fiscal 1967, when will the facilities be available for occupancy?

General SHULER. This should take, sir, about a year or longer from this September.

Mr. SIKES. Will it be ready in time?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

SPACE AVAILABILITY FOR TEST FIRING FACILITY

Mr. SIKES. What considerations have been given to renovating existing buildings at Rock Island for the small arms test firing facility rather than constructing a new building?

General SHULER. As you will notice, sir, practically all of this is rehabilitation of existing buildings. Do you have a specific question on each specific building?

Mr. SIKES. This is a small arms test firing building which I understood to be a new building.

General SHULER. Yes, sir. I believe one of these is a new building. But it is a firing range. I was pointing out the bulk of this request is rehabilitation of space. We don't have the space to rehabilitate for this other one so we put in for a new building.

COST ESTIMATES

Mr. SIKES. How firm do you regard the cost estimates that you have presented to the committee?

General SHULER. They are not as firm as we would like, sir, because we are not as far along on the design, but since they are all mostly alterations, it doesn't take nearly as long as designing a whole new structure.

Mr. SIKES. Could their funding be deferred for another year?

General SHULER. No, sir; I don't believe there is that much leeway in it.

HELICOPTER SIMULATOR AND BALLISTICS RANGE

Mr. SIKES. You are requesting \$626,000 for construction of a helicopter simulator and ballistics range. How is that requirement now being met?

General SHULER. Sir, right now we are having to make actual flight tests which cost us \$96,000 a test and we can do it in the simulator for \$9,000 a test. It isn't as good as the flight test but it leads you up to fewer flight tests. This is commonly used in aircraft.

Mr. SIKES. When would this facility be available, if approved?

General SHULER. This would again, sir, be about a year from this September.

Mr. SIKES. Considerable research has been done in the last several years for armament systems for existing helicopters. The Army is now procuring an interim armed helicopter developed by Bell which contains its own weapons system. In addition, private industry is engaged with the Army in research and development on the so-called armed helicopter. With this background, I want you to tell me specifically what the workload of the Army will be which will require the use and construction of a facility of the type requested here.

General SHULER. I believe I will have to furnish that for the record, sir, if I may.

(The information follows:)

— weapons systems are scheduled for completion in the next four years. Each system requires — tests. An estimated savings of \$87,320.00 per test using simulator vs helicopter amounts to a cost reduction of — per system and a total of — per — systems.

Mr. SIKES. Does this represent the construction of a new building or renovation of an existing building?

General SHULER. This is constructing a simulator and range facility in an existing building No. 299, and then there is a small amount of new construction items, but this is the bulk of the item.

Mr. SIKES. Has the configuration and size of the proposed facility been agreed to by the technical personnel who will operate it?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. They submitted this requirement, sir.

Mr. SIKES. How valid is the cost estimate which is before you?

General SHULER. I think it is—again, sir, it is not as far along in design as we would like, but it is under design and we have the preliminaries finished and I certainly think it is close enough to be able to do it within the authorization, or the 5-percent raise we were allowed by law at a station.

Mr. SIKES. Are there questions on Rock Island?

REDUCTION OF IN-HOUSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Mr. CEDERBERG. Do I understand you have reduced the number of personnel you originally intended to place at Rock Island?

General SHULER. This is correct, sir. The final outcome of the study dictated this part to be moved.

Mr. CEDERBERG. That means you are not moving the full load that you had originally intended.

Now, where will that be done?

General SHULER. Sir, as I understand it, the small arms R. & D. mission has been reduced to the scope that these people can do it and this comes out of the study.

Mr. CEDERBERG. In other words, this is a result of the study made by Booz, Allen & Hamilton?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Some of the recommendations of that report are being implemented, and this has shown up in this request?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

OTHER SITES CONSIDERED

Mr. McFALL. You had four different possible sites for this from which Rock Island was chosen, is that correct?

General SHULER. It came down to the—the last four came down to the ones I cited. There are others we have looked at and I have asked for permission to augment the record with those names.

Mr. McFALL. Does the committee have the information concerning why the choice was made between Rock Island and the other three?

General SHULER. Mr. Sikes has asked that we give the reasoning why we chose Rock Island.

SACRAMENTO ARMY DEPOT, CALIF.

Mr. McFALL. We will go to Sacramento Army Depot.
Insert in the record page 67.

(The page follows:)

1 DATE 15 Mar 1966		3 DEPARTMENT Army		5 INSTALLATION FY 1967 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM		8 INSTALLATION COUNTRY Sacramento Army Depot	
4 COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU		6 STATE/COUNTRY California		9 COUNTY (U.S.) Sacramento		10 NEAREST CITY Sacramento	
US Army Supply & Maintenance Command		California 765		PERMANENT		SUPPORTED	
7 STATUS Active		1966		OFFICER ENLISTED CIVILIAN		OFFICER ENLISTED CIVILIAN	
11 MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS		12 PERSONNEL STRENGTH		STUDENTS		TOTAL	
Receipt, storage, and issue of depot maintenance and assembly of electronic, photographic, meteorological and radiological equipment. Primary standards service for nuclear and radiomechanical equipment and calibration service for Army electromechanical test equipment and standards.		a AS OF <u>31 Mar 65</u>		OFFICER (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h)		OFFICER (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h)	
		b PLANNED (fwd FY LR)		0 0		0 0	
		c INVENTORY		2,016 2,052		2,539 2,470	
13 LAND		ACRES		LAND COST (\$000)		TOTAL (\$000)	
a OWNED		485		101		20,295	
b LEASES AND EASEMENTS						0	
c INVENTORY TOTAL (EXCEPT FUNDING) AS OF 30 JUNE 19 65						20,295	
d AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Funded - \$) (Unfunded - \$)						0	
e AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM						31	
f ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS							
g GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)							

14 CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM DESIGNATION	TENANT COMMAND	UNIT OF MEASURE	AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM		FUNDING PROGRAM	
				SCOPE	ESTIMATED COST (\$000)	SCOPE	ESTIMATED COST (\$000)
441	40 - Modernize Warehouses 242 and 244	PR1 No	SF	521,000	31	521,000	31

SACRAMENTO ARMY DEPOT, CALIF., \$31,000

Sacramento Army Depot is located in Sacramento County near Sacramento, California. Its mission is to receive, store, issue, and perform depot maintenance and assembly of electronic, photographic, meteorological, and radiological equipment. This program includes a project for the modernization of two warehouses.

Status of funds

	<i>Thousands</i>
Prior year items deferred.....	0
Funded program, not yet in inventory.....	0
Unobligated items, Jan. 31, 1966 (actual).....	0
Unobligated items, June 30, 1966 (estimated).....	0

Design information

Line item	Design cost (thousands)	Percent complete, Mar. 31, 1966
Modernize warehouses 242 and 244.....	\$2	0

Mr. McFALL. Earlier you stated that cost savings would result from this expenditure. Would you repeat that again for this portion of the record?

General SHULER. At the end of the 3 years in which we will do this work, the cost savings would be annually \$216,000 a year. You understand we are taking 3 years because if we tried to do it all at once it would completely disrupt the mission of the depot. We have to phase it along.

SHARPE ARMY DEPOT, CALIF.

Mr. McFALL. We will consider Sharpe Army Depot, Calif.

Mr. Reporter, please insert in the record page 69.

(The page follows:)

SHARPE ARMY DEPOT, CALIF., \$367,000

Sharpe Army Depot is located about 7 miles south of Stockton, California. Its mission includes receipt, storage, issue, and depot maintenance of general supplies; maintenance of aircraft; assembly of sets of equipment; and surveillance of petroleum products. This program includes modernization of storage space and the construction of aircraft engine test cells.

Status of funds

	<i>Thousands</i>
Prior year items deferred.....	0
Funded program, not yet in inventory.....	\$175
Unobligated items, Jan. 31, 1966 (actual).....	175
Unobligated items, June 30, 1966 (estimated).....	175

Design information

Line item	Design cost (thousands)	Percent complete, Mar. 31, 1966
Aircraft engine test cell.....	\$10	40
Storage modernization.....	12	0

Mr. McFALL. What savings will accrue as a result of the construction of the engine test cell?

General SHULER. Sir, this is not a matter of savings. This is a matter of providing fixed aircraft engine test facilities instead of the mobile stands we are now using, which are completely inadequate. As you know, we are overhauling reciprocating aircraft engines at this depot and they have to be tested under simulated full field conditions before we ship them back out to the field. It is very important that we do this right.

Mr. McFALL. I am well aware that they only have the makeshift stands.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Mr. McFALL. You earlier noted the amount of savings from the storage modernization improvements——

General SHULER. That is another project, sir. That is the next project.

The savings there are \$148,000 a year after the 3-year period.

Mr. McFALL. Are there any questions on Sharpe?

(No response.)

TOOELE ARMY DEPOT, UTAH

Mr. McFALL. We will take up Tooele Army Depot, Utah.

General SHULER. This is the last of the four modernization projects, sir, and the savings here are going to run as high as \$585,000 a year.

Mr. McFALL. Insert in the record page 72.

(The page follows:)

1. DATE 15 Mar 1966		2. DEPARTMENT Army		3. INSTALLATION Tooele Army Depot	
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU		5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER		6. STATE/COUNTRY	
US Army Supply & Maintenance Command		Utah - 575		Utah	
7. STATUS Active		8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1943		9. COUNTY (U.S.) Tooele	
10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS Receipt, storage, maintenance, demilitarization and distribution of ordnance general supplies and chemical toxics; rebuild and repair of guided missiles and components; and rebuild of combat vehicles.		11. PERSONNEL STRENGTH a. AS OF <u>31 Mar 65</u> b. PLANNED (End FY LR) 42 234 3,757 45 261 3,857		12. PERMANENT STUDENTS OFFICER (A) ENLISTED (B) CIVILIAN (C) 42 234 3,757 45 261 3,857	
13. LAND a. OWNED 24,726 b. LEASES AND EASEMENTS 2 c. INVENTORY TOTAL (Except land) AS OF 30 JUNE 1965 94 d. INVENTORY TOTAL (Except land) AS OF 30 JUNE 1965 94 e. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Funded - \$ 340 Unfunded - \$ 0) f. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM g. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS h. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f + g + h)		14. INVENTORY LAND COST (\$000) IMPROVEMENT (\$000) TOTAL (\$000) 48,867 48,867 48,961 0 0 0 48,961 48,961 48,961 0 0 0 457 457 457		10. NEAREST CITY Salt Lake City, 35 miles Northeast	
SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS					
14. CATEGORY CODE NO.		LINE ITEM DESIGNATION		FUNDING PROGRAM	
441		56 - Modernize Warehouse		457 1,710,000 457 1,710,000	
75		73		457	
P/1		Page 30		457	
A/O		No		457	
75		73		457	
SF		SF		457	
1,710,000		1,710,000		457	
457		457		457	

TOOELE ARMY DEPOT, UTAH, \$457,000

Tooele Army Depot is located 35 miles southwest of Salt Lake City, Utah. The mission of this depot is receipt, storage, maintenance, demilitarization and distribution of ordnance general supplies and chemical toxics; rebuild and repair of guided missiles and components; and rebuild of combat vehicles. The program includes a project for the modernization of warehouses.

Status of funds

	<i>Thousands</i>
Prior year items deferred-----	0
Funded program, not yet in inventory-----	\$340
Unobligated items, Jan. 31, 1966 (actual)-----	0
Unobligated items, June 30, 1966 (estimated)-----	0

Design information

Line item	Design cost (thousands)	Percent complete, Mar. 31, 1966
Modernize warehouses-----	\$27	0

Mr. McFALL. A deferral of this project would result in continued high cost of operation. Savings which you have just mentioned will accrue. Is that correct?

General SHULER. Yes, sir, and most of all, inefficient operation is what we are trying to lick.

WATERVLIET ARSENAL, N.Y.

Mr. McFALL. Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y.
Insert in the record page 74.
(The page follows:)

1. DATE 15 Mar 1966		2. DEPARTMENT ARMY		3. INSTALLATION Watervliet Arsenal	
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU		5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER FY 19 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM		6. STATE/COUNTRY New York	
US Army Weapons Command		7. STATUS Active		8. COUNTY (U.S.) Albany	
9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1813		10. NEAREST CITY Watervliet		11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS Responsible for mortars, recoilless rifles, cannon assemblies and components, training devices and associated equipment for the preceding, including: research, design, and development, product and production engineering; maintenance engineering support as assigned; production and procurement; industrial mobilization planning; quality assurance; standardization projects; planning, technical direction, accomplishment and evaluation of assigned basic research.	
12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH		PERMANENT		SUPPORT	
a. AS OF 31 Mar 65		OFFICER (1)	ENLISTED (2)	OFFICER (1)	ENLISTED CIVILIAN (2)
b. PLANNED (END FY LR)		17	2,938	0	0
13. INVENTORY		ACRES (1)		IMPROVEMENT (\$000) (2)	
LAND		136		21,477	
a. OWNED		0		0	
b. LEASES AND EASEMENTS		0		0	
c. INVENTORY TOTAL (Exempt land rent) AS OF 30 JUNE 19 65		0		0	
d. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Planned - \$ 1,790)		1,790		0	
e. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS		0		0	
f. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)		1,790		1,790	
g. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS		0		0	
h. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f + g)		1,790		1,790	

14. CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM DESIGNATION LINE ITEM TITLE	TENANT COMMAND		AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM		FUNDING PROGRAM		
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
310	20 - Convert Buildings 120 & 124 to Laboratories	PR	Page No	SF	15,024	955	15,024	955

WATERVLIET ARSENAL, N.Y., \$955,000

Watervliet Arsenal is located in Watervliet, New York. This is the Army's principal commodity arsenal for cannon, cannon assemblies and components and related items. The program includes the conversion of buildings to laboratories.

Status of funds

	<i>Thousands</i>
Prior year items deferred.....	\$1, 713
Funded program, not yet in inventory.....	77
Unobligated items, Jan. 31, 1966 (actual).....	77
Unobligated items, June 30, 1966 (estimated).....	0

Design information

Line item	Design cost (thousands)	Percent complete, Mar. 31, 1966
Convert buildings 120 and 124 to laboratories.....	\$57	5

Mr. McFALL. Tell the committee about the requirement for additional research and development laboratories.

General SHULER. This project, sir, is to provide improved and additional laboratories for the development of new weapons. Essential programs under investigation for future weapons systems will simply be delayed until these new facilities are available. This is an urgent investigation for obtaining data which supports weapons designs or revisions before the systems go into production.

Mr. McFALL. What type weapons are you proposing for development here?

Mr. FLYNN. In Watervliet we are dealing with what we call our large caliber weapons as opposed to the small arms. In other words, above 40 millimeters. Here we are dealing primarily with artillery weapons, gun tubes, metallurgy involved in the improvement in materials and metals, giving longevity to the weapons and trying to decrease the weight.

Mr. McFALL. What consideration have you given to the utilization of existing facilities in private industry, if any?

General SHULER. On the first, sir, there are no available facilities to meet this requirement. We are already concentrated on this effort here; we have the overhead to run it and the know-how and feel it should be done here.

Mr. McFALL. Are there no existing facilities at other military installations either?

Mr. FLYNN. No, sir. This work is in our exploratory advance development categories at Watervliet, which is proceeding, going into hardware development.

Mr. McFALL. The Booz Allen and Hamilton report on Springfield recommended consideration be given to doing research and development with private industry so as to avoid building up and using expensive in-house facilities.

How do the recommendations of that report compare with your action in making a substantial buildup at Watervliet?

Mr. FLYNN. The difference here, sir, is that in the small arms area you have an industrial capability which you do not have in the larger weapons. The Booz-Allen report was primarily directed toward the ability of industry to take part and participate to a greater extent in the development of hardware in the small arms area. That is up to 40 millimeters. They do not have that same capability at present in the large cannon and artillery areas, as far as industry is concerned. So I do not believe that the recommendation of the Booz-Allen report with reference to weapons should really mean the larger caliber. They were referring primarily to 40 millimeter and lower.

Mr. McFALL. If you have anything further to include in the record on that, please do so.

(The information follows:)

The primary mission of the Watervliet Arsenal involves heavy artillery weapons greater than 40 mm caliber as opposed to the small arms weapons systems problems discussed in the Booz Allen Hamilton report. Research, exploratory and advanced development to be performed in the proposed laboratories will support developments and testing in the weapons components, such as: gun and launcher tubes, breech mechanisms, mortar tubes, recoilless mechanisms, recoilless nozzles, tube liners, muzzle devices and mortar baseplates.

Also while there is a small arms commercial industry in this country, there is not a comparable capability in heavy weapons.

The work described above is in the same category as that for small arms weapons system described in the Booz Allen Hamilton report as being appropriate for Government in-house projects.

Therefore, it is concluded that the Booz Allen Hamilton report recommendation has no impact on the proposed Watervliet project.

WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE, N. MEX.

Mr. SIKES. We will now go to White Sands Missile Range. Place in the record page 76.

(The page follows:)

1. DATE 15 Mar 1966		2. DEPARTMENT Army		3. INSTALLATION White Sands Missile Range	
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU US Army Test & Evaluation Command		5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER New Mexico - 955		6. STATE/COUNTRY New Mexico	
7. STATUS Active		8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1945		9. COUNTY (U.S.) Dona Ana, Otero, Sierra, Lincoln and Socorro	
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS A National Range performing test and evaluation of missile and rocket systems and related material. Provides specialized technical support of all range users, including Army, Navy, Air Force, and systems contractors.		12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH a. AS OF 31 Mar 65 b. PLANNED (END FY) (R)		10. NEAREST CITY Las Cruces, 28 miles Southwest	
		PERMANENT		SUPPORTED	
		OFFICER (1)	ENLISTED (2)	CIVILIAN (3)	OFFICER (4)
		299	2,068	4,247	0
		314	3,118	4,784	0
		INVENTORY		TOTAL	
		LAND		TOTAL (\$1000)	
		OWNED (1)	LAND COST (\$1000) (2)	IMPROVEMENT (3)	(4)
		2,073,615	144	125,342	125,486
		LEASES AND EASEMENTS (3)	717	*	1
		c. INVENTORY TOTAL (Except land owned) AS OF 30 JUNE 19 65		125,487	
		d. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Planned - \$)		3,896	
		e. AUTHORIZED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS		0	
		f. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS		2,336	
		g. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)		2,336	
SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS					
14. CATEGORY CODE NO.		LINE ITEM DESIGNATION		FUNDING PROGRAM	
310		216 - Range Facilities, Phase II		2,336	
		58		28,917	
		77		28,917	
		SF		2,336	

* Includes \$1,100 one-time cost for easement.

WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE, N. MEX., \$2,336,000

White Sands Missile Range is located 28 miles northeast of Las Cruces, New Mexico. This is a national range where tests and evaluations of missile and rocket systems and related materiel are conducted; provides specialized technical support of all range users, including Army, Navy, Air Force and systems contractors. The program includes the second phase of the range modernization and development.

<i>Status of funds</i>	<i>Thousands</i>
Prior year items deferred-----	0
Funded program, not yet in inventory-----	\$3, 896
Unobligated items, Jan. 31, 1966 (actual)-----	599
Unobligated items, June 30, 1966 (estimated)-----	473

Design information

Line item	Design cost (thousands)	Percent complete Mar. 31, 1966
Range facilities, phase II-----	\$104	25

Unobligated June 30, 1966

Item 188 stress analysis addition (deferred)-----	\$281
Item 189 electric power (construction not authorized)-----	192
Total -----	473

RANGE FACILITIES

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$2,336,000 for range facilities. This is the second phase of an overall program to modernize the range facilities. What is the status of the fiscal 1965 program?

General SHULER. It is scheduled for completion in October 1966, sir. It was \$2,685,000 in the program.

Mr. SIKES. What is the story on land acquisition? Has that been resolved.

General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, I don't think there are any problems but I would like to check and furnish the information for the record.

Mr. SIKES. You did have such a problem in the 1966 program, did you not?

General SHULER. Yes, sir, and I am quite certain we have overcome it because we couldn't be this far along on construction if we hadn't.

(The information follows:)

The land problem at White Sands Missile Range is not acute. Fee acquisition of certain land held by lease or permit has been deferred indefinitely in order to program higher priority construction items. The real property involved in the current construction and in this proposed construction is held by the Department of the Army.

MODERNIZATION PROGRAM AT WHITE SANDS

Mr. SIKES. What is the total program of modernization planned at White Sands?

General SHULER. ———.

I am sorry, sir. There is also 1972, \$2,086,000.

Mr. SIKES. We discussed the fiscal year 1965 phase of the program and talked in some detail about the problem of construction of facilities for protection against dust intrusion. Has that problem been successfully overcome in design and construction?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. We are using insulated dust and moisture resistant plastic, impregnated plastic which we feel will solve the problem.

Mr. SIKES. Is that same type of approach being used in the second phase of the program?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; we intend to use that throughout where it is necessary to get away from the dust completely.

EDGEWOOD ARSENAL, MD.

Mr. SIKES. Let's turn back to Edgewood Arsenal and see if we can round this one out.

Insert in the record page 50.

(The page follows:)

1. DATE 15 Mar 1966	2. DEPARTMENT Army	3. INSTALLATION FY 1957 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM Edgewood Arsenal		4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU U.S. Army Munitions Command	5. STATE/COUNTRY Maryland
7. STATUS Active		6. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1918		10. NEAREST CITY Baltimore, 15 miles Southwest	
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS The Army's principal commodity center for research and development of chemical, smoke and flame weapons and research and development in nuclear defense and radiological techniques. Logistic support is provided for Nuclear Defense Laboratory and the Army Environmental Health Agency of The Surgeon General's Office.		12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH a. AS OF 31 Mar 65 b. PLANNED (END FY LR)		13. INVENTORY a. OWNED b. LEASES AND EASEMENTS c. INVENTORY TOTAL (EXCEPT LEASES AND EASEMENTS) AS OF 30 JUNE 1965 d. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (PURPOSE - \$ 12,022) e. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM f. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS g. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)	
		PERMANENT OFFICER (1) ENLISTED (2) CIVILIAN (3)		SUPPORTED OFFICER (4) ENLISTED (5) CIVILIAN (6)	
		371 1,679 3,858		384 1,794 3,750	
		LAND ACRES (1) LAND COST (\$000) (2)		IMPROVEMENT (\$000) (3)	
		4,534 148		83,575 0	
		84,197 74		84,271 12,022	
		3,293		3,293	
SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS					
14. CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM DESIGNATION	PER	Page	UNIT OF MEASURE	FUNDING PROGRAM
		NO	No		
310	118 - Quality Assurance Laboratory	54	51	SF	2,572
831	161 - Sewage Disposal Plant Addition	60	52	TG	721
	Total				3,293

EDGEWOOD ARSENAL, MD., \$3,293,000

Edgewood Arsenal is located 15 miles northeast of Baltimore, Maryland. This is the Army's principal commodity center for research and development of chemical, smoke and flame weapons systems, and techniques. Logistic support is provided for Nuclear Defense Laboratory and the Army Environmental Health Agency of the Surgeon General's Office. The program includes a quality assurance laboratory and improvements to the existing sewage plant to reduce the pollution of Bush River now resulting from the sewage outfall from the arsenal.

<i>Status of funds</i>	<i>Thousands</i>
Prior year items deferred-----	0
Funded program, not yet in inventory-----	\$12, 022
Unobligated items, Jan. 31, 1966 (actual)-----	0
Unobligated items, June 30, 1966 (estimated)-----	0

Design information

Line item	Design cost (thousands)	Percent complete, Mar. 31, 1966
Quality assurance laboratory-----	139	99
Sewage disposal plant addition-----	28	40

Mr. SIKES. This request is for \$3,293,000, for a quality assurance laboratory and a sewage disposal plant addition.

QUALITY ASSURANCE LABORATORY

How are the requirements for the quality assurance laboratory now being met?

General SHULER. We are using, sir, 17,458 square feet in six buildings built in 1918, 1919, 1918, 1918, 1941, and 1945. These buildings, sir, are inefficient for our mission.

Mr. SIKES. Are they sound buildings which simply are not designed for the purpose or are they structurally unsafe?

General SHULER. They are old permanent buildings, sir, which are not unsafe so much from a structural standpoint, but they are very hazardous as far as the conditions are concerned in which the people have to work on this—— material.

Mr. SIKES. What do you plan to do with those buildings?

General SHULER. They will be demolished.

Mr. SIKES. Last year this project encountered considerable difficulty in the authorization process. Many of us on this committee are completely familiar with the problems at Edgewood. We know the difficulties which are associated with the use of outmoded laboratories and housing facilities. I want you to make very certain that the record before this committee clearly states a requirement for the laboratory and shows why it should be considered a "must" in the Army construction program. Are you prepared to do that?

General SHULER. We will, sir. I am prepared to state that we are every day——.

Mr. SIKES. General Shuler, I think we understand each other. You know what we want for the record. Will you be sure that the committee has a very complete and detailed answer?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

(The information was classified and was submitted separately.)

Mr. LONG. I have heard a great deal about this need at Edgewood and I am a little puzzled as to why this was thrown out in the authorization section last year. Will you tell me why it was and in what way the situation has changed to justify it?

General SHULER. I will quote from the Senate Armed Services report. Actually the House Armed Services Committee approved the project:

Denied was the authorization for a quality assurance laboratory at Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, which the committee was not entirely convinced was essential at this time.

There is no other reason given. Now, if I may take the time, sir, I can read all the deficiencies that exist here, but I can also put that in the record.

Mr. SIKES. I would like to have that in the record.

(The information follows:)

The existing facility was built in 1918 and has been continuously occupied and used since then. The state of the art and the workload in 1918 did not contemplate the various technical and building design features which the present state of the art make mandatory if the full mission is to be accomplished in safety. Repeated safety inspections of the existing laboratory have found large number of serious deficiencies such as:—

Mr. LONG. You have no hesitancy on this project?

General SHULER. No, sir. I think it is long overdue, sir.

BOQ REQUIREMENTS

Mr. SIKES. Last year we discussed with you the serious deficiencies in facilities for bachelor officers' quarters. This was so serious, as a matter of fact, that as I recall it you were forced to reoccupy a building for bachelor officers that had been slated for condemnation. You told us at that time there was a requirement for a BOQ at this arsenal and it would be included in the 1967 program. However, it is not before us. Why is that?

General SHULER. It was included, sir, in our request. All the bachelor officers' quarters we requested were deleted from the 1967 program by the Department of Defense.

Mr. SIKES. Did you reclama this one?

General SHULER. I am not certain, sir. I would like to look into that.

Mr. SIKES. Is the need just as serious as it was a year ago?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Are you still reoccupying a building which had been slated for condemnation?

General SHULER. Yes sir. We have no other place to go.

(The information follows:)

The Army's FY 1967 MCA request to the Department of Defense included 76 BOQ spaces at Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland. The project was deferred to a future year program by decision of the Secretary of Defense as not meeting the austere criteria under which the FY 1967 budget was being formulated. The Army did not reclama the decision.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANT

Mr. SIKES. Will the addition of the sewage disposal plant, bring Edgewood Arsenal into compliance with Federal and State regulations?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; this is correct.

Mr. SIKES. Are there questions?

Mr. LONG. At the present time the metropolitan sewer district in that area is arranging with the Proving Grounds to allow a sewage disposal plant to be built at the Proving Grounds. The stream where it will be located is called Sod Run. One reason for this was that it would take a considerable burden off the Edgewood Arsenal where a considerable community burden is being put on the arsenal. My understanding is that if this plant is built at Aberdeen, it would relieve the situation. Have you cleared this?

General SHULER. I will have to furnish that for the record. I have three other cases here where I could answer that same kind of question but I don't see Edgewood on there. We are in the habit all the time, sir, of working with the community on any of these water or sewage projects as long as the Government is protected.

Mr. LONG. I think it is almost certain the project will be approved by the Army Corps of Engineers. This is something the metropolitan community wants and needs.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

Harford County (Metropolitan Sewer District) desires to acquire land at the Aberdeen Proving Ground for sewage disposal facilities at Sod Run (75 acres) together with a right-of-way for a sewer pipe line between the proposed treatment plant site and Romney Creek. Harford County has been granted a license to make test borings to determine whether the site is suitable for its purposes.

Headquarters, Army Materiel Command has determined that the site is excess and recommended that an out grant be issued to Harford County. This action is pending. All real estate actions are being administered by the Corps of Engineers.

Harford County desires to have the new sewage treatment facility operational not later than August 1967. If and when this occurs, the sewage load from the town of Edgewood will be transferred from the heavily loaded sewage treatment plant at Edgewood Arsenal to the new sewage treatment facility at Aberdeen.

The requested addition to the plant at Edgewood Arsenal is to provide secondary treatment but does not increase the capacity and is, therefore, required regardless of whether or not the Harford County plant on Aberdeen Proving Grounds land is constructed.

VINT HILL FARMS STATION, VA.

Mr. SIKES. Very well, gentlemen. We will turn back to the Army Security Agency and insert in the record page 79.

(The page follows:)

1. DATE 15 Mar 1966		3. DEPARTMENT Army		5. INSTALLATION Vint Hill Farms Station					
2. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU U. S. Army Security Agency		6. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER Virginia - 855		9. STATE/COUNTRY Virginia					
7. STATUS Active		8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1942		10. NEAREST CITY Warrenton, 11 miles West					
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS Provide facilities and support for Army Security Agency units engaged in communications intelligence activities.		12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH		STUDENTS					
		OFFICER (1)		OFFICER ENLISTED (6)					
		CIVILIAN (2)		OFFICER ENLISTED CIVILIAN (6)					
		ENLISTED (3)		CIVILIAN (6)					
		TOTAL (4)		TOTAL (4)					
		a. AS OF 31 Mar 65		1,219					
		b. PLANNED (bnd FY LR)		2,307					
		194 1,712 401							
		INVENTORY							
		LAND		TOTAL (2000)					
		a. OWNED (1)		IMPROVEMENT (3)					
		721		8,506					
		b. LEASES AND EASEMENTS (2)		8,634					
		0		0					
		c. INVENTORY TOTAL (EXCEPT LAND (1)) AS OF 30 JUNE 19 65		8,634					
		d. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (PAID) - \$ 2,888		2,888					
		e. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM		145					
		f. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS		541					
		g. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)		6,614					
SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS									
14. LINE ITEM DESIGNATION									
CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM TITLE	PERI	Page No	TENANT COMMAND	UNIT OF MEASURE	AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM	ESTIMATED SCOPE	FUNDING PROGRAM	ESTIMATED COST (\$000)
141	Headquarters and Storage Building	No	80		SF		5,200		145

VINT HILL FARMS, VA., \$145,000

Vint Hill Farms is located about 11 miles east of Warrenton, Virginia, and about 35 miles west of Alexandria, Virginia. Its mission is to provide facilities for units of the Army Security Agency engaged in communications intelligence activities. Included in the program is a headquarters and storage building for a unit to be stationed there.

Status of funds

	<i>Thousands</i>
Prior year items deferred.....	\$128
Funded program, not yet in inventory.....	2,760
Unobligated items, Jan. 31, 1966 (actual).....	137
Unobligated items, June 30, 1966 (estimated).....	0

Design information

Line item	Design cost (thousands)	Percent complete, Mar. 31, 1966
Headquarters and storage building.....	\$9	60

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$145,000 for a headquarters and storage building.

The committee is somewhat inclined to frown upon proposals for headquarters buildings when there is such a shortage of housing in all categories. In other instances we feel that training facilities are needed much more than administrative space. Why should you build a headquarters building when other more important facilities have been deferred or denied?

General SHULER. My plea here, sir, is that this is the headquarters and nerve center for a very, very important mission, the Army Security Agency. I am sure that the committee is familiar with what it does. ———. We feel it is much more important than the barracks or set of family quarters.

Mr. SIKES. Are there questions?

Mr. CEDERBERG. You say that unless this item is approved that certain activities cannot be accommodated?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. What are they?

General SHULER. This is a new station. This was only built up in the past few years.

Mr. CEDERBERG. What activities would you not be able to accommodate?

General SHULER. The administrative and supply activities of this unit, which is a STRAC-STRAF unit.

Mr. CEDERBERG. How are they being accomplished now?

General SHULER. The unit is not assigned there.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Not there?

General SHULER. No, sir. This is for a ——— unit that is to move in there.

Mr. CEDERBERG. That is all I have.

U.S. ARMY STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS COMMAND

Mr. SIKES. Turn to the Army Strategic Communications Command.
Mr. Reporter, please insert in the record summary page 81.
(The page follows:)

[In thousands of dollars]

Installation	Prior authorization	Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
Fort Lewis, Wash.....		916	916
Fort Ritchie, Md.....		791	791
Total.....		1,707	1,707

FORT LEWIS, WASH.

Mr. SIKES. Turn to Fort Lewis, Wash.
Insert in the record page 82.
(The page follows:)

FORT LEWIS, WASH., \$916,000

Fort Lewis is located about 15 miles east of Olympia, Washington. Its mission is command, training, and logistical support of the 4th Infantry Division and non-divisional units and support of NIKE units and reserve component summer training and the 11th Signal Group. The program includes a communications maintenance facility.

Status of funds

	<i>Thousands</i>
Prior year items deferred.....	\$244
Funded program, not yet in inventory.....	2, 183
Unobligated items, Jan. 31, 1966 (actual).....	0
Unobligated items, June 30, 1966 (estimated).....	0

Design information

Line item	Design cost (thousands)	Percent complete, Mar. 31, 1966
Communications maintenance facility—USASCC.....	\$55	34

Mr. SIKES. The request is \$916,000 for a communications maintenance facility. What was the requirement for the activation of the 11th Signal Group which needs this facility?

General SHULER. This is a very special signal unit which is a world-wide troubleshooter. It deals in very technical troubles that occur in overseas areas and the unit is trained to go out there and solve the problem.

We intended to put one on the west coast and one on the east coast. The decision was to put it all out here. That is why the project is bigger than initially known.

Mr. SIKES. Could they not have been stationed at another location where there are suitable facilities?

General SHULER. You mean decent facilities? No, sir, they are in an unheated, temporary set of buildings right now at Fort Lewis. The only thing we have got left in our whole stockpile of facilities is temporary World War II type structures.

Mr. SIKES. If you were to put them somewhere besides Lewis, would the situation be different?

General SHULER. No, sir, we could not isolate them. You mean in a closed station? We could not do that. We could not support them. They would be just on their own.

Mr. SIKES. What other construction has or will result as a consequence of this group being placed at Fort Lewis?

General SHULER. This completes the requirement for this unit.

Mr. SIKES. Why could you not place this at Biggs? You have a lot of facilities there?

General SHULER. It is at Lewis right now, sir. It is operating there even though it is not operating at full efficiency because of this deficiency. To put it down with the language—

Mr. SIKES. That is not apropos. The language school is currently operating on the East Coast. You say that you have facilities at Biggs. Why do you not put this activity at Biggs?

General SHULER. I will have to look into that.

Colonel NORTHINGTON. All the signal channels at Fort Bliss are used. We did look into this. All of the signal channels are used up already at Fort Bliss.

Mr. SIKES. At Bliss?

Colonel NORTHINGTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. That is why you cannot locate there?

Colonel NORTHINGTON. Yes, sir. This was considered.

Mr. SIKES. Is there adequate troop housing and other permanent facilities at Fort Lewis for this group?

General SHULER. We are not completely built up there but we are, I think, at Fort Lewis in the best shape of any station as far as permanent barracks are concerned.

FORT RITCHIE, MD.

Mr. SIKES. Turn to Fort Ritchie in Maryland and insert page 85. (The page follows:)

FORT RITCHIE, MD., \$791,000

The next installation is Fort Ritchie located 8 miles southeast of Waynesboro, Pennsylvania. The mission of this post is to provide support for the _____ Communication Center. The program includes an electric power generator, dual power distribution system, water treatment plant, and fire alarm system.

Status of funds

	<i>Thousands</i>
Prior year items deferred.....	\$87
Funded program, not yet in inventory.....	7,120
Unobligated items, Jan. 31, 1966 (actual).....	268
Unobligated items, June 30, 1966 (estimated).....	98

Design information

Line item	Design cost (thousands)	Percent complete, Mar. 31, 1966
Electric power generator.....	\$14	10
Dual power distribution system.....	6	10
Water treatment plant.....	9	10
Fire alarm system.....	11	0

Unobligated June 30, 1966, item 42, \$98.

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$791,000 for a number of items. Three of these refer specifically to the _____. What does the Department of Defense say about this requirement?

General SHULER. This is definitely _____ and all these projects are for is to make this _____. That is all they are for.

Mr. SIKES. Will this complete the requirement for making the _____.

General SHULER. As far as I know them. I know of none other programed in the near future.

Mr. SIKES. Will the water treatment plant complete those requirements?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

U.S. ARMY, ALASKA

Mr. SIKES. Please turn to U.S. Army, Alaska.

Insert in the record the summary page 90.

(The page follows:)

[In thousands of dollars]

Installation	Prior authorization	Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
Fort Richardson, Alaska.....		2,201	2,201
Fort Wainwright, Alaska.....		912	912
Total.....		3,113	3,113

FORT RICHARDSON, ALASKA

Mr. SIKES. Turn to Fort Richardson.

Mr. Reporter, please insert in the record page 91.

(The page follows:)

1. DATE 15 Mar 1966	2. DEPARTMENT Army	3. INSTALLATION Fort Richardson				
3. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU US Army Alaska		6. STATE/COUNTRY Alaska				
7. STATUS Active		9. COUNTY (U.S.) Alaska				
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS Logistic support for all Army operations in Alaska including special requirements for supply and maintenance facilities for both Alaska civilian components and Continental Active Army Units receiving tactical training in Alaska. Provide surface-to-air defense for Elemendorf Air Force Base.		10. NEAREST CITY Anchorage, 5 miles Southwest				
4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER FY 19 67 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM		5. STATE/COUNTRY Alaska				
8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1939		9. COUNTY (U.S.) Alaska				
12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH						
PERMANENT		STUDENTS		TOTAL		
OFFICER (1)	ENLISTED (2)	CIVILIAN (3)	OFFICER (6)	ENLISTED (7)	CIVILIAN (8)	
682	5,998	1,443				
AS OF 31 Mar 65		PLANNED (End FY LR)		8,123		
601		6,419		8,469		
13. INVENTORY						
LAND		ACRES (1)		LAND COST (\$000) (2)	IMPROVEMENT (\$000) (3)	
4. OWNED		68,232		62	159,141	
5. LEASES AND EASEMENTS		0		0	0	
C. INVENTORY TOTAL (Except land mtd) AS OF 30 JUNE 19 65					159,203	
D. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Funding - \$)		3,099			3,099	
E. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM						
F. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS						
G. GRAND TOTAL (C + D + E + F)					2,201	
14. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS						
CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM DESIGNATION		TENANT COMMAND	UNIT OF MEASURE	AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM	FUNDING PROGRAM
	PRI	Page NO	e	d	SCOPE	ESTIMATED (\$000) (f)
111	187 - Airfield Pavement and Lighting	92	NO	SY	56,845	1,200
141	228 - Air Defense Control Facility	93		SF	2,650	783
422	196 - Ammunition Storage Facility	94		SF	1,140	218
	Total				1,140	2,201

FORT RICHARDSON, ALASKA, \$1,001,000

The next installation is Fort Richardson located 5 miles northeast of Anchorage. The mission of this post is logistic support for all Army operations in Alaska, surface-to-air defense of Elmendorf AFB and supply and maintenance facilities for both civilian components and active Army units receiving tactical training in Alaska. The program includes airfield pavement and lighting, air defense control facility, and an ammunition storage facility.

Status of funds

	<i>Thousands</i>
Prior year items deferred.....	368
Funded program, not yet in inventory.....	2, 731
Unobligated items, Jan. 31, 1966 (actual).....	735
Unobligated items, June 30, 1966 (estimated).....	0

Design information

Line item	Design cost (thousands)	Percent complete, Mar. 31, 1966
Air defense control facility.....	\$47	5
Ammunition storage facility.....	13	85

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$2,201,000, the principal item being airfield pavement and lighting.

What type of aircraft are stationed there?

AIRFIELD PAVEMENT AND LIGHTING PROJECT WITHDRAWN

General SHULER. Sir, the Army has withdrawn this project. It should not be in your book. We withdrew it when the change in mission was decided upon on the two Army aircraft between the Air Force and the Army. This involved one of those types of aircraft.

Mr. SIKES. Are all three items withdrawn?

General SHULER. No, sir, just the airfield pavement and lighting.

AIR DEFENSE CONTROL FACILITY

Mr. SIKES Very well.

Would you tell the committee why the new Air Defense Control Facility is needed and what construction is necessary here?

General SHULER. This is to put in the new—not new, it is almost new though—the improved fire control system which we call the AN/TSQ-51. We need this to upgrade the capability of the system, and we are doing this throughout the NIKE system.

Mr. SIKES. What will be done with the existing facilities?

Lieutenant Colonel EVANS. Sir, these two control facilities at Richardson, and later we will come to the one at Wainwright, are now using some ——— Air Force acquisition radar and control facilities. When we, the Army, get our AN/TSQ-51 control facilities in place, the Air Force will then discontinue the use of their radars.

MUNITIONS FACILITIES

Mr. SIKES. Very well. What new mission has been assigned to the 176th Infantry Brigade that requires the construction of additional classified munition facilities for \$218,000?

General SHULER. May we go into the classified record, or off the record, however you want it? It may be a little easier to do it, otherwise it will have to be cut out. I can give it off the record and put it in the classified hearings.

Mr. SIKES. Very well.
(Discussion off the record.)

FORT WAINWRIGHT, ALASKA

Mr. SIKES. Turn to Fort Wainwright and insert in the record page 95.
(The page follows:)

1. DATE 15 Mar 1966		2. DEPARTMENT Army		3. INSTALLATION Fort Wainwright	
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU		5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER Alaska - 871		6. STATE/COUNTRY Alaska	
7. STATUS Active		8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1938		9. COUNTY (U.S.) Fairbanks, 3 miles Ebst	
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS Provides ground and anti-aircraft defense for Eielson Air Force Base; Cold Weather Test Center.					
12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH					
a. AS OF <u>31 Mar 65</u>		OFFICER ENLISTED (3)		SUPPORTED OFFICER ENLISTED (7)	
b. PLANNED (End FY LR)		336 4,745 735		0 0	
13. INVENTORY					
LAND		ACRES (1)		L AND COST (\$000)	
a. OWNED		656,354		231	
b. LEASES AND EASEMENTS		0		0	
c. INVENTORY TOTAL (Except land rent) AS OF 30 JUNE 19		65		230,449	
d. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Planned)		\$ 1,154		0	
e. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM					
f. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS					
g. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)				\$ 912	
14. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS					
CATEGORY CODE NO.		LINE ITEM TITLE		FUNDING PROGRAM	
141		121 - Air Defense Control Facility		ESTIMATED COST (\$000) SCOPE	
811		122 - Emergency Power - Hospital		ESTIMATED COST (\$000) SCOPE	
		Total		ESTIMATED COST (\$000) SCOPE	

FORT WAINWRIGHT, ALASKA, \$912,000

The next installation is Fort Wainwright located 3 miles west of Fairbanks, Alaska. The mission of this post is to provide ground and anti-aircraft defense for Eielson Air Force Base and Cold Weather Test Center. The program includes an air defense control facility and emergency power for the hospital.

Status of funds

	<i>Thousands</i>
Prior year items deferred.....	0
Funded program, not yet in inventory.....	\$1,154
Unobligated items, Jan. 31, 1966 (actual).....	411
Unobligated items, June 30, 1966 (estimated).....	0

Design information

Line item	Design cost (thousands)	Percent complete, Mar. 31, 1966
Air defense control facility.....	\$48	5
Emergency power—Hospital.....	9	55

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$912,000, for an air defense control facility and for power for the hospital. Is the request here for an air defense control facility similar to the one we discussed at Richardson?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; quite similar.

Mr. SIKES. Will funds be requested to complete the requirement for the hospital?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Are there questions?

Mr. CEDERBERG. Is this a replacement generator?

General SHULER. This is a standby. We have had _____.

Mr. CEDERBERG. That is all.

OKINAWA, RYUKYU ISLANDS

Mr. SIKES. Turning now to the Pacific theater.

Insert in the record page 99.

(The page follows:)

OKINAWA, \$619,000

The next installation grouping is Okinawa. The mission is to carry out United States responsibilities in the Ryukyu Islands and support of United States interests in the Far East. The program includes an addition to DCS Communications Building, emergency power at Tengan, and upgrading power source at Yaetake and Sobe.

Status of funds

	<i>Thousands</i>
Prior year items deferred.....	\$2,191
Funded program, not yet in inventory.....	3,145
Unobligated items, Jan. 31, 1966 (actual).....	787
Unobligated items, June 30, 1966 (estimated).....	0

Design information

Line item	Design cost (thousands)	Percent complete, Mar. 31, 1966
Emergency electric power.....	\$16	2
Upgrade power Yaetake-Sobe.....	9	0

Mr. SIKES. This is on Okinawa, where the request is for \$2,640,000, the principal item being a warehouse.

WITHDRAWAL OF COMMUNICATIONS BUILDING AND STORAGE WAREHOUSE

General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, we withdrew the first two line items. We are building those with the fiscal year 1966 supplemental because they became too hot to wait for this program.

EMERGENCY POWER, TENGAN, UPGRADE POWER, YAETAKE AND SOBE

Mr. SIKES. All that remains there are the requests for \$455,000 for emergency power, Tengan, and \$164,000 to upgrade the power at Yaetake and Sobe. Does this complete the requirement in those respective areas?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

PANAMA AREA, PANAMA CANAL ZONE

Mr. SIKES. Turning to the "U.S. Army Forces, Southern Command, Panama Area," insert in the record page 105.
(The page follows:)

1. DATE 15 Mar 1966		3. DEPARTMENT Army		FY 1967 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM		3. INSTALLATION Panama Area	
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU U. S. Army Southern Command		5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER		6. STATE/COUNTRY		6. STATE/COUNTRY	
7. STATUS		8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY		9. COUNTY (U.S.)		10. NEAREST CITY	
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS US Army South is the Army component of Southern Command. Provides ground and Air Defense of Panama Canal and logistical support and training of assigned units.		12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH a. AS OF 31 Mar 1965 b. PLANNED (BY FY IR)		PERMANENT (1) OFFICER (2) ENLISTED (3) CIVILIAN (4) OFFICER (5) ENLISTED (6) CIVILIAN (7) SUPPORTED (8) OFFICER (9) ENLISTED (10) CIVILIAN (11) TOTAL (12)		STUDENTS (13) OFFICER (14) ENLISTED (15) CIVILIAN (16) OFFICER (17) ENLISTED (18) CIVILIAN (19) TOTAL (20)	
		13. INVENTORY					
		a. OWNED		ACRES (1)		LAND COST (\$000) (2)	
		b. LEASES AND EASEMENTS				IMPROVEMENT (\$000) (3)	
		c. INVENTORY TOTAL (Except land rent) AS OF 30 JUNE 19				TOTAL (\$000) (4)	
		d. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Planned) \$					
		e. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM					
		f. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 5 YEARS					
		g. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)				2,011	
SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS							
14.							
CATEGORY CODE NO.		LINE ITEM DESIGNATION		TELEANT COMMAND		AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM	
		LINE ITEM TITLE		UNIT OF MEASURE		ESTIMATED (\$000)	
						SCOPE	
131		7 - AUTODIN Switch - [] - USASCC		SF		1,382	
872		4 - Security Fence and Lighting, Ammunition Areas		LF		18,493	
		Total				42,200	
						629	
						2,011	
						1,382	
						18,493	
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						18,493	

PANAMA CANAL ZONE, \$2,011,000

U.S. Army South is located in the Canal Zone in the Army component of the Southern Command. Its mission is to provide ground and air defense of the Panama Canal and to provide logistical support and training of assigned units. Included in the program is an AUTODIN with installations and security fencing and lighting in ammunition areas.

	<i>Status of funds</i>	<i>Thousands</i>
Prior year items deferred.....		0
Funded program, not yet in inventory.....		0
Unobligated items, Jan. 31, 1966 (actual).....		0
Unobligated items, June 30, 1966 (estimated).....		0

Design information

Line item	Design cost (thousands)	Percent complete, Mar. 31, 1966
AUTODIN switch.....	85	60
Security lighting and fence, ammo area.....	15	60

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$2,011,000 for an Autodin switch and for security fencing and lighting. What is the status of the equipment to be used for the installation of the Autodin switching center?

General SHULER. The installation of the equipment is scheduled to start in _____.

Mr. SIKES. Will the equipment be available?

General SHULER. This is to be provided by MCA funding. This consists of emergency power generators, air conditioning and transformers with substations. The Autodin switch equipment is being procured with PEMA funds and will be available.

Mr. SIKES. It will be available in time?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Will the items you requested complete your requirements in this area?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. It is surprising that the additional security for the ammunition storage areas is just now being brought to the attention of this committee. Have you not had a problem in this area in the past?

General SHULER. Sir, this comes about because they consolidated the ammunition supplies in the Canal Zone and while we have some security down there we have the dense jungles and danger of unauthorized entry. This is the ammunition supply for this area.

Mr. SIKES. Do you mean this is a new problem which because of location has not arisen before?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Are there questions?

Mr. CEDERBERG. Is it essential that this Autodin be located in this area?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. The Autodin and Autovon programs are worldwide and this is a picked location.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I realize that but in most areas you have a much smaller scope. Is this a headquarters area for the Autodin? We have heard testimony on them before and they did not seem to be this large.

General SHULER. This is a ———. As you see on page 106, ———. The power building and emergency generator, air conditioning, which is expensive in this case, and electronic shielding which is necessary.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Why is it necessary to have this ——— here? Why could it not be in some southern part of the United States to do the job?

General SHULER. It cannot do the job there. We do not want to locate it in just any South American or Central American area. We want to put it in the Canal Zone where we own the property.

Mr. CEDERBERG. That is one of the reasons I raise the question. That is all.

KWAJALEIN ATOLL, MARSHALL ISLANDS

Mr. SIKES. We will now turn to the Army Materiel Command overseas, Kwajalein Atoll.

Insert in the record page 109.

(The page follows.)

1. DATE 15 Mar 1966		3. DEPARTMENT Army		5. INSTALLATION Kwajalein Atoll				
2. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU US Army Materiel Command O/S		4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER FY 19 67 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM		6. STATE/COUNTRY Marshall Islands				
7. STATUS		8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY		9. COUNTY (U.S.)				
10. NEAREST CITY		11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS Coordinate all planning, direction and control of the work and associated resources in all phases of the research, development, procurement and production, distribution and logistic support involved in producing an effective Anti Intercontinental Ballistics Missile System (AIGBM).		12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH				
PERMANENT		OFFICER ENLISTED CIVILIAN		STUDENTS ENLISTED OFFICER ENLISTED CIVILIAN				
(1) (2) (3)		(4) (5) (6)		(7) (8)				
13. LAND		ACRES (1)		IMPROVEMENT (\$000) (2)				
a. OWNED								
b. LEASES AND EASEMENTS								
c. INVENTORY TOTAL (Excl. land held) AS OF 30 JUNE 19		\$ 63,303		d. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM \$ 2,000				
e. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (funded)		\$ 63,303		f. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS				
g. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)				TOTAL (\$000) (9)				
65,303				31,333				
SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS								
14. CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM DESIGNATION	LINE ITEM TITLE	Page No	TENANT COMMAND	UNIT OF MEASURE	AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM ESTIMATED COST (\$000)	SCOPE	FUNDING PROGRAM ESTIMATED COST (\$000)
310	T81.1 - NIKE-X R&D Support Facilities		16		SF	21,036	160,000	21,036
390	T81.2 - NIKE-X Supporting Facilities		17		Dir	5,592	-	5,592
390	T82 - NIKE-X Facilities R&D Support		11		Dir	3,280	-	3,280
390	T83 - Kwajalein Test Site Support		22		Dir	1,425	-	1,425
Total						31,333		31,333

PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE, KWAJALEIN ATOLL, \$31,333,000

The next installation is Kwajalein Test Site, Kwajalein Atoll, Marshall Islands. The mission of this installation is research, development, and logistic support of the NIKE X/SPRINT and ZEUS anti-intercontinental ballistic missile technical and test program. The program includes facilities for NIKE X/SPRINT R&D housing and utilities, a refrigerated warehouse, repair of a cargo pier, barracks airconditioning and a civilian dormitory.

Status of funds

	<i>Thousands</i>
Prior year items deferred.....	\$398
Funded program, not yet in inventory.....	63,105
Unobligated items, Jan. 31, 1966 (actual).....	25,888
Unobligated items, June 30, 1966 (estimated).....	17,057

Design information

Line item	Design cost (thousands)	Percent complete, Mar. 31, 1966
NIKE-X R. & D. support facilities.....	\$785	2
NIKE-X supporting facilities.....	335	9
NIKE-X facilities R. & D. support.....	190	0
Kwajalein Test Site facilities.....	86	0

STATUS OF CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$31.3 million. Before we get into the details of the present request, will you tell the committee what funds have been appropriated to date for these facilities on Kwajalein and what the status of the construction program is?

General SHULER. In fiscal year 1965, that was the first one, there was \$14.9 million; fiscal year 1966, \$24 million. We are requesting \$31.3 million in fiscal year 1967 and in fiscal year 1968, our estimate is ———. That would be a total of ———.

Colonel Evans can talk to the status of that.

Lieutenant Colonel EVANS. On the 1965 program with the award of the contract tomorrow at 4 o'clock, we will have awarded all of the 1965 program except one small item at the test site.

In the 1966 program, the major item is our MSR, missile site radar facility, and that is scheduled to go out for advertising this month and open about the 20th. I do not have an exact date. The 20th of June, I believe. We have awarded about \$2 million worth of the 1966 program in addition to our estimate of roughly \$12 million; \$398,000 of that 1966 program was deferred in the deferral list.

Mr. SIKES. What was that?

Lieutenant Colonel EVANS. That was a warehouse.

Mr. SIKES. Are you on schedule in the awarding of contracts?

Lieutenant Colonel EVANS. Yes, sir. We can meet the milestone schedules with the program as it is now presented.

Mr. SIKES. Are you on schedule in construction?

Lieutenant Colonel EVANS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Has there been any slippage of movement?

Lieutenant Colonel EVANS. No; not in the construction. There has been some slippage in criteria for construction, but it has not delayed us in meeting the milestone schedules.

Mr. SIKES. Do you have any illustrated material on the project in Kwajalein?

Lieutenant Colonel EVANS. The OCRD has a great deal on it, Mr. Chairman. I have a picture here, an artist's drawing of the TACMAR facility. This is in the 1967 program. This portion is above ground and shows at this level. There are two stories underground.

Mr. CEDERBERG. That is the _____ item?

Lieutenant Colonel EVANS. Yes, sir.

General SHULER. The index out there is 2.4 to 1, Mr. Cederberg, which makes it real expensive.

Mr. CEDERBERG. It certainly does.

Mr. SIKES. Apparently the key facility in the fiscal year 1966 and prior programs is the MSR facility and powerplant on the island of Meck?

Lieutenant Colonel EVANS. That is correct.

Mr. SIKES. When will this facility be ready for utilization?

Lieutenant Colonel EVANS. We propose to give beneficial occupancy in _____.

Mr. SIKES. It is on schedule?

Lieutenant Colonel EVANS. Yes, sir. The design is on schedule and, as I just mentioned, it will be awarded prior to June 30. We have a date of approximately June 20 for award now.

Mr. SIKES. What are the major items for which you are requesting funding in the current program?

Lieutenant Colonel EVANS. There are really four major items. _____ million for tactical multifunction array radar, TACMAR, _____ million for additional MSR power and support requirements, _____ million which supports the missile site radar and a missile launch complex, and _____ million for test site support. This being primarily a water distillation plant.

Mr. SIKES. Turning to TACMAR, the _____ million item, the largest facility in the program, what is the status of design here?

Lieutenant Colonel EVANS. _____.

Mr. SIKES. When do you expect to make contract award?

Lieutenant Colonel EVANS. We are anticipating that after we get to the 1967 program but in the _____.

Mr. SIKES. When should this building be available for utilization in the test program?

Lieutenant Colonel EVANS. We must have it for testing by _____. It will be finished shortly after the MSR facility as far as beneficial occupancy is concerned.

Mr. SIKES. Do you consider this a realistic goal?

Lieutenant Colonel EVANS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. I believe that the program has in it approximately _____ million to increase the capacity of the MSR powerplant. There was a _____ approval for this project last year. What type of contracting is proposed for the two increments?

Lieutenant Colonel EVANS. We have not started the original increments, sir. It will be, as we have in the past, competitive and then negotiated, the same as we are doing for the TACMAR power.

Mr. SIKES. Does the fiscal year 1967 estimate pick up any fiscal 1965 and 1966 underfundings?

Lieutenant Colonel EVANS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. In what instances?

Lieutenant Colonel EVANS. The ——— million in the item with the powerplant does make up those projects which we could not execute because of underfunding.

PROGRAM AFTER FISCAL YEAR 1967

Mr. SIKES. I believe that you answered this in part, but insert at this point in the record what work remains after the fiscal year 1967 program.

(The information was classified.)

DEVELOPMENT AND TEST SCHEDULES

Mr. SIKES. There are a number of basic problems that concern people interested in the deployment of the missile system. There have been initiated since 1964 various technical and strategic studies resulting in constant shifting of test and development schedules. This is a dynamic program subject to change. Yet, these shifts in schedules have cast doubt in the minds of many people as to whether or not the missile system is ready to move into the preproduction-procurement stage. What are your development and test schedules now?

You may provide that for the record.

Lieutenant Colonel EVANS. All right.

(The information requested is classified secret and has been furnished separately to the committee.)

Mr. SIKES. How firm do you regard these schedules and the technical and strategic studies on which they are based?

Lieutenant Colonel EVANS. The studies, although they are continuing, sir, basically control the time frame in which certain things will have to be accomplished. A great deal of planning and thought has gone into the arranging of these schedules so that they can be met.

Mr. SIKES. Are they realistic?

Lieutenant Colonel EVANS. Yes, sir. The time frames allowed for these various development and construction functions are realistic as of now.

READINESS FOR PREPRODUCTION

Mr. SIKES. Are we ready to move into the preproduction and procurement stage? That has been discussed quite a bit. There is some money in the authorization bill to do that. I support that approach. Are we realistic about it? Can the money be properly used?

Lieutenant Colonel EVANS. Yes, sir. Based on the best information that NIKE X people have, and in my own opinion if I may, I think we are ready to start preproduction. There is a great deal of work that has to be done.

Mr. SIKES. If the additional funds are provided which are now being discussed, and I think they should be provided, will that reflect any additional construction requirements on the project?

Lieutenant Colonel EVANS. No, sir, this will not. The preproduction would not reflect any additional construction on Kwajalein. Preproduction would procure long leadtime electronic-type gear, computer-type equipment, and give us funds with which to do some engineering that we need to do in advance of actually placing the system on a specific site and give us a chance to do some planning and develop some standard plans.

Mr. SIKES. I want to compliment you on your knowledge of your subject.

U.S. ARMY SECURITY AGENCY O/S

Mr. SIKES. Turn to the "Army Security Agency" and insert in the record the summary, page 114.

(The page follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 1967

U.S. Army Security Agency O/S

[In thousands of dollars]

Installation	Prior authorization	Proposed authorization	Proposed funding
Location 03.....		62	62
Location 04.....		1,036	1,036
Location 177.....		595	595
Location 276.....		221	221
Location 277.....		56	56
Total.....		1,970	1,970

VARIOUS OVERSEAS LOCATIONS

Mr. SIKES. Turning next to "Various overseas locations," insert in the record pages 115 and 116.

(The pages follow:)

1. DATE 15 Mar 1966		2. DEPARTMENT ARMY		3. INSTALLATION Various Overseas	
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU U. S. Army Security Agency		5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER		6. STATE/COUNTRY Overseas	
7. STATUS Active		8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY		9. COUNTY (U.S.)	
10. NEAREST CITY		11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS The ISASA is the DA field operating agency engaged in communications intelligence activities.		12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH	
				PERMANENT	
				OFFICER (1)	
				ENLISTED (2)	
				CIVILIAN (3)	
				STUDENTS	
				OFFICER (4)	
				ENLISTED (5)	
				CIVILIAN (6)	
				SUPPORTED	
				OFFICER (7)	
				ENLISTED (8)	
				CIVILIAN (9)	
				TOTAL (10)	
				13. INVENTORY	
		LAND		LAND COST (\$000) (1)	
		ACRES (2)		IMPROVEMENT (\$000) (3)	
		TOTAL (\$000) (4)		TOTAL (\$000) (5)	
		14. OWNED			
		15. LEASES AND EASEMENTS			
		16. INVENTORY TOTAL (Except land not)			
		17. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Funded - \$) (Unfunded - \$)			
		18. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM			
		19. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS			
		20. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)		1,270	

14. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS		LINE ITEM DESIGNATION		FUNDING PROGRAM	
CATEGORY CODE NO. (a)	LINE ITEM TITLE (b)	TENANT COMMAND (c)	UNIT OF MEASURE (d)	SCOPE (e)	ESTIMATED COST (\$000) (f)
	PRE NO				
724	Location 03 620 - Bachelor Officer Quarters		Off	8	62
214	Location 04 113 - Equipment Maintenance Shop		SF	14,320	270
442	114 - Warehouse		SF	40,350	106
723	110 - Classroom/Mess Building - USASCC	USASCC	SF	1,250	40
724	151 - Bachelor Officer Quarters		Off	18	175

1. DATE 15 Mar 1966		2. DEPARTMENT Army		3. INSTALLATION FY 19 67 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM (Continued) Various Locations SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS (Continued)									
CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM DESIGNATION			TENANT COMMAND	UNIT OF MEASURE	AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM		FUNDING PROGRAM					
	LINE ITEM TITLE	PEI No				SCOPE e	ESTIMATED AMOUNT (000)	SCOPE f	ESTIMATED AMOUNT (000)	SCOPE g	ESTIMATED AMOUNT (000)		
740	Location 04 (cont'd) 74 - Snack Bar				SF	4,800	115	4,800	115				
821	105 - Heating Plant Rehabilitation				BTU	--	30	-	30				
442	Location 177 12 - Warehouse				SF	7,500	92	7,500	92				
610	11 - Headquarters Building				SF	6,000	74	6,000	74				
723	13 - EM Mess Addition				SF	3,100	65	3,100	65				
724	14 - Bachelor Officer Quarters				OFF	40	251	40	251				
890	15 - Site Work and Utilities				Dir		113	-	113				
851	Location 276 122 - Roads				SY	22,470	221	22,470	221				
740	Location 277 4 - EM Service Club				SF	3,520	56	3,520	56				
							1,970		1,970				
							Total						

ARMY SECURITY AGENCY, OVERSEAS, \$1,970,000

The next items are at various locations overseas for the Army Security Agency. The mission is Department of the Army communication intelligence activities. The program includes operational, administrative, storage, medical and barracks facilities with supporting utilities.

Status of funds

	<i>Thousands</i>
Prior year items deferred.....	4, 246
Funded program, not yet in inventory.....	24, 342
Unobligated items, Jan. 31, 1966 (actual).....	6, 894
Unobligated items, June 30, 1966 (estimated).....	1, 013

Design information

Line item	Design cost (thousands)	Percent complete, Mar. 31, 1966
Location 03: Bachelor officer quarters.....	2	5
Location 04:		
Equipment maintenance shop.....	16	0
Warehouse.....	24	0
Classroom/mess building—USASCC.....	3	75
Bachelor officer quarters.....	10	50
Snack bar.....	6	50
Heating plant rehabilitation.....	2	0
Location 177:		
Warehouse.....	6	65
Headquarters building.....	4	98
EM mess addition.....	4	65
Bachelor officer quarters.....	14	65
Site work and utilities.....	6	65
Location 276: Roads.....	12	83
Location 277: EM service club.....	3	25

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$1,970,000. What do you propose to do in the overall program?

General SHULER. Sir, these are various facilities such as additions to BOQ's, equipment and maintenance shop addition, warehouse addition, rehabilitation of a heating plant, enlisted men's service club, and so forth. These are spread through a number of locations, many of which are quite isolated. For instance, on a mountaintop in Korea.

Mr. SIKES. Are there any additional base rights or agreements which are required?

General SHULER. No, sir. We are in shape on this program to carry out this construction. These are at existing installations.

Mr. SIKES. Would you discuss with the committee your requirement for equipment maintenance shop as shown on page 118? Tell us how you are meeting this requirement now.

Provide that for the record.

(The information follows:)

Until 15 September 1965 the ordnance equipment (over 135 pieces) at this station was maintained in 20,767 square feet of the Fiat Building, a leased warehouse in Asmara. When the Army was unable to renew the lease on this building this activity was moved into about 12,500 square feet of diverted space on the post, in three separate buildings. This makeshift space is less than the minimum requirement, permits only limited repair capability and the crowding has reduced not only the operating effectiveness of the maintenance shop but also the organizations affected by the space diversions.

Mr. SIKES. On page 127, you show additional requirements for bachelor officers quarters in Korea. How is that requirement now being met?

General SHULER. There are only 20 existing BOQ spaces at this location which are already fully occupied. We consolidated the group here in this case with the operating unit. Therefore, we have brought more people in and we need the BOQ space.

Mr. SIKES. Why was it necessary to relocate them from their present site?

General SHULER. For operational purposes, sir. This is a general thing that we now do, locate the group with an operating unit.

Mr. SIKES. Are there questions?

Mr. CEDERBERG. Are there any unusual costs or construction problems related to any of the projects listed in this group?

General SHULER. There are some costs indices that are higher than unity. There is, of course, the gold flow problem which we try to hold down sometimes by running up the cost of the project. There is a little of that. Otherwise, there is not, sir.

Mr. CEDERBERG. No construction problems here?

General SHULER. No.

Mr. CEDERBERG. That is all I have.

Mr. SIKES. We will take up the classified portion of the justification material.

GENERAL AUTHORIZATION

Mr. SIKES. We will now consider the items under "General authorization." Insert in the record page 142.

1. DATE 15 Mar 1966	2. DEPARTMENT Army	3. INSTALLATION FY 19 67 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	4. STATE/COUNTRY General Authorization
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU		5. STATE/COUNTRY	
7. STATUS		9. COUNTY (U.S.)	
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS		10. NEAREST CITY	
6. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER			
8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY			
12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH			
PERMANENT			
OFFICER (1)		ENLISTED (2)	
CIVILIAN (3)		OFFICER (4)	
ENLISTED (5)		CIVILIAN (6)	
(7)		ENLISTED (8)	
CIVILIAN (9)		TOTAL (10)	
13. INVENTORY			
LAND		ACRES (1)	
OWNED		LAND COST (\$000) (2)	
LEASES AND EASEMENTS		IMPROVEMENT (\$000) (3)	
INVENTORY TOTAL (Except land rent) AS OF 30 JUNE 19		TOTAL (\$000) (4)	
AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Paid) - \$			
AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM			
ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS			
GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)			
SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS			
14. CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM DESIGNATION	LINE ITEM TITLE	TENANT COMMAND (c)
a	b	d	e
AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM ESTIMATED COST (\$000) (f)	AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM SCOPE (g)	FUNDING PROGRAM ESTIMATED COST (\$000) (h)	FUNDING PROGRAM SCOPE (i)
9,900	500	10,000	20,400
Planning Access Roads Minor Construction		Total	

PLANNING

Mr. SIKES. We will consider the request for planning. Insert in the record page 143.

<p>1. NAME OF THE PROJECT</p> <p>2. LOCATION</p> <p>3. DATE OF COMPLETION</p> <p>4. TYPE OF PROJECT</p> <p>5. PURPOSE</p> <p>6. ESTIMATED COST</p> <p>7. SOURCE OF FUNDS</p> <p>8. STATUS</p> <p>9. COMMENTS</p>	<p>10. NAME OF THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION</p> <p>11. ADDRESS</p> <p>12. CITY</p> <p>13. STATE</p> <p>14. ZIP CODE</p> <p>15. PHONE NUMBER</p> <p>16. FAX NUMBER</p> <p>17. E-MAIL ADDRESS</p> <p>18. WEBSITE</p>	<p>19. TYPE OF PROJECT</p> <p>20. PURPOSE</p> <p>21. ESTIMATED COST</p> <p>22. SOURCE OF FUNDS</p> <p>23. STATUS</p> <p>24. COMMENTS</p>	<p>25. NAME OF THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION</p> <p>26. ADDRESS</p> <p>27. CITY</p> <p>28. STATE</p> <p>29. ZIP CODE</p> <p>30. PHONE NUMBER</p> <p>31. FAX NUMBER</p> <p>32. E-MAIL ADDRESS</p> <p>33. WEBSITE</p>	<p>34. TYPE OF PROJECT</p> <p>35. PURPOSE</p> <p>36. ESTIMATED COST</p> <p>37. SOURCE OF FUNDS</p> <p>38. STATUS</p> <p>39. COMMENTS</p>	<p>40. NAME OF THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION</p> <p>41. ADDRESS</p> <p>42. CITY</p> <p>43. STATE</p> <p>44. ZIP CODE</p> <p>45. PHONE NUMBER</p> <p>46. FAX NUMBER</p> <p>47. E-MAIL ADDRESS</p> <p>48. WEBSITE</p>	<p>49. TYPE OF PROJECT</p> <p>50. PURPOSE</p> <p>51. ESTIMATED COST</p> <p>52. SOURCE OF FUNDS</p> <p>53. STATUS</p> <p>54. COMMENTS</p>	<p>55. NAME OF THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION</p> <p>56. ADDRESS</p> <p>57. CITY</p> <p>58. STATE</p> <p>59. ZIP CODE</p> <p>60. PHONE NUMBER</p> <p>61. FAX NUMBER</p> <p>62. E-MAIL ADDRESS</p> <p>63. WEBSITE</p>
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1. DATE 15 Mar 1966		3. FISCAL YEAR 1967		5. DEPARTMENT Army		4. INSTALLATION General Authorization	
2. PROPOSED AUTHORIZATION \$		6. PRIOR AUTHORIZATION P.L.		7. CATEGORY CODE NUMBER 7 50 78 01 1		9. STATE/COUNTRY Comus and Overseas	
10. PROPOSED APPROPRIATION \$ 2,900,000		11. BUDGET ACCOUNT NUMBER 6300		12. LINE ITEM NUMBER B808		15. LINE ITEM TITLE Planning	

SECTION A - DESCRIPTION OF LINE ITEM				SECTION B - COST ESTIMATES				
14. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION				20. PRIMARY FACILITY				
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY FACILITY				U/M				
A. NO. OF BLDGS	B. NO. OF STORIES	C. LENGTH	D. WIDTH	E. QUANTITY	F. UNIT COST	G. COST (\$MM)	H.	
1. PERMANENT				Planning				
2. SEMI-PERMANENT								
3. TEMPORARY								
16. TYPE OF WORK				21. SUPPORTING FACILITIES				
a. NEW FACILITY								
b. ADDITION								
c. ALTERATION								
d. CONVERSION								
e. OTHER (Specify)								
18. REPLACEMENT								
17. TYPE OF DESIGN								
a. STANDARD DESIGN								
b. SPECIAL DESIGN								
c. DRAWING NO.								
19. DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE				22. TOTAL LINE ITEM COST				
<p>This item provides for advance and final design of public works construction and for development of standard plans for repetitive-type construction.</p>								\$9,900

SECTION C - BASIS OF REQUIREMENT	
23. REQUIREMENT FOR LINE ITEM	
<p>Funds requested are required for advance and final design and for continuation of work on development of standard plans. Design funds are to be used for final design of the FY 1967 program and for advance design of the FY 1968 and future programs. Development of standards consist of preparation of standard drawings for repetitive-type facilities which are considered an integral part of Army installations. The use of such drawings at many installations results in considerable savings.</p>	

24. QUANTITATIVE DATA	
(U/M)	
25. TOTAL REQUIREMENT	
26. EXISTING SUBSTANDARD	
27. EXISTING ADEQUATE	
28. FUNDED, NOT IN INVENTORY	
29. ADEQUATE ASSETS (C & D)	
30. UNFUNDED PRIOR AUTHORIZATION	
31. INCLUDED IN FY PROGRAM	
32. DEFICIENCY (a - b - f - d)	
33. RELATED LINE ITEMS	
34. AUTHORIZED	FUNDED

Mr. SIKES. You are requesting \$9,900,000 for planning and design for fiscal year 1967. How does this compare with the estimated obligations for fiscal year 1965 and fiscal year 1966?

General SHULER. In fiscal year 1965 our obligations were \$24.3 million and the estimate for fiscal year 1966 is \$40 million.

Mr. SIKES. Insert in the record a tabulation showing for the past 5 years the funds obligated for planning and design, together with the total value of your overall construction program for the years involved. If you desire, you may add any explanatory notes to the tabulation if you feel that it will be helpful to the committee.

(The information requested follows:)

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year	Obligations for planning and design	Annual appropriations programs (adjusted)
1962.....	14.3	171.3
1963.....	14.9	151.4
1964.....	17.1	200.6
1965.....	24.3	345.2
1966.....	¹ 40.0	897.7

¹ Estimated; \$20,100,000 as of Feb. 28, 1966.

Design obligations in a given year have very little relationship to construction programs for that same year since the design effort is substantially on future-year programs.

The design obligations have been increasing because concerted efforts to advance the design cycle to complete a greater degree of planning before presenting the program to Congress and because of the increase in the annual programs.

Mr. SIKES. What guidelines do you have for the estimated size for the fiscal year 1968 military construction program?

General SHULER. There are no guidelines. The Army has an approved 5-year program and the opportunity to submit program change proposals in any amount. These are subject to review by the Secretary of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget. It is hoped that the Army will have a somewhat higher program for fiscal year 1968 than in fiscal year 1967 in order to regain the schedule of replacing outworn World War II facilities that was started in fiscal year 1966. The Army has over \$3 billion worth of such facilities in need of replacement.

Mr. SIKES. What is the present status of funds available in this appropriation account?

(The information requested follows:)

We have obligated \$26.2 million as of 30 April 1966 and expect to obligate \$40.0 million by 30 June 1966.

ACCESS ROADS

Mr. SIKES. You are requesting \$500,000 for access roads. Insert in the record a list of the access roads requirements for fiscal year 1967; also show the roads under construction in fiscal year 1965.

(The information requested follows:)

Access roads

Fiscal year 1967 (requirements):

1. Dugway Proving Ground, Utah.....	\$225,000
2. Oakland Army Base, Calif.....	200,000
3. Fort Sheridan, Ill.....	70,000
4. Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.....	10,000
5. Arlington Hall Station, Va. ¹	7,000

Total..... 512,000

Fiscal year 1966 (requirements):

1. Redstone Arsenal, Ala.....	1,100,000
2. Air defense sites, Florida (increase).....	100,000
3. Fort Ritchie, Md. (increase).....	200,000
4. NIKE-HERCULES site, W-92, Md.....	24,000
5. Sierra Army Depot, Calif.....	82,000
6. NIKE-HERCULES MS-70, Minn.....	30,000

Total..... 1,536,000

Projects underway during fiscal year 1965:

1. Fort George G. Meade, Md.....	265,100
2. Headquarters, OCD, region 2, Md.....	462,500
3. Redstone Arsenal, Ala.....	1,229,000

Total..... 1,956,600

¹ Engineering design only.

Mr. SIKES. What has been the Army experience in the use of local agencies to work on these requirements and to share the cost?

General SHULER. The access road program is confined to construction or improvement of public roads serving military installations and defense industry sites, which because of special requirements to serve military needs cannot be justified and accomplished as integral parts of regular Federal aid or local highway programs. Except for these special requirements, permanent military installations generate traffic which produces essentially the same road-user revenue as does other traffic. Therefore the Army expects State and local governments to provide and maintain adequate highways to serve Army installations on the same basis as they provide for such service for other traffic generators. Thus many access road requirements are satisfied solely through the regular State and local highway programs without the use of defense access road funds.

MINOR CONSTRUCTION

Mr. SIKES. You are requesting \$10 million for minor construction. How does this compare with obligations in fiscal year 1965 and those estimated for fiscal year 1966? Insert that in the record.

(The information requested follows:)

Minor construction obligations (as of April 30, 1966)

Fiscal year	Amount approved by Appropriations Committees	Total obligation authority	Amount obligated
1962.....	\$5,250,000	\$10,355,000	\$6,214,000
1963.....	13,100,000	17,441,000	7,938,000
1964.....	7,000,000	16,503,000	8,392,000
1965.....	8,500,000	16,611,000	7,070,099
1966.....	9,725,000	¹ 19,800,269	² 13,000,000

¹ Includes \$1,000,000 reprogramed from major construction contingency reserves.

² Estimate.

Mr. SIKES. Insert in the record a tabulation showing the projects approved in fiscal year 1966 and those in process at the present time. (The information requested follows:)

Military construction, Army minor construction projects funded in fiscal year 1966, as of Apr. 30, 1966

Location	Project description	Estimated funded cost
Fort Monroe, Va.....	Alterations to building No. 59 for automatic data processing center.	150,700
Fort Wolters, Tex.....	Alterations to aircraft field maintenance shop.....	135,700
Fort Belvoir, Va.....	Alterations to building No. 1000 for automatic data processing center.	47,300
Fort Bragg, N.C.....	Construct communications and weather facility at Simmons Army Airfield.	72,450
Fort Dix, N.J.....	Interim training facilities.....	154,100
Carlisle Barracks, Pa.....	Addition to building 635 for Defense Communications Agency element.	46,570
Hunter Liggett Military Reservation, Calif.....	Construct temporary troop housing and support facilities.	185,000
Fort Benning, Ga.....	Construct prefab for tracked vehicle maintenance classroom.	198,484
Fort Hood, Tex.....	Facilities to support combined aircraft maintenance activities.	193,900
Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.....	Construct prefab buildings for classroom facilities.....	111,300
Fort Wolters, Tex.....	Construct crossrunways at 5 stage fields.....	194,800
Fort San Houston, Tex.....	Hellport facilities.....	198,300
Fort Wolters, Tex.....	Revision on previously approved project for addition to stage field No. 5.	197,955
Seneca Army Depot, N.Y.....	Enclose area between buildings 808, 810, and 811.....	64,700
Fort Gordon, Ga.....	Improvements to hospital facilities.....	158,500
Fort McPherson, Ga.....	Revision on previously approved project for addition to signal building No. 205.	92,510
Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.....	Construct troop trails.....	49,500
Harry Diamond Laboratories, Washington, D.C.....	Alterations to building 122 to house super flash X-ray equipment.	46,100
Oakland Army Terminal, Calif.....	Alterations to building 640 for community facilities.....	34,200
U.S. Army Aeronautical Depot Maintenance Center, Tex.....	Alterations to building No. 37 for troop operations and support facilities.	121,928
Sierra Army Depot, Calif.....	Modify building No. 57 for communications center.....	96,500
Edgewood Arsenal, Md.....	Expansion of utility system.....	170,300
St. Louis, Mo.....	Conversion of space to accommodate automatic data processing equipment.	199,727
Fort Monmouth, N.J.....	Automatic digital network training facility.....	197,228
Fort Detrick, Md.....	Alterations to buildings Nos. 538 and 539 for research and development activities.	87,000
Seneca Army Depot, N.Y.....	Modify 10 igloos for storage of weapons systems.....	62,700
Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.....	Modifications to Rock Island bridge south approach and viaduct.	61,000
White Sands Missile Range, N. Mex.....	Revision on previously approved project to alter facility for dead weight test machine.	155,450
Savanna Army Depot, Ill.....	Convert building No. 802 for special storage facility.....	65,700
Pueblo Army Depot, Colo.....	Expansion of radar test site and shop.....	155,700
Picatinny Arsenal, N.J.....	Addition to building No. 171 for security facilities.....	56,200
Do.....	Modify buildings 95 and 18 to accommodate functions transferred from Letterkenny Depot.	44,600
.....	Operational and supporting facilities for Army Security Agency activity.	98,400
Army Map Service, Maryland.....	Alterations to space for photo laboratory.....	197,200
Forest Glen, Md.....	Revision in previously approved project for hazardous research laboratory.	192,870

Military construction, Army minor construction projects funded in fiscal year 1966,
as of Apr. 30, 1966

Location	Project description	Estimated funded cost
Fort Amador, C.Z.	Alterations to building No. 47 for intelligence activity	112,705
Quarry Heights, C.Z.	Modify facility at Ancon Hill to provide for security	49,700
Vicenza, Italy	Convert building to office space and construct communications center and support facilities at Caserma Erderle.	197,200
Verona, Italy	Provide administrative and community support facilities at Caserma Passolagua.	99,600
Camp Darby, Italy	Convert space to accommodate office of Mediterranean division engineer.	103,400
Camp Stanley, Korea	Construct erosion control facilities	61,600
Helamano Military Reservation, Hawaii	Alterations to building No. 300 for 25th Infantry Division School facilities.	84,700
Fort Buckner, Okinawa	Alterations to building for communication center	93,000
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii	Alterations to 9 buildings 25th Infantry Division School facilities.	107,000
Fort Shafter, Hawaii	Alterations to facilities to accommodate the 319th Military Intelligence Battalion.	93,200
Ford Island, Hawaii	Alterations to buildings 166, 167, and 175 for the 500th Intelligence Group.	121,000
U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.	Modify building 632 to house electronic computer system.	69,882
Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C.	Modify building 54 to accommodate Univac computer	36,068
Ford Island, Hawaii	Alterations to 3 buildings to house the 29th Engineer Topo Battalion.	199,700
Sunny Point, N.C.	Revision in previously approved project for communications facility.	93,200
Maison Fort, Orleans, France	Revision in previously approved project for automatic data processing facility.	173,390
Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.	Modify facilities for central supply management operators.	111,160
Forest Glen, Md.	Alterations to building 503 for research and development.	42,800
Schweinfurt, Germany	Classified	186,900
Steinbachtal, Germany	do.	199,100
Bernbach, Germany	do.	152,600
Limbach, Germany	do.	190,200
Bad Kissingen, Germany	do.	155,600
Viernheim, Germany	do.	197,000
Koepfern, Germany	do.	182,100
Bruchsal, Germany	do.	190,700
Feucht, Germany	do.	169,600
Wertheim, Germany	do.	191,000
Fort Belvoir, Va.	Alterations to facilities to house automatic data processing equipment.	40,450
Navajo Army Depot, Arizona	Railroad loading ramp	33,000
Gura, Ethiopia	Quarters and messing facilities for satellite communications terminal.	159,500
Pirmasens, Germany	Alterations to building to house special intelligence communications facility.	81,100
Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.	Construction of utilities for 61 satellite tents	44,000
Do.	Construction of utilities for 50 satellite tents	42,800
Do.	Construction of utilities for 41 satellite tents	39,700
Do.	Construction of utilities for 50 satellite tents	41,000
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.	Electrical alterations to training buildings	26,803
Tobyhanna Army Depot, Pa.	Extend parking facilities	89,600
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.	Alteration to training facilities	47,790
Redstone Arsenal, Ala.	Addition to building 5250 for command and control network.	197,500
Picatinny Arsenal, N.J.	Increase scope and cost on approved project to modify building 173 for communication center.	134,740
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant, Ill.	Alterations to facilities to accommodate automatic data processing equipment.	137,953
Fort Knox, Ky.	Training facilities (firing ranges)	75,399
Do.	Alterations to classroom facilities	97,132
Camp A. P. Hill, Va.	Construct 2 classroom buildings	113,785
Fort Lee, Va.	Miscellaneous training facilities	41,600
Fort Sill, Okla.	Classrooms for target acquisition facilities	45,868
Do.	Training facilities for artillery and missile officers candidate school.	148,376
Do.	Construct 4 prefab classrooms for cannoneers	85,000
Fort Polk, La.	Construct firing range complex	199,522
Do.	Convert shop buildings to classrooms	94,486
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.	Rehabilitate messhalls 601A and 602A	46,900
Do.	Rehabilitate building 615 for classrooms	30,100
Fort Bragg, N.C.	Construct 3 temporary classroom buildings	109,600
Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.	Construct mobilization training facilities	48,700
Fort Benning, Ga.	Modify buildings for reception center	80,518
Fort Eustis, Va.	Classrooms for specialist training for transportation school.	63,700

*Military construction, Army minor construction projects funded in fiscal year 1966,
as of Apr. 30, 1966*

Location	Project description	Estimated funded cost
Fort Benning, Ga.	Construct airborne training facilities	199,980
Fort Knox, Ky.	Electrification of firing range	106,586
Fort Bliss, Tex.	Alterations to messhalls and dayrooms	139,371
Do	Alterations to community facilities and chapels	27,308
Do	Alterations to classroom facilities	138,140
Do	Alterations to dispensaries	71,915
Do	Alterations to supply rooms	77,816
Fort Polk, La.	Addition to quartermaster laundry	45,729
Do	Water well on north post	41,652
Fort Gordon, Ga.	Alterations to classroom facilities	55,520
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.	Construct 650-man messhall	151,000
Fort Jackson, S.C.	Convert buildings to classrooms	88,811
Do	Construct tent floors and ancillary facilities	131,500
Fort Benning, Ga.	Fire shed improvements	36,978
Fort Holabird, Md.	Convert warehouse to classroom facility	195,700
Fort Devens, Mass.	Expansion of electrical distribution system	195,700
Fort Dix, N.J.	Rehabilitation of messhalls	99,468
Fort Riley, Kans.	Construct aircraft mockup training facility	29,605
Fort Lee, Va.	Facilities for cooks school	67,100
Fort Bliss, Tex.	Alterations to troop administrative facilities	199,987
Do	Alteration to troop billets	199,964
Fort Devens, Mass.	Construct tactical equipment shop	89,100
Fort Sill, Okla.	Construct troop equipment park	50,200
Do	Renovate messhalls and construct latrines	66,200
Do	Construct vehicle maintenance facilities	149,600
Fort Belvoir, Va.	Alterations to barracks for officer candidate school	70,300
Do	Alterations to officer candidate school classrooms	120,700
Redstone Arsenal, Ala.	Construct radar training facility	175,600
Fort Eustis, Va.	Aviation maintenance training facilities	154,900
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.	Alterations to troop detached facilities	96,015
Do	Alterations to training facilities	151,200
Red River Army Depot, Tex.	Alterations to ammunition dock CP3N	38,400
Tobyhanna Army Depot, Pa.	Modifications to equipment processing shop	35,900
Red River Army Depot, Tex.	Alterations and addition to storage shed	29,200
Do	Extend electric power to ammunition loading docks	44,675
Vietnam	Extension to signal relay facility at Phu Lam	116,621
Sagami-Oni, Japan	Modifications to hospital facilities	161,568
Johnson Air Force Base, Japan	Modifications to hospital facilities	85,300
Fort Irwin, Calif.	Alterations to troop housing	43,800
New Cumberland Army Depot, Ariz.	Expand aircraft maintenance shop	92,000
Navajo Army Depot, Ariz.	Ammunition support facilities	33,900
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.	Modify facilities for computer expansion	195,100
Fort Ord, Calif.	Alter facilities for wheeled vehicle maintenance course	64,000
Fort Shafter, Hawaii	Alterations to computer service center	36,700
Heidelberg, Germany	Alter building 28 for intelligence activity	186,000
Fort Jackson, S.C.	Construct facilities to dispose of filter backwash water from water treatment plant.	93,920
Watertown Arsenal, Mass.	Interim facilities for Army Materiel Laboratory	180,500
Do	Site preparation for research and development materiel processing laboratory.	193,800
Edgewood Arsenal, Md.	Alter building 5027 for computer site	168,500
U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.	Modify laundry facility	69,000
Quarry Heights, C.Z.	Modifications to Headquarters facility	66,800

Mr. SIKES. List for the record your obligations for this activity for each of the last 5 years.

(The information requested appears on p. 40.)

Mr. SIKES. Gentlemen, thank you very much. We made very good progress today. You have been helpful to us. Tomorrow morning the committee will meet with the Defense Subcommittee to hear Admiral Rickover. Tomorrow afternoon we will be back here to pick up where we left off. Thank you very much.

General SHULER. Thank you, sir.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1966.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, DEFENSE AGENCIES

WITNESSES

H. W. POOLE, OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
(COMPTROLLER)

A. G. SILVERMAN, OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF
DEFENSE (COMPTROLLER)

DEFENSE ATOMIC SUPPORT AGENCY

BRIG. GEN. K. F. DAWALT, U.S. ARMY, DEPUTY DIRECTOR (OPER-
ATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION)

COL. J. E. MINAHAN, U.S. ARMY, CHIEF, LOGISTICS DIVISION

COL. J. T. BRENNAN, MC, U.S. ARMY, DIRECTOR, AFRI

CAPT. J. S. BURKLE, MC, U.S. NAVY, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, AFRI

COMDR. H. I. BACON, CEC, U.S. NAVY, CHIEF, ENGINEER BRANCH,
JOINT TASK FORCE EIGHT

E. L. EAGLES, CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT ENGINEER

DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY

LT. COL. LEO E. ELLS, U.S. ARMY

LT. ROBERT F. WINTER, U.S. NAVY

CLAIRMONT D. FRIDAY

DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

CAPT. G. T. POLLICH, SUPPLY CORPS, U.S. NAVY

COL. JESS BUTLER, U.S. ARMY

J. E. ECSI, DEPUTY, I. & S.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

DR. LOUIS TORDELLA, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, NSA

ARTHUR J. FALLEN, COMPTROLLER

CAPT. JOHN BURKHARDT, CHIEF OF LOGISTICS

EDWARD KIRK, CONSTRUCTION BRANCH

Mr. SIKES. The committee is ready to consider the military construction requirements for the Defense agencies. We shall insert in the record the salmon-colored sheets and the summary pages 1 through 4.

(The pages follow:)

Object classification

[In thousands of dollars]

	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
22.0 Transportation of things.....	1		
25.2 Other services.....	12,533	15,000	6,522
32.0 Lands and structures.....	4,961	7,000	1,080
90 Total obligations.....	17,495	22,000	7,602

Program and financing

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget plan (amounts for construction actions programed)			Obligations		
	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
Program by activities:						
Direct:						
1. Major construction-----	12,551	18,720	5,547	15,156	20,000	5,602
2. Minor construction-----	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,099	1,000	1,000
3. Planning-----	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,240	1,000	1,000
10. Total-----	14,551	21,720	7,547	17,495	22,000	7,602
Financing:						
21 Unobligated balance available, start of year: For completion of prior year budget plans-----				-7,823	-4,879	-4,599
Available to finance new budget plans-----	-700	-1,698		-700	-1,698	
22 Unobligated balance transferred from:						
"Research, development, test and evaluation, Defense Agencies" (78 Stat. 887) (79 Stat. 835)-----	-1,152	-254		-1,152	-254	
24 Unobligated balance available, end of year: For completion of prior year budget plans-----				4,879	4,599	4,544
Available to finance subsequent year budget plans-----	1,698			1,698		
New obligational authority-----	14,397	19,768	7,547	14,397	19,768	7,547
New obligational authority:						
40 Appropriation-----	12,656	64,268	7,547	12,656	64,268	7,547
41 Transferred to (79 Stat. 835) "Military construction, Army"-----		-23,400			-23,400	
"Military construction, Navy"-----		-13,100			-13,100	
"Military construction, Air Force"-----		-13,500			-13,500	
42 Transferred from "Research, development, test and evaluation, Defense Agencies" (78 Stat. 887) (79 Stat. 835)-----	1,741	5,500		1,741	5,500	
43 Appropriation (adjusted)-----	14,397	19,768	7,547	14,397	19,768	7,547
Relation of obligations to expenditures:						
71 Obligations (affecting expenditures)-----				17,495	22,000	7,602
72 Obligated balance, start of year-----				35,209	21,034	23,034
74 Obligated balance, end of year-----				-21,034	-23,034	-10,636
90 Expenditures-----				31,669	20,000	20,000

NOTE.—Reconciliation of budget plan to obligations:

	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
Total budget plan-----	14,551	21,720	7,547
Deduct portion of plan to be obligated in subsequent years-----	2,897	2,617	2,562
Add obligations of prior year budget plans-----	5,841	2,897	2,617
Total obligations-----	17,495	22,000	7,602

INDEX OF DEFENSE AGENCIES

Proposed fiscal year 1967 military construction appropriation

Agency:	<i>Proposed appropriation</i>
Defense Atomic Support Agency-----	\$3,640,000
Defense Communications Agency-----	290,000
Defense Supply Agency-----	965,000
National Security Agency-----	980,000
Planning-----	1,000,000
Minor construction-----	1,000,000

Defense agencies, grand total-----	7,875,000
Unobligated balance available to finance fiscal year 1967 program---	328,000

New obligational authority (appropriation) requested-----	7,547,000

INDEX TO PROJECT JUSTIFICATIONS BY INSTALLATION AND LINE ITEM FOR DEFENSE AGENCIES

Fiscal year 1967 military construction appropriation program

<i>Installation and line item</i>	<i>Proposed appropriation</i>
Defense Atomic Support Agency:	
Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute, Maryland: Addition of a laboratory and technical support building-----	\$1,890,000
Johnston Island Air Force Base: Additional shoreline protection-----	1,750,000

Defense Atomic Support Agency, total-----	<u>3,640,000</u>
Defense Communications Agency:	
Headquarters, Defense Communications Agency, building 12, Navy Department Service Center, Arlington, Va.: Upgrade emergency power-----	290,000

Defense Communications Agency, total-----	<u>290,000</u>
Defense Supply Agency:	
Defense Construction Supply Center, Columbus, Ohio: Warehouse lighting improvements-----	59,000
Defense Depot, Memphis, Tenn.: Warehouse alterations for metals handling-----	171,000
Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia, Pa.: Alterations, combined quality control laboratory-----	257,000
Defense Depot, Tracy, Calif.: Warehouse humidity control for IPE-----	50,000
Defense Electronics Supply Center, Dayton, Ohio: Warehouse conversion to administrative space, building 46-----	428,000

Defense Supply Agency, total-----	<u>965,000</u>

National Security Agency:

Fort George G. Meade, Md.: U.S. Marine Corps barracks addition-----	550, 000
National Security Agency Research and Development Facility, Kent Island, Md.: NSA Propagation Research Laboratory-----	30, 000
Frankfurt Post, Tanus District, Frankfurt, Germany: Rehabilitation of I. G. Farben Building (Joint Operations Support Activity, Frankfurt)-----	400, 000
National Security Agency, total-----	980, 000
Planning-----	1, 000, 000
Minor construction-----	1, 000, 000
Defense agencies, grand total-----	7, 875, 000
Unobligated balance available to finance fiscal year 1967 program--	328, 000
New obligational authority (appropriations) requested-----	7, 547, 000

DEFENSE ATOMIC SUPPORT AGENCY

Mr. SIKES. We shall hear first the request of the Defense Atomic Support Agency. The principal witness is Gen. K. F. Dawalt, Deputy Director (Operations and Administration).

Have you a statement, General?

General DAWALT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Will you proceed.

GENERAL STATEMENT, DEPUTY DIRECTOR (OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION), DASA

General DAWALT. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Brig. Gen. K. F. Dawalt, Deputy Director (Operations and Administration), Defense Atomic Support Agency. I am happy to have the privilege of appearing before this committee to present our agency's fiscal year 1967 military construction program.

For fiscal year 1967, we are requesting \$3,640,000 in new authorization for military construction.

The total program consists of two line items which were mentioned by Secretary Ignatius in his statement before this committee. The projects are:

ARMED FORCES RADIOBIOLOGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

At the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute (AFRRI), \$1,890,000 is for phase IV of the planned development of that Institute. This laboratory and technical support building will round out the major installations at the AFRRI.

JOHNSTON ISLAND

At Johnston Island, our overseas atmospheric nuclear test base in the Pacific, \$1,750,000 for another increment of shoreline stabilization.

ARMED FORCES RADIOBIOLOGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Mr. SIKES. Thank you very much.

We shall now turn to the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute, Maryland. Insert in the record page 5.

(The page follows:)

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$1,890,000 for a laboratory and technical support building.

General, would you discuss with the committee your laboratory requirements at this installation, telling us what facilities you now have and in what ways they are deficient.

General DAWALT. In 1961 the Department of Defense established the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute to conduct radiobiology research in response to Department of Defense and specific service requirements.

Included in the charter is the performance of radiobiology experiments which might be precluded under the existing test ban treaty.

Funds have been provided for three major radiation sources to produce in the laboratory radiation spectra which are like those produced by actual weapons. These include a pulsing reactor, an electron linear accelerator, or Linac, a positive ion accelerator called PIA and some supporting facilities.

This request today is to construct, as an addition to the AFRRI, a laboratory and technical support building which will round out the major facilities required there. This building consists of 36,000 square feet as follows:

First, for physical sciences, 10,400 square feet. This provides essentially for a large cobalt exposure room and associated facilities.

Second, behavioral sciences, 4,800 square feet. This provides laboratory space for training, conditioning, and examining animals before and after radiation exposure.

Third, biological and pathological sciences, 8,500 square feet. Included in this area are laboratory facilities for examining and measuring cell changes, responses and recovery, animal wards, and office space.

Fourth, technical support, 12,300 square feet. This area will provide support functions, including health physics, seminar and conference area, technical and film library, and publication aids.

It is for these purposes that we are requesting the \$1.89 million. As I stated a moment ago, sir, this will round out the major facilities at the AFRRI, and it is part of the phased development of that Institute.

Mr. SIKES. What are you using now?

General DAWALT. We are using our pulsing reactor, the TRIGA. We are using it for incapacitation studies on animals. The Linac is on schedule, about 20 percent complete, and will be installed by October 1967.

The positive ion accelerator is under design study at this time.

Mr. SIKES. What is the pressing or emergency nature of this work which that requires that it be constructed now? I say this in relation to the problem of deferrals.

General DAWALT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. A great many projects have been deferred which this committee feels should not have been deferred. We are concerned with troop housing. We are concerned with training facilities which have been deferred.

The motive back of the deferral we understand, although we have not concurred in it. Now, as a result of those deferrals, it will probably cost the Government another 5 percent for the facilities when they are built. So, the result is defeating the purpose. That is another story.

Since we have before us an extremely tight budget, a very lean budget, we naturally inquire into the requirements for projects that are brought before us. What is there about this work which requires action now rather than a year from now, for instance?

General DAWALT. I think it best to talk about the reason for AFRI, to begin with. Essentially, as far as radiobiology experiments are concerned, we have had a period of non testing really since the moratorium in 1958. In 1961 and 1962 when we did have atmospheric testing, there was not sufficient time to perform radiobiology experiments. The reason is that it takes up to 18 months to prepare for one of these things. You need matched samples of animals by age, sex, and weight, and there is a great deal of preparatory work. Essentially, we have not been able to do field testing in the radiobiology since 1958.

It is necessary that we perform radiobiology experiments by simulation in the laboratory. We must do it to provide the required medical support in the radiation area to our armed services. This requested facility is a part of the phased buildup of the laboratory. It is coming along at the time it is supposed to. If we do not get this addition, it will have quite an impact on our program.

Mr. SIKES. Some work of this type is being done now, I take it.

General DAWALT. That is right, sir, but this is part of the phased buildup, which includes scientists and space for them to work. At the moment, we have 12 trailers out there with people in the trailers. We have equipment in another building at Bethesda. Another part of the laboratory is crowded up with some of the people who would go into this addition we are requesting. Also, we will require space for personnel who have not yet joined the organization.

To put it succinctly, if we do not get this phase IV, we shall not be able to do the job efficiently; provide proper supervision; and build up the laboratory teams to do this job. In other words, we shall not get the return on the investment that we have already made and should expect.

Mr. SIKES. Will the construction you are requesting here meet the deficiencies and complete the requirements?

General DAWALT. We foresee at this time, a need in fiscal year 1969, for an addition to the laboratory for an instrument fabrication facility. This is shown on page 5 at \$85,000.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER SERVICES

Mr. SIKES. What other installations within the United States, within or outside of the Defense Department, are doing work of this type?

General DAWALT. I will mention some that I am familiar with and with which AFRI scientists collaborate. These are the School of Aerospace Medicine of the Air Force in Texas, the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research here in Washington, and the Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory on the west coast.

Colonel Brennan is the Director of the Institute. Would you please respond further to that question.

Colonel BRENNAN. Sir, I can think of only one other major DOD installation, which is the Air Force Weapons Laboratory, AFWL, in Albuquerque. One AEC installation, Argonne, does large animal

radiobiology. Our posture with respect to these places is to let each know what the other is doing so we do not have gaps and overlaps.

The principal mechanism for this is through DASA, which has the responsibility for coordinating. Each year in order to get the research operational money, we have to present and compare programs with these other laboratories. This is the formal way of doing it. Also, we pursue joint cooperative projects with these same laboratories, and really find out more about what is going on by working with them day by day than by once-a-year correlation. We have both, and I think we need both.

Mr. SIKES. Apparently there are other laboratories that are doing similar types of work. Why should this particular laboratory have to expand its workload and facilities for training and testing of animals to simulate military tasks?

General DAWALT. I would like to respond to that in part, and let Colonel Brennan add to it.

AFRRI is a unique facility. When the decision was made to establish AFRRI, the capabilities of the other laboratories were considered. This is the only laboratory which has the three major radiation sources I mentioned, the outputs of which can be focused into a common exposure room.

I might add that over a period of several years we have developed new kinds of weapons. Their outputs are different, and with the radiation sources we have at AFRRI, we will be able to simulate in the laboratory the radiation spectra of the newest weapons we have and the ones we expect to come into stockpile in the near future.

Colonel Brennan, could you add anything to that?

Colonel BRENNAN. No, sir.

Mr. SIKES. The Navy has a large radiobiological laboratory in San Francisco. Could you not use these facilities to meet some of your requirements?

General DAWALT. We do use that laboratory. Colonel Brennan referred to an annual review of our program. This is by an advisory group of outstanding scientists who evaluate service requirements and what we in DASA want to do, and advise us on how we should proceed.

There is another way in which we avoid duplication of effort. This is the so-called 5-year program. We meet with service representatives, AEC representatives, civil defense representatives—everyone involved in this business. We lay out a 5-year program and again we have a look at service requirements and avoid duplication.

I might say that in the research field, one of DASA's functions and responsibilities is to coordinate the research effort in the nuclear field. That is the reason General Donnelly, my Director, presents a nuclear weapons research budget for the Department of Defense. Most of this work is done in the service laboratories, as much as 70 percent. Thus we have a look at nuclear weapons research across the board and can eliminate duplication of effort.

SEMINAR AND CONFERENCE ROOMS

Mr. SIKES. What is being used for seminar and conference areas now?

Colonel BRENNAN. Sir, at the present time we have two areas used for this purpose. One room is approximately 16 by 38 feet and the other is 20 by 28 feet.

In the phased program the first of our two conference rooms will be converted into offices for personnel now in trailers. The remaining one is too small for the training program required and is not acceptable to the security people for top-secret meetings. The requested conference room will be adequate from both points of view.

Mr. SIKES. What facilities for meetings of this type exist in other buildings at the installation where the laboratory is located?

General DAWALT. There are some conference rooms at the Bethesda Hospital, the Naval Medical Center, where AFRRRI is located. However, they are some distance away and are large. For the type of work this laboratory does; that is, small group efforts on a day-to-day basis, you need the conference rooms immediately available to the animals and in close proximity of the work laboratory facilities.

TECHNICAL SERVICES

Mr. SIKES. How are you presently meeting your requirements for technical film libraries and a document center?

Colonel BRENNAN. Primarily by trailer.

Mr. SIKES. For the record, provide a listing of some of the other technical services which you mentioned earlier.

(The information follows:)

TECHNICAL SERVICES

1. Information services

(a) *Publications.*—Provision of technical writing and editorial assistance required in the preparation of AFRRRI publications and journal contributions, coordinating the acquisition of intra-AFRRRI and agency publications reviews and clearances, and production of camera ready copy.

(b) *Programs.*—Provision of assistance for AFRRRI conducted seminars, briefings, etc., including preparation of briefing materials, obtaining consultants and speakers, coordination of outsider attendance, search and identification of informational programs of interest to AFRRRI offered by other organizations.

2. Training services

(a) *Internal training.*—Coordination of the development of training materials, preparation of training manuals, obtaining intra-AFRRRI instructor assistance. An internal training program will become more and more necessary because our physical scientists must learn something about biology and our biological scientists must learn something about physical sciences. Both groups need a constant flow of information on nuclear weapon design, employment and effects.

(b) *Career development education/training.*—Provision of program counseling and identification of specific courses for technicians and scientists in nearby universities at both graduate and undergraduate levels.

Mr. SIKES. Are there questions?

PLANNED EXPANSION LABORATORY

Mr. JONAS. What is the total investment in this laboratory? \$9 million?

General DAWALT. It will be in excess of \$9 million when it is finished. It is on the order of \$7.8 million, I believe, at the moment.

Mr. JONAS. Does the \$9.7 million include this \$1.8 million?

General DAWALT. That is right, sir, and the instrumentation fabrication facility which we anticipate asking for in fiscal 1969.

Mr. JONAS. How many scientists do you have working at Bethesda?

General DAWALT. I will give you the total strength. There are 37 military officers and 21 enlisted men. At the moment our civilian strength is 141, and when we reach our full strength it will be 197 civilians.

Mr. JONAS. Are the 37 military personnel Air Force officers?

General DAWALT. They are all services. As you can see, Colonel Brennan, the present Director, is Army. Captain Burkle, of the Navy, is the new Director of AFRRRI who will take over at the end of June.

MISSION OF RADIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Mr. JONAS. I read from the Navy justifications last year for some construction at the San Francisco Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory. This is a description of mission and functions. Quote:

Conduct basic and applied research on physical and biological effects of hazardous nuclear and thermal radiations, including interrelated effects such as shock or blast and dispersion and contaminating effects of fission products from a nuclear explosion or controlled nuclear processes—

et cetera.

I do not see much difference in the mission of that laboratory and the one out here at Bethesda.

General DAWALT. Two areas, blast and shock and thermal radiation, are not a part of AFRRRI's mission. We are interested at AFRRRI only in the radiation effects.

Mr. JONAS. That is the first part of the mission at San Francisco.

General DAWALT. That is right, sir. I would like to read the mission of the AFRRRI to you. It is—

To conduct scientific research in the field of radiobiology and related matters that are essential to the medical support of the United States military services.

I will ask Colonel Brennan to comment further on that question.

Colonel BRENNAN. The laboratory at San Francisco is the Naval Radiological Laboratory mentioned by General Dawalt and by the chairman. This is a Navy laboratory, primarily physical, but it has a medical division. The medical division has a mission which is similar to ours. NRDL was in existence at the time AFRRRI was conceived and proposed in 1961.

In looking at the design of AFFRI and the phased approach to building it, the existence of NRDL was taken into account, including the NRDL mission. Probably a reason this comes up is that in recent years NRDL has acquired another large radiation source, an accelerator of the cyclotron type. We have good liaison with them in the last 4 years during the time their cyclotron was being planned. We know what they are going to use it for.

Our facilities have been planned so as to supplement but not unnecessarily duplicate any of their equipment, and our experiments are chosen so as not to unnecessarily duplicate any other experiments.

Mr. JONAS. I call your attention to page 6, your own statement of mission. You say the construction is to be noncombustible with steel reinforced concrete frame, to include shielding of radiation sources. General, I thought you said that you did not have a requirement for shielding at Bethesda?

General DAWALT. If I did say that, sir, that was in error, because we have one major radiation source there now, the pulsing reactor. In October 1967, we will have a linear accelerator on the line which is another major radiation source. We eventually will have the positive ion accelerator. All of these require shielding.

Mr. JONAS. What are you doing there that they do not do at Argonne?

Colonel BRENNAN. A difference in program emphasis, I think, primarily. For example, we have no activities in the genetic effects of radiation because that is not of primary military interest. They have a large interest in that program. By and large, we are interested in the early effects of radiation that can influence tactical battle—now, today. They are interested in long-term effects on civilians at low levels of exposure. When you compare the Argonne program to ours, the content of the scientific programs is quite different.

Mr. JONAS. Are they not equipped at Argonne to do everything you are doing out here, but they go beyond what you are doing and consider aftereffects on civilians? In order to get those aftereffects, they have to go through the process of consideration of immediate effects on military personnel or civilian personnel or anyone exposed to radiation. Is that not true?

Colonel BRENNAN. Not exactly, sir. You see, the way to study late effects is to give small increments of radiation over a long period of time. When you do this, the acute symptoms never appear. You do not get the nausea and vomiting and things the military are interested in.

Mr. JONAS. I will not pursue it. I think the missions are pretty close to each other.

JOHNSTON ISLAND AIR FORCE BASE

Mr. SIKES. We turn now to Johnston Island Air Force Base. Insert in the record page 8.

(The page follows:)

EFFECT OF SHORELINE PROTECTION FUNDED IN FISCAL 1966

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$1,750,000 for shoreline protection. We had a similar item in the fiscal 1966 budget. What has been the effect of the use of that appropriation, or have the funds been expended?

General DAWALT. They are in process of being expended now, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Are you on schedule?

General DAWALT. Yes, sir; we are on schedule.

Mr. SIKES. Will they achieve the purpose set forth at that time?

General DAWALT. They will achieve the purpose set forth at that time.

TOTAL COST FOR SHORELINE PROTECTION

Mr. SIKES. Last year it was estimated that the total cost of the shoreline protection would be \$7 million. Now it is \$9.25 million. What is the reason for this substantial increase?

General DAWALT. That is not an increase, sir. When we created the island, we increased the size from 198 to 632 acres by dredge and fill of corral from the ocean floor. We knew it would be necessary to stabilize the shoreline to protect it from wave action. We had a study conducted for us by Bureau of Yards and Docks, now called Naval Facilities Engineering Command. The Navy came up with a cost bracket on this. They said they thought it might cost as low as \$7 million or possibly as high as \$9.25 million.

Mr. SIKES. What do you think the cost will be?

General DAWALT. We do not think it will take that much money. To date we have spent approximately \$3.2 million which the Congress has given us. As I reported to you last year, sir, we have the experts look once each year and decide the areas that should be protected, and proceed from there.

Mr. SIKES. Are you following the same procedure which you outlined last year?

General DAWALT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. What is that?

General DAWALT. To have the Bureau of Yards and Docks, that is, the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, survey the island and see what we have accomplished and identify areas of worst erosion which need to be protected. Based on that, we develop a new request for money.

I might say our experience has shown that the east and southern ends of the island are the areas where the erosion is the worst.

Mr. SIKES. Will this be permanent shoreline protection work?

General DAWALT. It is permanent, sir. Once the shoreline stabilization is in it takes care of the problem.

Mr. SIKES. What are you doing, putting in rubble and other material to hold the soil?

General DAWALT. We use piling with caps on the top. Here is a picture which shows some of it in place. Another type consists of concrete blocks of various kinds placed one next to the other and then tied down. Here is an example of that.

Mr. SIKES. Is it the new manmade part of the island or the old part that is giving you trouble?

General DAWALT. It is the new part, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Do you think you will have all of it stabilized within the cost brackets which you outlined?

General DAWALT. From the experience we have had, we believe the original estimate is a good one and that the total cost will not reach the top figure.

Mr. SIKES. In the areas where you already have stabilized the shoreline, are you having continuing erosion, or do you feel you have corrected the problem in those areas?

General DAWALT. We have corrected it in the areas where the stabilization has been installed. As you can see from the pictures, there is a little erosion around the ends, so we have to continue. As I mentioned, sir, most of the problem we have is on the east and southern ends of the island. Much of it occurs around the promontories that we have for rocket launching sites.

Mr. SIKES. Are there questions?

Mr. JONAS. What is the rate of erosion at Johnston Island?

General DAWALT. Have you any figures on the rate of erosion?

Commander BACON. It differs in different areas, sir. In some areas the rate of erosion is rather rapid, a matter of several feet over a given storm. In other areas it is slower.

Mr. SIKES. Is that a constant situation, or is it noted principally following storms?

Commander BACON. Following storms, sir. However, there is some continuous erosion.

Mr. JONAS. How long has this been going on?

Commander BACON. Ever since we put in this work, sir.

Mr. JONAS. As long as the island has been there?

General DAWALT. No, sir. The problem was created by our increasing the size of the island from 198 acres, the original size, to 632 acres. This was by dredge and fill of coral from the ocean floor.

Mr. JONAS. Do you think that produced the conditions that cause the erosion?

General DAWALT. I do not think that produced the condition, sir. Storms in the central Pacific produce waves as high as 8 feet. These hit the dredge and fill we have put in and erode it. That is actually what happens.

Mr. SIKES. How much of the 632 acres do you estimate have been lost through erosion and storm damage?

General DAWALT. I do not have an accurate figure on that. I do not think it is very much. We stockpiled coral on the island itself when we had the contractor there. We have used it to fill in behind the shoreline stabilization, the piling, et cetera. We have lost very little, sir. I do not have an accurate estimate of just how much.

Mr. McFALL. You made a comment, General, with reference to the shape of the island, and you pointed out some finger extensions.

General DAWALT. Yes, sir.

Mr. McFALL. I believe you said some of the erosion was due to these irregular shapes.

General DAWALT. We have some trouble around those points or promontories. We established them because of the requirement for rocket pads, and so on. Since they stick out and the waves eroded them badly, we repaired those places first.

Mr. McFALL. Could this in any way be reduced by changing the shape by filling in this area? Would this reduce the amount of erosion this would be subjected to because of its shape? Would this be part of the way to combat this type of erosion?

General DAWALT. It possibly would do that, sir. It would have caused us to keep the dredges involved in the operation longer and to make the island bigger than we needed to start with. This would have cost more money.

Mr. McFALL. Your statement, then, is that if you had this revetment, you would have little or no problem with erosion and you would not necessarily have to change the shape?

General DAWALT. That is right, sir. This part of the shoreline has been stabilized and is doing the job. We are trying to do this as economically as we can by protecting only the worst areas as we go along.

Mr. JONAS. Who will you get to do this work?

General DAWALT. The contractor who is doing this work right now is Kincaid Co.

Mr. JONAS. Where does he come from?

General DAWALT. From the west coast, I believe, and Honolulu.

Mr. JONAS. How long has he been working on the island?

General DAWALT. He was the first contractor, and on each successive bid, he has been the low bidder.

Mr. JONAS. That is natural, because he is there with his equipment.

General DAWALT. That is right, sir.

Mr. JONAS. If this is not funded, will he finish his present contract and move out?

General DAWALT. Yes, sir. There would be nothing more for him to do there.

Mr. JONAS. He is finishing up his existing contract?

General DAWALT. Yes.

Mr. JONAS. When will he finish?

General DAWALT. Have you an estimate on when he will finish the present work?

Commander BACON. The summer of 1967.

Mr. JONAS. I think the chairman asked this question but I have forgotten the response. Do you think this will complete the anti-erosion work?

General DAWALT. We do not think this will complete it. Each year we have the experts from the Naval Facilities Engineering Command go back and make another survey and see what we have accomplished and what needs to be done. Then we request money, as needed, to protect the worst areas.

Mr. JONAS. Have you had any problem of damage to the improvements?

General DAWALT. You mean the installations on the island?

Mr. JONAS. No; I mean to what has already been done. Is it standing up and taking care of the problem?

General DAWALT. Yes, sir. It is doing the job.

Mr. SIKES. Thank you, gentlemen.

DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY

HEADQUARTERS, DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
ARLINGTON, VA.

Mr. SIKES. We shall now consider the Defense Communications Agency: Headquarters, Defense Communications Agency, Arlington, Va. Insert in the record pages 11 and 12.
(The pages follow:)

1. DATE 1 Oct 1965		2. DEPARTMENT Defense		3. INSTALLATION Headquarters, Defense Communications Agency, Bldg 12, Mavy Service Center, Arlington, Virginia			
SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS (Continued)							
14. LINE ITEM DESIGNATION				AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM		FUNDING PROGRAM	
CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM TITLE	TENANT COMMAND	UNIT OF MEASURE	SCOPE	ESTIMATED COST (\$000)	SCOPE	ESTIMATED COST (\$000)
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
	Item Number 11 (Continued)						
	doctrine, procedures, and communications provided specifically for use by the National Command Authorities, which include the President, the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and their authorized successors and alternates in providing national strategic direction of the U.S. Armed Forces.						
	3. Provide a strong focal point for the continuing integration of the space and ground elements of the U.S. Military Communications Satellite Systems to meet Department of Defense requirements.						
	4. In FY 1964, the Secretary of Defense designated the Agency as responsible for implementation of world-wide Defense Communications System automatic switched networks: the Automatic Voice Network (AUTOVON) and the Automatic Digital Network (AUTODIN). This responsibility is defined to include: overall system engineering including determination of system configuration; preparation of technical specification for procurement of equipment for switching centers, interconnecting transmission media as appropriate, and subscriber terminals; monitoring the procurement to insure a resultant satisfactory, and compatible single system; development of test and acceptance criteria; and technical management of fabrication, installation, and checkout.						
	5. Also, in FY 1964, following the designation of the Secretary of Defense as Executive Agent for the National Communications System, the Director of the Defense Communications Agency was designated to serve also as Manager of the National Communications System. Concurrently, the Manager was authorized to employ the Defense Communications Agency staff and field organization in carrying out his National Communications System responsibilities.						

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$290,000 to upgrade emergency power. Will this complete the requirement?

Lieutenant Colonel ELLS. Yes, sir.

DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

Mr. SIKES. We turn now to the Defense Supply Agency. Captain Pollich, I believe you have a statement, do you not?

Captain POLLICH. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SIKES. You may proceed.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF STAFF DIRECTOR (INSTALLATIONS AND SERVICES) DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

Captain POLLICH. I am Capt. Gardiner T. Pollich, SC, U.S. Navy, Staff Director, Installations and Services, Defense Supply Agency.

It is a pleasure to appear before you again this year to present the fiscal year 1967 "Defense Supply Agency military construction program" for your consideration.

The first project, page 16, is for additional warehouse lighting in buildings 41 and 42 at Defense Construction Supply Center (DCSC), Columbus, Ohio. Last year, a project was authorized and funds appropriated for the installation of warehouse mechanization equipment within this building complex. A recent study has revealed that the existing illumination level is at an unacceptable 12 foot-candles in the receiving, shipping, and processing areas. Authorizing and funding of this \$59,000 project will permit us to increase to an acceptable level of 35 foot-candles and provide the necessary light intensity to perform the required visual surveillance and eliminate the safety hazard that now exists due to poor lighting.

The next project, page 18 for warehouse modifications at the Defense Depot, Memphis (DDMT) for \$171,000 is for the mechanization of metals handling. The cost of the installed equipment is funded by the appropriation "Procurement defense agencies" for \$250,000. Total net annual savings of some \$106,873 which includes hard core savings of 15 personnel spaces, will amortize this project within 4 years. The warehouse mechanization project for other supplies in the depot was approved and funded last year.

The next item for this Agency in the fiscal year 1967 "Military construction program" is for \$257,000 for a Combined Quality Control Laboratory at the Defense Personnel Support Center (DPSC), Philadelphia, page 20. Laboratory equipment, \$63,000, will be financed from "Operational and maintenance" appropriation. You will recall that the former Defense Subsistence Supply Center, Chicago; and the Defense Medical Supply Center, Brooklyn, were combined into a single inventory control point at the former Defense Clothing and Textile Supply Center in Philadelphia. The only segment of the Medical Supply Center that did not move from the Federal Office Building in Brooklyn was the Medical Material Laboratory.

This was still under study when the fiscal year 1966 MILCON program was submitted. The improvement of the warehouse-type space in Brooklyn was estimated by GSA and DSA to cost about \$200,000.

Further study by GSA indicated that the current location of the laboratory on the sixth floor precluded effective usage of the entire floor for office-type activities. As a result, GSA requested removal of the laboratory from that floor by June 30, 1966, in order to accommodate other Government agencies permanently located in New York City.

The physical separation of the medical laboratory from the Defense Personnel Support Center, directorate of medical material, poses daily problems of administration and management. Further, operational obstacles are encountered and additional costs in manpower, travel, and communications are incurred.

This project will enable relocation of the medical material laboratory from Brooklyn to Philadelphia, and locating it adjacent to the clothing and textile laboratory currently in Philadelphia. The clothing and textile laboratory performs testing of plastics, textiles, rubber, metals, chemicals, leather, and cordage. Colocation of the two laboratories will permit consolidation of common laboratory management, typing of reports, handling receipts and disposition of samples, and a common laboratory supply room. The mission of both laboratories is to assure that the military services and their personnel are provided with items thoroughly tested to meet required specifications that are in compliance with all technical and quality requirements.

A joint planning and control group was formed at the Defense Personnel Support Center to determine if the medical material laboratory work could be accomplished by commercial contract within the Philadelphia area, or if it could be accomplished by a cross-service agreement within the DOD or by some other Government agency. A thorough investigation was conducted which included the U.S. Naval Hospital, Philadelphia; the U.S. Army Hospital at Valley Forge; the medical schools at both the University of Pennsylvania and Temple University; as well as the Jefferson Hospital. In addition, the East Central Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks, and the General Services Administration were contacted.

The result of these inquiries was that there is no capability in existing laboratories and no laboratory space available for lease.

The next project, page 22, for \$50,000, is to install controlled humidity equipment in three warehouses at the Naval Supply Annex, Stockton, Calif. This is necessary in order to adequately protect the industrial plant equipment (IPE) presently being moved from Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Facility, Palmdale, Calif., and consolidated with similar material currently handled by Defense Depot, Tracy (DDTC) at Stockton, Calif. The Palmdale installation was assigned to DSA by permit from the Air Force. This Government-owned contractor-operated plant was listed in the 1965 base closure announcement by the Secretary of Defense.

Humidity controlled warehouse space is necessary for the storage of large and expensive production equipment which DSA issues to Army, Navy, and Air Force contractors. This project will provide for installation of the dehumidification equipment and related power augmentation in three warehouses. The dehumidification equipment and transformers were acquired as excess equipment and will be an unfunded cost in this project.

Stockton, while normally dry in the summer, has a high relative humidity in the winter. Machine tools, totaling approximately 5,400 items, with an estimated value of \$54 million will deteriorate if not protected.

Extensive studies have been conducted with respect to the relative merits of storage under controlled humidity conditions versus standard packing, preservation, and storage without humidity control. The results obtained prove conclusively that dehumidified storage provides greater operating flexibility; is more effective in preventing deterioration; and is much less costly than conventional methods of packing and storage.

The final project, page 24, is for the construction of a new automated data processing space, associated programing area and cafeteria expansion at the Defense Electronics Supply Center, Dayton, Ohio (DESC), in the amount of \$428,000. This is the second phase of a master plan to consolidate the electronic item commodity management functions into a contiguous area in buildings 45 and 46. In the fiscal year 1963 military construction program, Congress approved the first phase of this plan by authorizing a \$1,296,000 project. In this phase, the command structure, including key support functions such as plans and management, comptroller, counsel, and industrial relations functions, as well as the procurement and production directorate, were moved from scattered locations on the installation to the new logistics complex in buildings 45 and 46.

This project which is the second phase will provide space for an automated data processing room and associated administrative space for programers, key punch personnel, and others involved in the operation of the standard automated materiel management system (SAMMS) at the Defense Electronics Supply Center (DESC) and will consolidate the ADP functions with operating directorates of Defense Electronics Supply Center (DESC) now located in an administrative complex of buildings 45 and 46, a half mile away from the existing machine room. The present machine room at Defense Electronics Supply Center is not large enough to accommodate the installed ADPE and the new ADP equipment for SAMMS. In addition, some 4,700 square feet of cafeteria space will be required to accommodate the personnel moved.

The second phase was delayed until DSA could develop a standard automated materiel management system (SAMMS) for all DSA commodities including electronic items. This uniform system has now been developed and approved.

The cost-based justification for the installation of SAMMS at DESC includes the elimination of 70 ADP-related personnel spaces with an annual estimated savings of \$630,000 and \$372,000 for reduced rental of equipment. These savings have been included in DSA's fiscal year 1967 O. & M. budget request as part of a \$5.5 million savings resulting from planned installation of the uniform system.

In addition to the above budget reductions, installation of SAMMS at DESC will make available for reutilization Government-owned ADPE whose rental value is about \$1,600,000 annually. This equipment is in great demand and DSA has been directed by ASD (I. & L.) to make it available to the Air Force.

DSA plans were to have the new DESC ADPE site ready in June 1967 and to install the SAMMS equipment therein during July 1967. There has been some difficulty in finalizing selection of the ADP equipment required resulting in anticipated slippage of about 8 months for the total SAMMS program. Since under the previous plan DESC scheduled as the final installation due to nonavailability of the site, it will now become possible to reschedule DESC to an earlier relative position on the new implementation schedule. DSA now anticipates that the site provided by this project will be occupied by December 1967. Deferral of this MILCON project from fiscal year 1967 to fiscal year 1968 would result in a further delay of 5 months in implementing SAMMS at DESC thereby requiring reinstatement of the O. & M. funds already reduced and deferral of the reutilization of the Government-owned equipment.

The master plan for future construction at the Dayton installation includes a requirement to upgrade various partially converted office spaces for the Depot Operation and Installation Services Directorate in buildings 2 and 3, at an estimated cost of \$105,000. Further, under the contract administration mission (project 60), DSA acquired the Defense Contract Administration Services District Office (DCASDO) located at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, about July 1, 1965. The district office is located in a partially converted warehouse, the improvement of which would cost about \$200,000.

Approval of this project will permit the elimination of the future construction project of \$105,000 and generate sufficient usable space at DESC to move the DCASDO from Wright-Patterson Field to DESC.

I will be pleased to answer your questions.

Mr. SIKES. Thank you for your comments.

DEFENSE CONSTRUCTION SUPPLY CENTER, COLUMBUS, OHIO

Mr. SIKES. On the Defense Construction Supply Center in Columbus, Ohio, insert page 16.

(The page follows:)

VICTAS 1010 030-512 LA 1871 PIRAVIA COMPLETION 18023399	
J. OCT 62 DEPART P. 0048	1067 DEPART P. 0048

1. DATE 1 Oct 65		2. DEPARTMENT DEFENSE (DSA)		3. INSTALLATION Defense Construction Supply Center, Columbus			
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU Defense Supply Agency		5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER 034-225		6. STATE/COUNTRY Ohio			
7. STATUS Active		8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1918		9. COUNTY (U.S.) Franklin 12			
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS The Defense Construction Supply Center provides whole sale support of the Military Services with construction type items including diesel engines and components; crane and shovel attachments; truck and tractor attachments; compressors and pumps; plumbing fixtures, pipes, tubes; lumber, millwork and roofing. It performs supply management functions for above items including computation of requirements, procurement, inventory control, cataloging, standardization, maintenance of a distribution system, and storage of supplies. The center also support Data Systems Automation Office (DSAO).		12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH as of 30 Jun 65 PLANNED FOR FY 69		PERMANENT OFFICER (F) ENLISTED (E) CIVILIAN (C)		STUDENTS OFFICER (F) ENLISTED (E) CIVILIAN (C)	
				58 12 4,435 50 12 4,500		14 93 496 14 100 500	
		LAND OWNED LEASES AND EASEMENTS INVENTORY TOTAL (EPOCH land use) as of 30 JUNE 65		.75 4.58		LAND COST (\$000) IMPROVEMENT (\$000)	
				\$ 630,000		27,900 27,900	
		ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 1 YEAR AUTHORIZED AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THE PROGRAM		500		59	
		GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)		26,988		26,988	
SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS							
LINE ITEM DESIGNATION LINE ITEM TITLE		TENANT COMMAND c		UNIT OF MEASURE d		AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM ESTIMATED COST (\$000)	
441 Warehouse Lighting Improvements, Buildings 41 and 42		-		SF		100,000 59 100,000 59	

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$59,000 for warehouse lighting improvements. What is the requirement?

Captain POLLICH. The requirement, Mr. Chairman, is for procurement and installation of 788 light fixtures in receiving, shipping, and processing areas, sections 1, 2, and 8 of warehouse 41, and sections 1, 8, and 9 of warehouse 42.

At the present time there is an average, or actually below average, 12 foot-candle power in these warehouses, and it is anticipated, if this project is approved, that this will raise the foot-candles to 35.

Mr. SIKES. It is bad for people to have to work with inferior lighting.

Captain POLLICH. Yes, sir.

DEFENSE DEPOT, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Mr. SIKES. Turning to the Defense Depot in Memphis, Tenn., insert in the record page 18.

(The page follows:)

1. DATE 1 OCT 65		2. DEPARTMENT DEFENSE (DSA)		3. INSTALLATION FY 1967 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM		4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER 041-425		5. INSTALLATION DEFENSE DEPOT MEMPHIS		6. STATE/COUNTRY TENNESSEE	
7. STATUS ACTIVE		8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1942		9. COUNTY (U.S.) SHELBY 09		10. NEAREST CITY MEMPHIS (WITHIN CITY LIMITS)					
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS Defense Depot Memphis is one of seven principal distribution depots in the DSA integrated wholesale distribution system. Its mission is the receipt, storage, maintenance, inventory and issue of clothing and textile, fuel, construction, industrial, subsistence and general supplies. Its major function is the distribution of these commodities to all military activities in the South Central Region consisting of the states of Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Tennessee, plus the overseas support for Army and Air Force in the Caribbean area, including South America.											
12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH			13. PERMANENT			14. STUDENTS			15. SUPPORTED		
AS OF 30 JUN 65			OFFICER (1)			ENLISTED (2)			OFFICER (17)		
PLANNED (END FY 69)			CIVILIAN (3)			OFFICER (17)			ENLISTED CIVILIAN (17)		
			16			16			9		
			10			10			30		
			1,539			-			683		
			1,500			-			683		
16. INVENTORY											
LAND			ACRES (1)			LAND COST (\$000)			IMPROVEMENT (\$000)		
A. OWNED			642.11			225			28,172		
B. LEASE AND EASEMENTS											
C. INVENTORY TOTAL (Excludes land held) AS OF 30 JUNE 1964											
D. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Paragraph 1)											
E. AUTHORIZED AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM											
F. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS											
G. GRAND TOTAL (C + D + E + F)											
									28,397		
									28,397		
									171		
									200		
									29,034		
14. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS											
CATEGORY CODE NO.		LINE ITEM DESIGNATION		TENANT COMMAND		UNIT OF MEASURE		AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM		FUNDING PROGRAM	
441		WAREHOUSE ALTERATIONS FOR METALS HANDLING		-		SF		207,294		207,294	
								171		171	

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$171,000 for warehouse alterations. How would you alter the warehouse?

Captain POLLICH. The alterations in the warehouse will consist of additional lighting, a roll-up type door at one end, parking facilities, and the installation of the hardware which is a large gantry crane and envelopes that the sheet steel, and so forth, are placed in.

Mr. SIKES. Will this result in savings?

Captain POLLICH. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Will you identify the savings?

Captain POLLICH. Yes, sir. I have a copy of the savings statement here.

Mr. SIKES. Provide it for the record, if you will.

(The information follows:)

DDMT, Memphis, Tenn.—Metals handling

I. NET COST

Installed equipment-----	\$250,000
Construction, modification (lights, heat, etc.)-----	171,000
Subtotal-----	421,000
Less nonrecurring savings (equipment liberation)-----	12,180
Total net cost-----	408,820

II. NET SAVINGS

Man-hours, 42,441, ¹ at \$2.77 per hour-----	117,563
Equipment savings, operational (includes maintenance, fuel, utilities)-----	5,976
Subtotal-----	123,539
Less depreciation (straight line method for 15 years)-----	16,666
Total net savings-----	106,873

¹ Or 20 man-years equivalent, or 15 man-years hard savings.

III. BENEFITS

Reduced operational costs will—

Return investment in 3.9 years.

Accrue annual savings of \$106,873 for 11.1 years.

Avoid additional manpower costs now required for additional workload.

IV. WORKLOAD

[In thousands]

	Fiscal year 1964	Fiscal year 1965	Fiscal year 1966
Items received-----			
Items shipped-----		16,689	

¹ Per month.

Mr. SIKES. Tell us the total.

Captain POLLICH. The total savings actually will be realized when the equipment is in full operation.

Mr. SIKES. When will that be?

Captain POLLICH. We are right now in the middle of bidding for the hardware. Then if this project is approved we would get the funds for the alterations probably in September or October. I would say plans and design in November or December. Bids in another 30 days. Probably next July, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Now what is the total amount of savings?

Captain POLLICH. The total net savings, \$106,873.

Mr. SIKES. That will amortize itself very quickly, then.

Captain POLLICH. Three years and nine months, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Are there questions?

STORAGE OF BATTERIES

Mr. PATTEN. When you store radios, if they are packaged, will they last 6 months? Will the batteries corrode or become useless?

Captain POLLICH. Normally, in the storage of radios, the batteries are stored separately from the equipment itself, and in most activities I have been in, we store the batteries in chilled areas. I have not had much to do with transistor radios, but I know with battery radios we store them separately in a chilled area.

Mr. PATTEN. A fellow told me yesterday he cannot leave the regular transistor batteries in the warehouse, stored in packages, because they would be valueless when you go to use them.

Captain POLLICH. I thought you meant the transistors themselves. On the transistor batteries which you are thinking of, that is right. We used to store those batteries and photographic batteries in chilled storage.

Mr. SIKES. Is there a storage problem with the batteries as indicated?

Captain POLLICH. I am not aware of any, sir, at least at the activities where I have served.

Mr. SIKES. How long do you store yours?

Captain POLLICH. The majority, 6 to 8 months. Normally it is a fast turnover item. They turn over so fast there is really no problem.

Mr. SIKES. Are there further questions?

Mr. PATTEN. It is surprising that he asks for this building. In the phased-out areas, one sees these beautiful warehouses which you can take a railroad train through, and still we have these similar items for new construction, but I suppose that is your business and you need it.

DEFENSE PERSONNEL SUPPORT CENTER, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Mr. SIKES. We shall turn to Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia. Insert in the record page 20.

(The page follows:)

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$257,000 for a combined quality control laboratory. Will you tell us how the requirements are being met now?

Captain POLLICH. The requirements at the present time, Mr. Chairman, are being met in a General Services Administration Federal office building in Brooklyn. I believe it is on the sixth deck of building 1. This laboratory has built up like Topsy from the time the Navy had the original single-manager assignment for medical.

We have surveyed the area to bring it up to standard so it can perform its mission, especially during these days. It has been estimated along with GSA engineers and our engineers it will cost some \$200,000 to improve it to invest in a Federal office building in Brooklyn.

The actual operations are separated from the medical technical group that was moved last July to Philadelphia, which causes administrative problems, additional transportation, TDY, telephone calls, and so forth. It is an administrative burden.

Mr. SIKES. Can you identify the savings as a result of this construction?

Captain POLLICH. I would like to ask, if I may, Colonel Butler, who is here from the Technical Medical Directorate in Philadelphia, to answer this one. I think our savings will result when we combine the two labs.

Mr. SIKES. When the record comes down to you, provide a more comprehensive answer on this.

Captain POLLICH. Yes, sir. I will be pleased to.
(The information follows:)

As pointed out in the opening statement, physically divorcing the Medical Material Laboratory from the Medical Directorate, Defense Personnel Support Center has proved expensive and cumbersome in the technical, scientific, operational and managerial elements of organization. In addition to a heavy increase in telecommunications, letters and mailing of samples, personnel per diem is estimated at some \$4100 per year for travel between the two facilities.

The benefits by providing this project are more intangible than tangible, as the end result is all around better management. The Medical Directorate suffers a technical loss by this separation. Evaluation of medical equipment is a joint effort by laboratory analytical and engineering personnel along with review and evaluation by Quality Control and Specifications chemists and engineers. Thus disruption of the assignment of personnel between the two activities is a daily occurrence.

The laboratory is dependent upon the Technical Operations Division and the Procurement and Production Directorate for basic scientific and technical and procurement data. Included are library reference texts, contractual data, specification and quality control documents. To accomplish the end goal of improvements in the material, specifications and testing methods, a physical arrangement which permits direct, constant personal contact must be provided.

Approval of this project will permit a cost avoidance of some \$200,000 to upgrade the current laboratory in the GSA building in Brooklyn, and permit common laboratory management, office reporting, handling of receipts, disposition of material, and a common laboratory supply room.

Mr. SIKES. Was the construction of this laboratory considered in determining the savings to be made which will result in the transfer of the Defense Medical Supply Center to Philadelphia?

Captain POLLICH. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Are there questions?

Mr. JONAS. Are these the only modifications that will be required?

Captain POLLICH. Several studies are going on now that could affect the Philadelphia complex, the defense supply activity in Philadelphia. They have not come to fruition as yet. I would say, yes, there probably would be in future years additional construction requirements.

Mr. JONAS. I am impressed by your plan to combine laboratories for testing clothing and medical material. Usually we try to encourage the combination activities, but usually the argument is that they cannot be combined because the missions are so different.

You are moving in the direction of consolidation, and I think that is desirable if it can be done. I am surprised that you would use the same laboratory for testing textiles and medicines.

Captain POLLICH. It is a combined laboratory at Philadelphia. There is a clothing laboratory there now, sir. That has been there for years.

Mr. JONAS. Now you are moving the medical one in there.

Captain POLLICH. It will move adjacent to building 15, which is the present clothing and textile laboratory.

Mr. JONAS. When you say combine them, you mean you have two laboratories under one roof?

Captain POLLICH. Two laboratories adjacent to each other in a combined area. I guess that is the wrong statement. I will let Colonel Butler answer.

Colonel BUTLER. We have combined the organizations. All of the common services, such as receiving samples, maintenance, equipment, administration, and filing, are centralized. The laboratory functions will be two separate functions.

Mr. JONAS. You use one staff but different technicians.

Colonel BUTLER. Yes, sir.

DEFENSE DEPOT, TRACY, CALIF.

Mr. SIKES. Turning to the Defense Depot at Tracy, Calif., insert in the record page 22.

(The page follows:)

DEFENSE DEPOT, TRACY, CALIF.	
Mr. SIKES. Turning to the Defense Depot at Tracy, Calif., insert in the record page 22.	
(The page follows:)	
[Faint, illegible text and markings, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]	

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$50,000 for humidity control for a warehouse. Does this complete the requirement?

Captain POLLICH. This will complete the requirement for the DSA, yes, sir.

DEFENSE ELECTRONICS SUPPLY CENTER, DAYTON, OHIO

Mr. SIKES. Turning to the Defense Electronics Supply Center, Dayton, Ohio, insert in the record page 24.

(The page follows:)

1. DATE 1 OCT 65		2. DEPARTMENT DEFENSE (DSEA)		5. INSTALLATION DEFENSE ELECTRONICS SUPPLY CENTER (DAYTON)	
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU		8. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER 1750		6. STATE/COUNTRY OHIO	
DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY		9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1944		10. NEAREST CITY DAYTON (ADJACENT ON MGRWEST)	
7. STATUS ACTIVE		9. COUNTY (U.S.) MONTGOMERY 03			
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS The Defense Electronics Supply Center performs supply management functions for designated classes and items of electronic and electrical materiel including determination of materiel requirements, procurement, quality control, industrial mobilization planning, determination of storage space requirements, inventory control, cataloging, standardization, arrangements for transportation and operation of storage facilities at the Center.		12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH a. AS OF 30 JUN 65 b. PLANNED (End FY 69)		PERMANENT OFFICER (1) 46 ENLISTED (2) 7 CIVILIAN (3) 3,575	
		13. LAND a. OWNED b. LEASES AND EASEMENTS c. INVENTORY TOTAL (Excludes land not as of 30 JUN 65) d. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Funded - \$ 1,375,000) e. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM f. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS g. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)		STUDENTS OFFICER (4) - ENLISTED (5) - CIVILIAN (6) -	
		ACRES (1) 163.79 (2) 0.85		SUPPORTED OFFICER (7) 5 ENLISTED (8) 47 CIVILIAN (9) 264	
		LAND COST (\$000) (1) 235 (2) 16,234		IMPROVEMENT (\$000) (3) - (4) 16,234	
		INVENTORY (UNDER GENUINE AIR FORCE STATION) TOTAL (\$000) (5) 16,469 (6) 16,469 (7) 1,375 (8) 428 (9) 18,847			
SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS					
14. CATEGORY CODE NO.		LINE ITEM TITLE		FUNDING PROGRAM	
610		WAREHOUSE CONVERSION TO ADMINISTRATIVE SPACE, BLDG 46		428 36,520 428	

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$428,000 for warehouse conversion to administrative space.

What will be done with the existing space set aside for computer systems if this warehouse conversion is approved?

Captain POLLICH. Sir, a minimal conversion is planned to place that into administrative space to be utilized by personnel now in non-air-conditioned areas located in the shipping and receiving sections, in buildings 2 and 4.

Mr. SIKES. Where is this?

Captain POLLICH. Dayton, Ohio.

Mr. SIKES. Downtown Dayton?

Captain POLLICH. It is Gentile Air Force Station right outside of town; yes, sir. It used to be Air Force.

Mr. SIKES. I think I have seen it. I was trying to identify the location.

What are you going to use the building for? Desk space?

Captain POLLICH. Yes, sir; we will use it for desk space, utilizing, as I say, the air conditioning which is in the building now and moving these people in.

Mr. SIKES. Will this give you a fully satisfactory facility?

Captain POLLICH. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Is desk space more in demand than warehouse space out there?

Captain POLLICH. Yes, sir; it certainly is.

Mr. SIKES. Does that mean you have too many people and not enough supplies?

Captain POLLICH. No, sir. The Electronics Supply Center is also an electronics depot as well, and it controls the eastward flow of electronics material. Ogden, Utah, has the western flow.

Mr. SIKES. Are there specific savings which will result from the construction of this project?

Captain POLLICH. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Will you identify them?

Captain POLLICH. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Do so for the record.

(The information follows:)

This project can be summarized as follows :

Total construction-----	\$428, 000
1-time savings (cost avoidance) :	
1. Present computer space improvements-----	(235, 000)
2. Nonbuilding improvements and air conditioning buildings 2 and 4 for shipping and receiving functions-----	(105, 000)
Net project cost-----	88, 000
Annual recurring savings :	
1. Defense contract administrative district office move from Wright Patterson Air Force Base to DESC Building 5-----	¹ 12, 000
2. Personnel savings by movement of ADP function from Building 1 to administrative complex in Building 46. Equipment rental-----	² 35, 000
Project amortization-----	47, 000
	<u>\$88,000</u>
	$\frac{88,000}{47,000} = 1.7 \text{ years}$

¹ Savings attributable to decreased transportation costs by locating the CASD in closer proximity to contractor plants served as well as closer relationship with contract administrative services provided DESC. Space now occupied at the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base will be utilized by an AF unit.

² 5 employees, \$33,400 and release 3 rental key punch machines, \$1,600.

Mr. SIKES. Are there questions?

(Off the record.)

Mr. PATTEN. When you get all through with these conversions, are the employees satisfied? Is their morale good?

Captain POLLICH. I can speak for our headquarters, Cameron Station, with which you may be familiar, down on Duke Street, where we have converted four or five old Quartermaster Depot warehouses, good, substantial buildings. I have been there now almost 2 years. I have heard no complaints at all. As a matter of fact, the quarters are very satisfactory.

Mr. SIKES. Sometimes these buildings are better than new space, are they not?

Captain POLLICH. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Some of these old buildings are very good buildings, and with conversion you get a very satisfactory facility. How do the costs compare?

Captain POLLICH. I will have to ask Mr. Ecsi. I was not here at the time. What was the average square foot cost?

Mr. ECSI. Ten dollars a foot for conversion, compared to about \$25 a foot for new construction.

Mr. SIKES. That is a distinct advantage when you get a fully satisfactory result.

Thank you very much, gentlemen.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MD.

Mr. SIKES. Turning now to the National Security Agency, the first item is Fort George G. Meade, Md.

Insert in the record page 26.

(The page follows:)

1. DATE 23 Sep 65		2. DEPARTMENT Defense (NSA)		3. INSTALLATION Fort George G. Meade	
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU National Security Agency		5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER		6. STATE/COUNTRY Maryland	
7. STATUS Active		8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY N/A		9. COUNTY (U.S.) Anne Arundel	
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS The performance of highly specialized technical and coordinating functions relating to the National Security.		12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH a. AS OF _____ b. PLANNED (End FY)		10. NEAREST CITY Laurel, Maryland, 5 miles West	
		PERMANENT OFFICER (1) _____ ENLISTED (2) _____ CIVILIAN (3) _____ CLASSIFIED		SUPPORTED OFFICER (4) _____ ENLISTED (7) _____ CIVILIAN (8) _____ CLASSIFIED	
		13. INVENTORY a. ORIED _____ b. LEASES AND EASMENTS _____ c. INVENTORY TOTAL (Except land) AS OF 30 JUNE 19 _____ d. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Planned - \$ _____) e. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM _____ f. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS _____ g. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f) _____		INVENTORY LAND COST (\$000) (1) _____ LAMD W/O CHARGE (2) _____ TRFD (3) _____ IMPROVEMENT (\$000) (4) _____ TOTAL (\$000) (5) _____ 31,235 N/A 31,235 19,190 550 68,175	
SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS					
14. CATEGORY CODE NO. 722.10		LINE ITEM DESIGNATION LINE ITEM TITLE Barracks Addition (U.S. Marine Corps)		UNIT OF MEASURE SF	
		TENANT COMMAND NSA		AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM SCOPE (e) _____ ESTIMATED COST (\$000) (f) _____ 32,718 550	
		FUNDING PROGRAM SCOPE (d) _____ ESTIMATED COST (\$000) (h) _____ 32,718 550			

Mr. SIKES. How are you today, Dr. Tordella?

Dr. TORDELLA. I apologize for the fact that my Director, General Carter, is in Europe today or he would be here himself.

Mr. SIKES. He is well represented. You are fully qualified to do the job.

Dr. TORDELLA. Sir, we are asking for a total of \$980,000, and in order to finish up this first book with which you are working, I propose to go through them in order.

First the Marine barracks.

Mr. SIKES. For the Marine barracks you are asking for \$550,000. What is the requirement?

Dr. TORDELLA. Essentially it is to provide a place for the men to sleep.

Mr. SIKES. Where are they sleeping now?

Dr. TORDELLA. We are in the process of increasing from 335 to 409.

Mr. SIKES. Is that the answer? You are increasing the number of people who must be accommodated?

Dr. TORDELLA. Plus the fact that we are now double bunking, and we are going to provide a bunk for each of the men.

Mr. SIKES. Are there no existing barracks facilities at Fort Meade which are available?

Dr. TORDELLA. At the current time the barracks at Fort Meade are, as you might suspect, overcrowded.

Additionally, we have a requirement that our marines be available to serve as an emergency firefighting and guard detachment. We have one-half of our force on duty all of the time. They are in the barracks immediately adjacent to the operations building.

Mr. SIKES. Will this complete the requirement for barracks space?

Dr. TORDELLA. Yes, sir; as far as I can anticipate at this time.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FACILITY, KENT ISLAND, MD.

Mr. SIKES. May we turn to the National Security Agency Research and Development Facility, Kent Island, Md. Insert in the record page 32.

(The page follows:)

1. DATE 23 Sep 65		2. DEPARTMENT Defense (NSA)		3. INSTALLATION National Security Agency Research and Development Facility	
3. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU National Security Agency		4. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY January 1961		5. STATE/COUNTRY Kent Island, Maryland	
7. STATUS Active		6. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY January 1961		9. COUNTY (U.S.) Queen Anne	
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS This facility is required to accommodate field radio propagation experimental equipment used in support of the National Security Agency Research and Development Propagation Research Program.		12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH		10. NEAREST CITY Annapolis, Maryland - 15 Miles	
a. AS OF _____		OFFICER (1)		ENLISTED (2)	
b. PLANNED (End FY _____)		CIVILIAN (3)		ENLISTED (7)	
13. INVENTORY		PERMANENT		SUPPORTED	
LAND		ACRES (1)		LAND COST (\$000) (2)	
a. ORRISD		210		IMPROVEMENT (\$000) (3)	
b. LEASES AND EASEMENTS		None		50	
c. INVENTORY TOTAL (Except land rent) as of 30 JUNE 19 65		None		98	
d. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Planned - \$ _____); (De-fund - \$ _____)		None		98	
e. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM		None		30	
f. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS		None		128	
g. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)		None		128	
SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS					
14. CATEGORY CODE NO.		LINE ITEM DESIGNATION		FUNDING PROGRAM	
310		NSA Propagation Research Laboratory		ESTIMATED COST (\$000)	
		TENANT COMMAND		SCOPE	
		NSA		1,000	
		UNIT OF MEASURE		SCOPE	
		sq. ft.		1,000	
		ESTIMATED COST (\$000)		ESTIMATED COST (\$000)	
		30		30	

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$30,000 for a propagation research laboratory. Will you tell us briefly what is involved?

Dr. TORDELLA. The proposal is to construct a small facility to house between \$250,000 and \$350,000 worth of automatically operating, unattended equipment. We are on Kent Island with this very small propagation research activity in the process of examining anomalous propagation effects and other peculiarities associated with our problem of intercept of communications.

Mr. SIKES. You also have planning and minor construction, or is that in another area?

Dr. TORDELLA. The classified items are in another book.

FRANKFURT, GERMANY

Mr. SIKES. Let us turn to the classified book. This is for the Frankfurt Post, is that correct?

Dr. TORDELLA. Yes, sir; the I. G. Farben Building.

Mr. SIKES. \$400,000 is requested for joint operations support activity. In view of its classification, this project will be discussed off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. SIKES. Are there any further questions? If not, thank you very much, Dr. Tordella. General Carter was well represented.

Dr. TORDELLA. Thank you very much.

PLANNING REQUIREMENT

Mr. SIKES. Now we will turn to "Planning requirement."

The request is for \$1 million for planning for the defense agencies in fiscal 1967.

How does this present request compare with obligations for fiscal 1965 and those estimated for fiscal 1966?

Mr. POOLE. The estimate of the \$1 million on the basis of 1965 and 1966 is considerably less.

In 1965 we obligated something close to about one and a half million. But, of course, our program for defense agencies was considerably larger. In 1966 we requested and Congress provided \$2 million. When we complete the obligations, we will probably be left with something around half a million out of the \$2 million. That is why we are requesting only a million in 1967.

Mr. SIKES. Do you consider that you require all of the million that you now ask for?

Mr. POOLE. I cannot categorically state that we are going to use every single penny of it. However, as the chairman knows, things are coming up sometimes that we have no other sources except this one, whether they belong in this appropriation or not, especially in cases of studies for unknown things that might come up.

Mr. SIKES. What is the overall program contemplated for which this million dollar item will provide planning support?

Mr. POOLE. It will plan something around \$7 to \$8 million worth of construction.

MINOR CONSTRUCTION

Mr. SIKES. Turning now to minor construction, there is a request for \$1 million for minor construction. How does this compare with the obligations for fiscal 1965 and fiscal 1966?

Mr. POOLE. This is a sort of level of effort program. In 1965 we exceeded this amount by about \$100,000. In 1966 we have allocated all but about \$180,000 of the \$1 million we received. In other words, this, as you know, is appropriated to us and we allocate it to defense agencies as unknown requirements turn up. Today we have allocated something around \$820,000 and we have a couple of months to go. So we might be able to live within a million dollars.

Mr. SIKES. Would you provide for the record at this point a list of the minor construction projects accomplished in fiscal 1965 and those estimated or accomplished in fiscal 1966?

(The information follows:)

DEFENSE AGENCIES

Minor construction projects, fiscal year 1965

Agency	Installation	Project	Amount
DSA.....	Defense Depot, Mechanicsburg, Pa.	Electronic accounting machine and administrative facility.	\$10,000
DSA.....	Defense Depot, Tracy, Calif.	Addition to building T-101.....	22,000
DCA.....	Headquarters, DCA, Navy Department Service Center, Arlington, Va.	Freight elevator conversion, building 12	83,000
DCA.....	do.....	Additional transformer and emergency generator capacities, building 12.	81,300
DSA.....	Defense Clothing and Textile Supply Center Philadelphia, Pa.	Conversion of warehouse area to administrative space, building 9.	200,000
DSA.....	Detroit region contract. Administration services office, Detroit, Mich.	Alterations for communications and ADP equipment.	66,000
DSA.....	Boston region contract, Administration services office, Army base, Boston, Mass.	Conversion of warehouse space to administrative space, building 4.	197,000
DSA.....	Chicago region contract. Administration services office, O'Hare International Airport, Chicago, Ill.	Alterations and rehabilitation of building space.	200,000
DSA.....	Defense Construction Supply Center, Columbus, Ohio.	Alteration of space in building 27 for Automatic Data Processing Systems Testing Laboratory.	59,000
DIA.....	DIA Communications Center, room 1D884, the Pentagon, Washington, D.C.	Electrical modifications for security purposes.	35,000
	Total.....		953,300

Minor construction projects, fiscal year 1966, to May 16, 1966

Agency	Installation	Project	Amount
DSA.....	Cheatham Annex, Williamsburg, Va.	Van loading apron, cold storage plant.	\$49,000
DIA.....	Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, Va.	Addition to building T450(B) for computer system.	50,000
DASA.....	Sandia Base, N. Mex.	Building modification for JTF-8 relocation.	89,600
DSA.....	Defense Construction Supply Center, Columbus, Ohio.	Alteration of building 27 for Automatic Data Processing System Testing Laboratory.	128,000
DIA.....	Cafritz Building, Arlington, Va.	Modification of portions of photographic services office.	50,000
DCA.....	Defense Operational Communications Center, Saigon, Vietnam.	Modification of Butler Building.....	38,000
DASA.....	Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute, Bethesda, Md.	Upgrade reactor cooling system.....	28,000
DSA.....	Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia, Pa.	Conversion in building 6 for self-service and forms control areas.	31,254
NSA.....	Classified.....	3 classified projects.....	174,500
DCA.....	do.....	1 classified project.....	179,000
	Total.....		817,354

Mr. POOLE. I would like, if I may, a few of those which are in the classified area, if I can combine those under classified and give you the names and addresses of the others, I would appreciate it.

Mr. SIKES. Very well. Thank you.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1966.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

WITNESSES

MAJ. GEN. WINSTON P. WILSON, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL GUARD
BUREAU

Object classification

[In thousands of dollars]

	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
AIR FORCE			
25.1 Other services.....	484	700	400
32.0 Lands and structures.....	4,865	7,689	9,729
Total, Air Force.....	5,349	8,389	10,129
ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions.....	330	205	207
11.5 Other personnel compensation.....	17	3	3
Total personnel compensation.....	347	208	210
12.0 Personnel benefits.....	28	15	15
25.1 Other services.....	121	220	239
32.0 Lands and structures.....	1,734	3,168	3,407
Total allocation accounts.....	2,230	3,611	3,871
99.0 Total obligations.....	7,579	12,000	14,000
Obligations are distributed as follows:			
Defense—Military:			
Air Force.....	5,349	8,389	10,129
Army.....	375	223	225
Navy.....	1,855	3,388	3,646

Personnel summary

	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS			
Total number of permanent positions.....	47	25	25
Average number of all employees.....	39	25	25
Average GS grade.....	8.6	8.6	8.6
Average GS salary.....	\$8,680	\$9,082	\$9,172
Average salary of ungraded positions.....	\$3,792	\$3,847	\$3,847

Program and financing

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget plan (amounts for construction actions programed)			Obligations		
	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
Program by activities:						
1. Major construction.....	12,800	9,000	8,900	6,655	11,000	13,500
2. Minor construction.....	500	300	100	440	300	100
3. Planning.....	700	700	400	484	700	400
10 Total.....	14,000	10,000	9,400	7,579	12,000	14,000
Financing:						
21 Unobligated balance available, start of year (-): For completion of prior year budget plans.....				-7,951	-14,372	-12,372
24 Unobligated balance available, end of year: For completion of prior year budget plans.....				14,372	12,372	7,772
40 New obligational authority (appropriation).....	14,000	10,000	9,400	14,000	10,000	9,400
Relation of obligations to expenditures:						
71 Total obligations (affecting expenditures).....				7,579	12,000	14,000
72 Obligated balance, start of year.....				10,681	4,455	6,455
74 Obligated balance, end of year.....				-4,455	-6,455	-10,455
90 Expenditures.....				13,805	10,000	10,000

NOTE.—Reconciliation of budget plan to obligations:

	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
Total budget plan.....	14,000	10,000	9,400
Deduct portion of budget plan to be obligated in subsequent years.....	11,406	4,372	5,772
Add obligations of prior year budget plans.....	4,985	6,372	10,372
Total obligations.....	7,579	12,000	14,000

GENERAL STATEMENT, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

Mr. SIKES. The committee is now ready to consider the requirements for military construction for the Air National Guard for fiscal 1967.

We are very pleased to note the presence of Maj. Gen. Winston P. Wilson as the chief witness. General Wilson, do you have a statement for the committee?

General WILSON. Yes, sir; I have a short statement.

Mr. SIKES. Will you proceed?

General WILSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

It is a distinct privilege to again appear before this committee to present the Air National Guard military construction program for fiscal year 1967.

FISCAL YEAR 1966 PROGRAM

Before proceeding, with the appropriation request for 1967, I will touch on the current year's program.

We expect to have obligated approximately 60 percent of the \$10 million appropriated for this year by the 30th of June and the balance shortly thereafter. The delay in awarding contracts is the result of extremely close control of new construction. This is in line with the current policy as relates to limiting construction to absolute requirements. Our requirements are valid and we will proceed to complete the construction program.

FISCAL YEAR 1967 REQUEST

The funds being requested today total \$9.4 million comprised of \$8.9 million for major construction, \$400,000 for planning and design and \$100,000 for minor construction projects. This is \$600,000 less than appropriated for this year and \$4.6 million less than 1965 appropriation. Obviously only minimum mission support and training voids can be accommodated. At present our program envisions major construction at 20 locations in 17 States.

It can generally be grouped into four categories: First, operational training facilities, representing 38 percent; maintenance facilities, representing 53 percent; supply facilities, representing 4 percent; and finally, planning and minor construction representing 5 percent. Although only \$100,000 in this request is for minor construction purposes, it is an essential element of our program. These funds will permit a limited capability to respond to unforeseen mission changes and aircraft conversions that require construction which cannot be delayed. Any projects developed under this program are administered in the same manner as they are in the Active Air Force.

SUMMARY

In summation our current year's construction program has not progressed as rapidly as usual. However, the requirements are valid and the entire program will be under way before or shortly after the 30th of June.

The program contemplates in this appropriation request only those facilities essential to the execution of a balanced Air National Guard program. Our past record attests to the fact that Air National Guard construction moneys are utilized to the best interests of the defense effort and the Government. Sound, genuine, and urgent requirements is a criteria which has been stringently applied and personally approved by me as relates to the Air National Guard program. I will assure this committee of the continuation of this practice to provide maximum return for every defense dollar invested.

Mr. Chairman, this completes my statement.

Mr. SIKES. Thank you very much. I would like to have inserted in the record the summary sheets.

(The summary sheets follow:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1967

Military Construction—Air National Guard

APPROPRIATION INTRODUCTION

Funds in the amount of \$9,400,000 are requested to finance the military construction program during Fiscal Year 1967 at military installations, in accordance with authorizations as approved by the Congress.

Details of the fiscal year 1967 appropriation program

Projects in the amount of \$9,400,000 are requested for the Air National Guard Construction Program during Fiscal Year 1967 to finance urgent requirements consisting of maintenance, administrative, operational, and supply facilities at 20 locations. This continues the policy of the Air National Guard to provide only facilities essential to the training of the Air National Guard. The requirements are established on a priority basis consistent with current war plans and mobilization concepts. The line items for which funding clearance is requested in the Appropriation Program for Fiscal Year 1967 fall into the following construction categories:

Appropriation program

[Dollars in thousands]

Categories	Total	Percent
Operational and training	\$3,509	38
Maintenance.....	4,999	53
Supply.....	392	4
Planning and minor construction.....	500	5
Total.....	9,400	100

The specific projects totalling \$9,400,000 are listed on the following pages of this volume.

Details of the fiscal year 1967 appropriation program

General comments on the nature of this program are as follows:

a. Operational Training, specifically identified, constitute 38 percent of the program. This 38 percent is represented by the following: Airfield Pavements at Buckley, Colorado; Douglas, North Carolina; Memphis, Tennessee and Volk Field, Wisconsin. Operational Aprons at Jackson, Mississippi; Atlantic City, New Jersey; Lockbourne Ohio and Selfridge, Michigan; Primary Runways at Baer Field, Indiana and Springfield, Ohio; Runway Lighting at Buckley, Colorado and a Radio Relay Facility at Martin, Alabama.

b. Maintenance requirements, specifically identified, constitute 53 percent of the program. This 53 percent is represented by Maintenance Docks at Van Nuys, California; McGuire, New Jersey; Douglas, North Carolina; Willow Grove, Pennsylvania and Cheyenne, Wyoming; Auto Maintenance Shops at Pease, New Hampshire and Selfridge, Michigan; Maintenance facilities at Jacksonville, Florida; Squadron Operations and Training Facilities at Dannelly, Alabama and Selfridge, Michigan; Aircraft Maintenance Shop at Pease, New Hampshire and Electric Distribution System Modifications at Bradley, Connecticut and Selfridge, Michigan.

c. Supply requirements, specifically identified, constitute 4 percent of the program. This 4 percent is represented by Warehouses at San Juan, Puerto Rico and Selfridge, Michigan.

d. The remaining 5 percent of the program is represented by Advance Project Planning and construction of unforeseen items, urgent and in the best interests of National Defense, but not otherwise authorized by law.

New funds in the amount of \$9,400,000 are requested for the Air National Guard Construction Program to finance urgent requirements consisting of maintenance, administrative, operational, and supply facilities at 20 locations. The

items for which funding clearance is requested in the Appropriation Program for Fiscal Year 1967 fall into the following program element categories:

Appropriation program

[Dollars in thousands]

Program elements	Total	Percent
Tactical fighter/tactical reconnaissance.....	\$3,058	32
Tactical airlift.....	3,952	42
Air defense.....	1,575	17
Other Reserve activities.....	815	9
Total.....	9,400	100

The specific projects totaling \$9,400,000 are listed on the following pages.

Details of the Fiscal Year 1967 appropriation program

General comments on the nature of this program are as follows:

a. Tactical Fighter/Tactical Reconnaissance requirements, specifically identified, constitute approximately 32 percent of the total program. These requirements are for Primary Runways at Baer Field, Indiana, and Springfield, Ohio; Operational Aprons at Atlantic City, New Jersey and Lockbourne, Ohio; Runway Lighting at Buckley, Colorado; Airfield Pavement at Buckley, Colorado; Operational Facilities at Selfridge, Michigan; Headquarters Group Operations and Training Facility at Dannelly, Alabama; Aircraft Engine Inspection and Repair Facility at Key Field, Mississippi; Power Check Pad at Standiford, Kentucky, and a Warehouse at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

b. Tactical Airlift requirements, specifically identified, constitute 42 percent of the total program. These requirements include Maintenance Docks at McGuire, New Jersey, Cheyenne, Wyoming, Van Nuys, California, Willow Grove, Pennsylvania, and Douglas, North Carolina; Airfield Pavements at Memphis, Tennessee, and Douglas, North Carolina; Aircraft Maintenance Shop at Pease, New Hampshire; and Apron Operational at Jackson, Mississippi.

c. Air Defense requirements, specifically identified, constitute 17 percent of the total program. These requirements include Maintenance Facilities at Jacksonville, Florida and an Electric Distribution System at Bradley, Connecticut.

d. Other Reserve activities requirements, specifically identified, constitute 9 percent of the total program. These requirements include Advance Project Planning and Minor Construction.

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

"MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

"For construction, acquisition, expansion, rehabilitation, and conversion of facilities for the training and administration of the Air National Guard, and contributions therefor, as authorized by chapter 133 of title 10, United States Code, as amended, and the Reserve Forces Facilities Acts, [\$10,000,000], \$9,400,000 to remain available until expended. (Military Construction Appropriation Act, 1966; additional authorizing legislation to be proposed for \$8,900,000.)"

Mr. SIKES. Let me get a feel for what we have before us. We have the Air Guard request here. What do we have in the way of Army National Guard and Army Reserve requests?

(Discussion off the record.)

DEFERRALS

Mr. SIKES. Now, may I ask, General Wilson, what is the situation on deferrals on construction within the Air National Guard?

General WILSON. Mr. Chairman, our construction program is based on essential programs tied to safety of flight, and all of the programs in the present construction program are tied to those facilities that are absolutely essential to the operation of the units.

Mr. SIKES. Are you talking about fiscal 1967 or 1966?

General WILSON. 1966 and 1967.

Mr. SIKES. So you had no deferrals in the Air National Guard construction program?

General WILSON. No, sir. We have not obligated all of our money because of the close scrutiny that has been made to the program. But we have requested through the Department of Defense and over to the Congress authority to construct the program that we have for 1966 and we will shortly be submitting after the first of the year the 1967 program. We have most of the 1967 program already under design.

Mr. SIKES. Is it anticipated that you will not be allowed to spend the money appropriated in 1966?

General WILSON. No, sir; not in 1966 or 1967 because they are tied to the approved criteria of the Department of Defense.

CONSOLIDATION

Mr. SIKES. Are the construction requests which you are submitting for the Air National Guard associated in any way with the proposed Air National Guard-Army Reserve consolidation?

General WILSON. None for the Air National Guard, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Very well.

PLANNING

You are requesting \$400,000 for planning. How does this compare with the obligation for this activity in fiscal 1964 and 1965?

General WILSON. This is about the same level, sir.

CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 1967

Mr. SIKES. If I may, I would like to have inserted in the record pages 17, 18, and 19.

(The pages follow:)

ANG military construction program, fiscal year 1967

State, base, project	Scope	Estimate (thousands)
Alabama:		
Dannelly Field, group headquarters operations and training building.	18,600 square feet.....	\$297
Martin ANG Station (Gadsden), radio relay facility (addition).	9,000 square feet.....	216
California: Van Nuys MAP, maintenance dock (modification).	1 each.....	200
Colorado: Buckley ANG Base:		
Airfield pavement (overlay).....	153,100 square yards.....	208
Runway lighting.....	11,000 CLF.....	213
Connecticut: Bradley ANG Station, electrical distribution (modification).	Lump sum.....	75
Florida: Jacksonville MAP, maintenance facilities.....	do.....	1,500
Indiana: Baer Field, Fort Wayne, runway primary (overlay).....	89,833 square yards.....	332
Michigan: Selfridge Air Force Base, operational facilities.....	Lump sum.....	1,190
Mississippi: Jackson MAP, apron operational (addition).....	25,400 square yards.....	395
New Hampshire: Pease Air Force Base:		
Aircraft maintenance shop.....	20,000 square feet.....	400
Auto maintenance shop.....	4,242 square feet.....	193
New Jersey:		
McGuire Air Force Base, maintenance dock (large aircraft).....	22,625 square feet.....	500
Atlantic City (NAFEC), apron operational (overlay).....		125
North Carolina: Douglas MAP:		
Airfield pavement.....	45,540 square yards.....	553
Maintenance dock (large aircraft).....	1 each.....	652
Ohio:		
Lockbourne Air Force Base, apron operational (overlay).....	40,000 square yards.....	195
Springfield MAP, runway primary (resurfacing).....	110,000 square yards.....	109
Pennsylvania: Willow Grove NAS, maintenance dock (addition).	1 each.....	157
Puerto Rico: Puerto Rico IAP, San Juan, warehouse (addition).	12,000 square feet.....	152
Tennessee: Memphis MAP, airfield pavement (rehabilitation).	55,100 square yards.....	589
Wisconsin: Volk Field PFTS, Camp Douglas, airfield pavement (rehabilitation).	17,480 square yards.....	149
Wyoming: Cheyenne MAP, maintenance dock (large aircraft).	22,625 square feet.....	500
Planning and minor construction.....		500
Total.....		9,400

Mr. SIKES. Before I begin on the individual projects, are there questions on the general statement?

DEACTIVATION OF AIR NATIONAL GUARD UNITS

Mr. JONAS. I have just one.

General, I am concerned about the plan to deactivate some Air National Guard units in September.

General WILSON. Yes, sir; those are air transport units.

Mr. SIKES. What are you going to do to replace them?

General WILSON. Under the program that has been presented those units go out of the picture altogether in October 1966.

Mr. JONAS. The Air National Guard in North Carolina is commanded by General Payne.

General WILSON. Yes, sir; I know him very well.

Mr. JONAS. He is very much disturbed. He is having his men send me postcards from all over the world when they unload cargo and men. I gather from what he has said that this airlift capability has been a very vital help in our movement of cargo and men to Southeast Asia.

General WILSON. I do not think there is any question about that. These same three squadrons that are scheduled to be deactivated in

October are participating every month in the transportation of needed supplies at the request of the Air Force to both Europe and to Vietnam, sir.

Mr. JONAS. I assume you did not recommend the deactivation of these three squadrons?

General WILSON. No, sir; I certainly did not.

Mr. JONAS. And you are not supporting it?

General WILSON. Sir, I am in the military service; once a decision is made, it's followed whether I agree with it or not.

Mr. JONAS. Let me ask you this and you can answer on or off the record. Do you think there is any possibility of this situation being changed?

General WILSON. I know there there are studies being made in the Department of Defense at present on the total airlift requirement. I do not know whether there will be a change in this or not.

Mr. JONAS. It seems a little strange that these three squadrons are the only ones affected.

General WILSON. These are the only ones this year. There is an announcement of eight squadrons in the Air Force Reserve in fiscal 1968.

Mr. JONAS. Will the new planes be ready by October. The new improved transport plane?

General WILSON. I do not expect to see the C-5 in the program until later on.

Mr. JONAS. I do not see what we would have done without these squadrons in the last year.

General WILSON. Sir, there is no question that their capability has been used.

As you know, this is way above what their normal training program is.

Mr. SIKES. One cannot say enough about the job these young men have done. They have rendered an outstanding service. They have certainly made a substantial difference by the deliveries of needed equipment and material all over the world. They deserve a great deal of credit.

I am amazed—and very disappointed—at the proposal to do away with their services when we are right in the middle of the problem in Vietnam which certainly is getting no smaller.

Mr. JONAS. I have not been able to understand it either.

General WILSON. Neither have the people who are in the units.

Mr. JONAS. It was a strange decision which I hope upon more mature consideration will be reversed.

ONBOARD STRENGTH

Mr. SIKES. Before we go into the breakdown of the line items, General Wilson, the staff has prepared for me some information on the strength of units of the Air Force Reserve, Air National Guard, and also Navy Reserve which we will discuss with the Navy people later. But it is rather significant that the numbers of men onboard are substantially lower than the authorized strength. For instance there is one Air National Guard unit at Montgomery, Ala., with actual strength, 599, authorized strength, 841. Martin Air Na-

tional Guard Station, Gadsden, has authorized strength of 195, and onboard strength of 135. At Van Nuys, Calif., the actual strength is 1,488, the authorized strength, 2,035. I will submit these for the record.

(The information follows:)

AIR FORCE RESERVE

	Strength	
	Authorized	Actual
Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Pa.....	1,024	963
Laurence G. Hanscom Field, Mass.....	947	918
March Air Force Base, Calif.....	164	147
McClellan Air Force Base, Calif.....	860	796
Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base, Mo.....	1,570	1,324
Scott Air Force Base, Ill.....	921	841
Tinker Air Force Base, Okla.....	897	794

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Dannelly Field (ANG), Montgomery, Ala.....	841	599
Martin ANG Station, Gadsden, Ala.....	191	135
Van Nuys Municipal Airport (ANG), Van Nuys, Calif.....	2,035	1,488
Buckley ANG Base, Denver, Colo.....	934	774
Jacksonville Municipal Airport (ANG), Jacksonville, Fla.....	921	799
Baer Field (ANG), Fort Wayne, Ind.....	865	702
Selfridge Air Force Base (ANG), Mount Clemens, Mich.....	1,510	1,365
Jackson Airport (ANG), Jackson, Miss.....	927	669
Pease Air Force Base (ANG), Portsmouth, N.H.....	945	716
McGuire Air Force Base (ANG), Wrightstown, N.J.....	1,968	1,547
Atlantic City NAFEC (ANG), Pleasantville, N.J.....	791	602
Douglas Municipal Airport (ANG), Charlotte, N.C.....	984	798
Lockbourne Air Force Base (ANG), Lockbourne, Ohio.....	836	650
Springfield Municipal Airport (ANG), Springfield, Ohio.....	950	731
Willow Grove Naval Air Station, Pa.....	962	750
Puerto Rico IAP (ANG), San Juan, P.R.....	1,203	1,023
Memphis Municipal Airport (ANG), Oakville, Tenn.....	962	801
Volk Field (ANG), Camp Douglas, Wis.....	25	25
Cheyenne Municipal Airport (ANG), Cheyenne, Wyo.....	845	569

NAVY RESERVE

Naval Air Reserve Facility, Detroit, Selfridge AFB, Mich.....	2,518	2,024
NAS, Glenview, Ill.....	3,169	3,693
NAS, Los Alamitos, Calif.....	3,885	3,922
NAS, Willow Grove, Pa.....	2,677	2,757
Also Air Force Reserve.....	2,263	1,160
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Columbus, Ohio.....	557	435
Marine Corps.....	382	416
(Navy nondrill pay).....	(---)	(136)
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Houston, Texas.....	867	675
Marine Corps Reserve.....	440	410
(Navy nondrill pay).....	(---)	(289)
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Sacramento, Calif.....	578	411
Marine Corps Reserve.....	264	329
U.S. Coast Guard Reserve.....	184	175
(Navy nondrill pay).....	(---)	(187)
Naval Reserve Training Center, Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	894	565
(Nondrill pay).....	(---)	(23)

Mr. SIKES. First, is this situation reflected in the request now before us? We will discuss the reasons for this later. But is this situation reflected in the request before us?

General WILSON. No, sir, not in the construction or the authorization program.

Mr. SIKES. Should it be?

General WILSON. Mr. Sikes, as you understand, the Guard program as well as the Reserve program is limited in paid drill spaces. The

air units that are in intensified training are the only units that are actually authorized drill pay spaces to 100 percent of their authorization. These units are now sitting at somewhere between 95 to 97 percent. The other units in the program have been held to a level ranging from 75 percent of the authorization up to about 79 percent.

Mr. SIKES. Is that what is reflected here?

General WILSON. That is reflected here.

Our actual strength authorized for the Air Guard is 79,800 and as of the end of last month we had 80,110 on board, sir.

Mr. SIKES. What is the reason for holding it at 75 to 79 percent?

General WILSON. This is based on determination by the Defense Department that the balance of these people can be made up from fillers from the pool to fill out these units in case of an emergency.

Mr. SIKES. From the standpoint of a professional soldier, and may I say you are a very good one, General, would you recommend this practice, or do you think it would be more desirable to try to maintain a higher percentage of authorized strength?

General WILSON. I think the selected Reserve, the intensified program in both the Air and the Army, has proven that the strength should be at its authorized strength of 100 percent.

I have so recommended several times, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Would it be possible in most locations to achieve authorized strength if you were permitted to do so?

General WILSON. I think so, yes, sir. I do not think we would have any problem. In fact, we have our problem in holding our strength down to what we have within the budget.

Mr. SIKES. I commend you for your enthusiasm.

DANNELLY FIELD, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Mr. SIKES. Turning to Dannelly Field in Montgomery, insert in the record page 20.

(The page follows:)

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$297,000 for a headquarters group facility. What is being used at the present time?

General WILSON. We had at Dannelly Field a single squadron facility to take care of about 400 people. This unit now has a group with several units and it is authorized a total of 721 people of which we have 677 on board. We are using hangar and maintenance space for administrative space.

Mr. SIKES. What will be done with the present facilities?

General WILSON. It will be returned to the use that it was designed for, sir, maintenance of aircraft.

MARTIN STATION, GADSDEN, ALA.

Mr. SIKES. We will turn to Martin Air National Guard Station in Alabama.

Mr. Reporter, please insert in the record page 25.
(The page follows:)

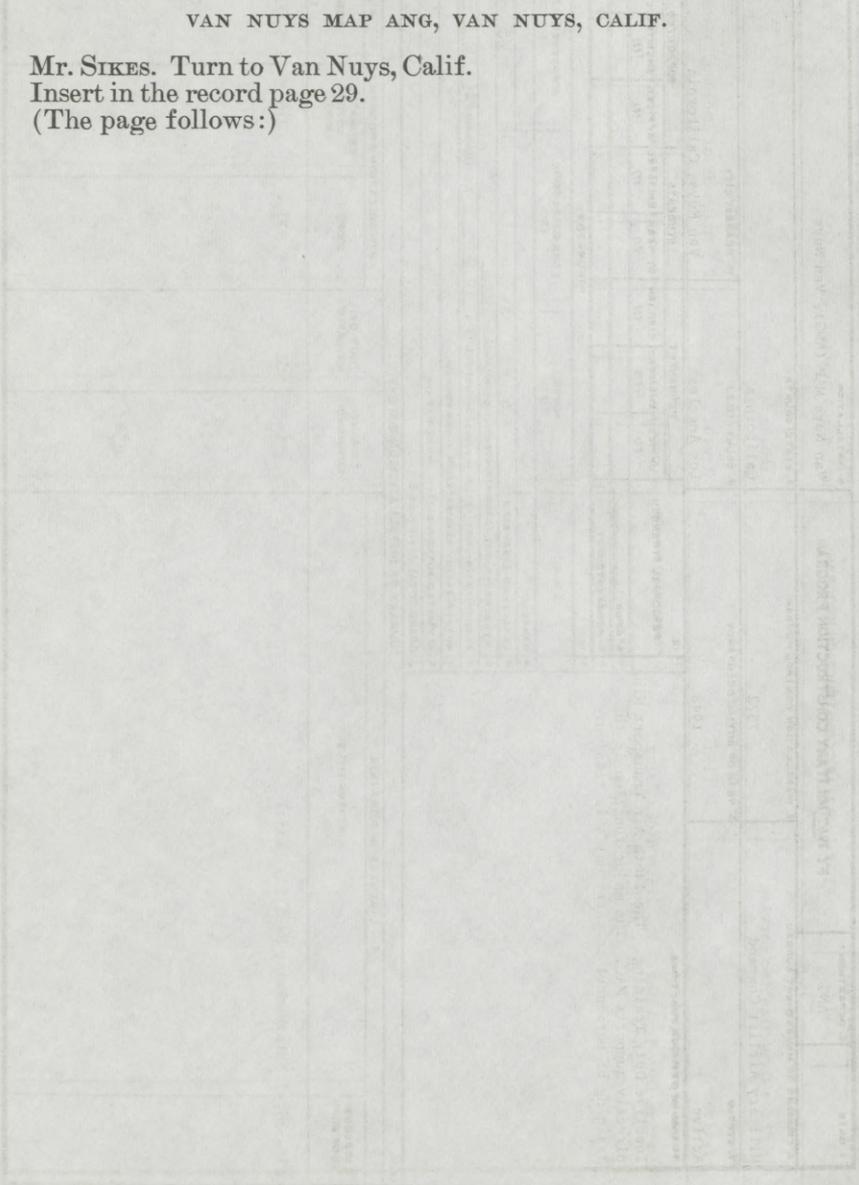
1. DATE		3. DEPARTMENT ANG		5. INSTALLATION Martin ANG Station, Gadsden	
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU Air Force Communication Service		6. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER 7579		7. STATE/COUNTRY Alabama	
7. STATUS Active		8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1957		9. COUNTY (U.S.) Etowah	
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS Inactive Duty Training: The 225th Radio Relay Squadron directly supports AFCS. The major function is the training of personnel to carry out this mission.		12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH		10. NEAREST CITY 2.5 miles SW of Gadsden, Alabama	
a. AS OF _____		OFFICER (1)		OFFICER (3)	
b. PLANNED (End FY _____)		ENLISTED (2)		ENLISTED (4)	
		CIVILIAN (3)		CIVILIAN (5)	
		STUDENTS (4)		STUDENTS (6)	
		OFFICER (4)		OFFICER (7)	
		ENLISTED (5)		ENLISTED (8)	
		CIVILIAN (6)		CIVILIAN (9)	
		SUPPORTED (7)		SUPPORTED (10)	
		ENLISTED (8)		ENLISTED (11)	
		CIVILIAN (9)		CIVILIAN (12)	
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Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$216,000 for an addition to a radio relay facility. Does this complete the requirements?

General WILSON. Yes, sir, this completes the requirement and it is based primarily due to a change of a table of organization which increased the size of the unit as well as increasing the equipment necessary to be maintained.

VAN NUYS MAP ANG, VAN NUYS, CALIF.

Mr. SIKES. Turn to Van Nuys, Calif.
 Insert in the record page 29.
 (The page follows:)



1. DATE	2. DEPARTMENT ANG	3. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER 7572		4. INSTALLATION Van Nuys MAP (ANG), Van Nuys	
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU Military Airlift Command		5. STATE/COUNTRY California			
7. STATUS Active	6. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1948	8. COUNTY (D/L) Los Angeles		10. NEAREST CITY Van Nuys, California	
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS Inactive Duty Training. The 146th Air Transport Wing directly supports MAC. The major function is the training of personnel to carry out this mission.					
12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH					
a. AS OF		OFFICER (1)	ENLISTED (2)	OFFICER (6)	
b. PLANNED (END FY)		CIVILIAN (3)	STUDENTS (4)	ENLISTED CIVILIAN (7)	
				TOTAL (9)	
13. INVENTORY					
L.M.D	ACRES (1)	LAND COST (\$000) (2)	IMPROVEMENT (\$000) (3)	TOTAL (\$000) (4)	
a. COMED					
b. LEASES AND EASEMENTS	61.8	114	7,872	7,986	
c. INVENTORY TOTAL (Exclpt land rent) AS OF 30 JUNE 19	65			7,986	
d. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Planned - \$)				200	
e. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM				200	
f. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS				897	
g. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)				9,139	
14. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS					
CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM DESIGNATION			FUNDING PROGRAM	
	o	UNIT OF MEASURE d	SCOPE e	ESTIMATED COST (\$000) f	ESTIMATED COST (\$000) h
211-173	Maintenance Dock (Modification)	EA	1	200	200

Mr. SIKES. The request is \$200,000 for modification of the maintenance dock.

General WILSON. This is where our unit is now equipped with C-97's and will be re-equipped with C-124's and we need to increase the size of the maintenance dock to take care of the larger aircraft.

BUCKLEY ANG BASE, DENVER, COLO.

Mr. SIKES. Please turn to Buckley Air National Guard, Colorado. Insert in the record page 34.

(The page follows:)

1. DATE		2. DEPARTMENT		3. INSTALLATION											
ANG		ANG		Buckley ANG Base, Denver, Colorado											
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU		5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER		6. STATE/COUNTRY											
Tactical Air Command		7003		Colorado											
7. STATUS		8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY		9. COUNTY (U.S.)											
Active		1959		Arapahoe											
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS		12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH		13. NEAREST CITY											
<p>Inactive Duty Training: The 140th Tactical Fighter Wing directly supports TAC. The major function is the training of personnel to carry out this mission. This unit was recently directed to increase its strength to 100% and also increase its flying activity. It is now O-1. All Air Force flying activity at Lowry AFB is being transferred to Buckley, which will handle all military transient traffic in the Denver area.</p>		OFFICER (1)		OFFICER (5)		OFFICER (6)		OFFICER (7)		OFFICER (8)		TOTAL (9)			
		ENLISTED (2)		ENLISTED (3)		ENLISTED (4)		ENLISTED (5)		ENLISTED (6)		ENLISTED (7)		TOTAL (8)	
		AS OF		PLANNED (End FY)		PERMANENT		STUDENTS		SUPPORTED		TOTAL (9)		TOTAL (10)	
		LAND		ACRES (1)		LAND COST (\$000)		IMPROVEMENT (\$000)		TOTAL (\$000)		TOTAL (4)		TOTAL (5)	
		OWNED		LEASES AND EASEMENTS		INVENTORY		LAND COST (\$000)		IMPROVEMENT (\$000)		TOTAL (\$000)		TOTAL (4)	
		INVENTORY TOTAL (Except land cost)		AS OF 30 JUNE 19 65		35		14,627		14,662		14,662		225	
		AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Planned)		\$75		150		1421		385		15,693		15,693	
		AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM		NEXT 4 YEARS		150		1421		385		15,693		15,693	
		ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS		150		1421		385		15,693		15,693		15,693	
		GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)		150		1421		385		15,693		15,693		15,693	
14. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS															
9. LINE ITEM DESIGNATION		10. LINE ITEM TITLE		11. UNIT OF MEASURE		12. TENANT COMMAND		13. AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM		14. ESTIMATED COST (\$000)		15. FUNDING PROGRAM			
CATEGORY CODE NO.		LINE ITEM TITLE		UNIT OF MEASURE		TENANT COMMAND		SCOPE		ESTIMATED COST (\$000)		SCOPE			
110-100(J)		Airfield Pavement Overlay		SY				153,100		208		153,100			
136-66A		Runway Lighting (Replacement)		CLF				11,000		213		11,000			

Mr. SIKES. The request includes \$208,000 for airfield pavement overlay and \$213,000 for the replacement of the runway lighting.

General WILSON. This is a safety-of-flight item, sir. The runways were built during World War II. They have been added to but the older portion must have an overlay. This is to use the F-100.

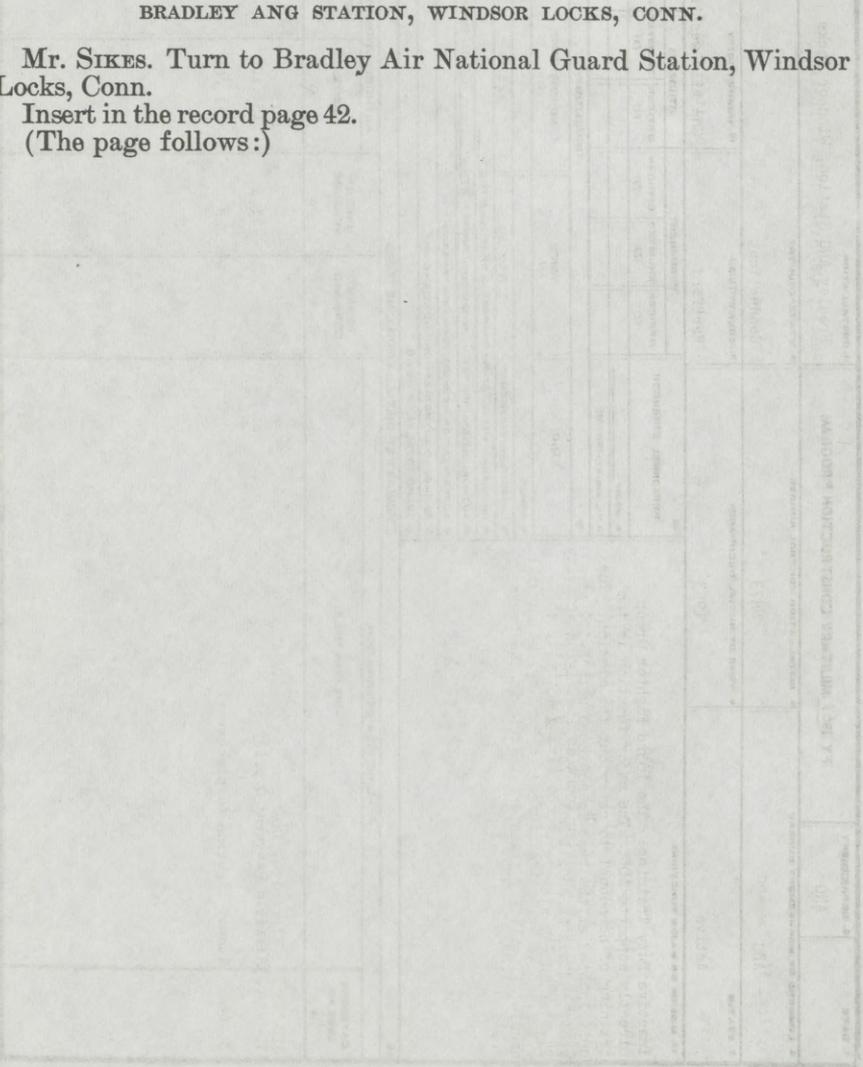
Mr. SIKES. Isn't the Air Force already doing some construction at this airbase?

General WILSON. Sir, when the flying operation was transferred from Lowry AFB to Buckley the Air Force programed a fire station and weather observation station. It's funded in fiscal year 1966. Also the lighting is not up to safety standards, sir.

BRADLEY ANG STATION, WINDSOR LOCKS, CONN.

Mr. SIKES. Turn to Bradley Air National Guard Station, Windsor Locks, Conn.

Insert in the record page 42.
(The page follows:)



1. DATE		3. DEPARTMENT ANG		5. INSTALLATION Bradley ANG Station, Windsor Locks							
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU		8. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER 8473		6. STATE/COUNTRY Connecticut							
7. STATUS ADC Active		9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1953		10. NEAREST CITY Hartford One mile west of Windsor Locks, Connecticut							
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS Inactive Duty Training: The 103rd Fighter Group directly supports ADC. The major function is the training of personnel to carry out the mission. The unit located at the base is equipped with F-102 aircraft and has an additional function of providing 24-hour runway alert aircraft in support of the ADC operational mission. This runway alert consists of three aircraft on a 5/15 minute alert status.											
12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH		PERMANENT		STUDENTS		SUPPORTED					
a. AS OF	OFFICER (1)	ENLISTED (2)	CIVILIAN (3)	OFFICER (4)	ENLISTED (5)	OFFICER (6)	ENLISTED CIVILIAN (7)				
b. PLANNED (BY FY)											
13. INVENTORY											
a. LAMO	ACRES (1)			LAND COST (\$000) (2)		IMPROVEMENT (\$000) (3)	TOTAL (\$000) (4)				
b. OWNED											
c. LEASES AND EASEMENTS	71.2					1,712	1,712				
d. INVENTORY TOTAL (Except land item) AS OF 30 JUNE 19 64							1,712				
e. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM						(Unitemized - \$)	0				
f. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS							75				
g. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)							1,787				
14. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS											
CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM DESIGNATION			TENANT COMMAND		UNIT OF MEASURE		AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM		FUNDING PROGRAM	
	LINE ITEM TITLE			COMMAND		MEASURE		SCOPE		ESTIMATED COST (\$000)	
812-223(1)	Electrical Distribution System (Mod)					d		IS		75	

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$75,000 for a modification of the electric distribution system. Will this complete the requirements?

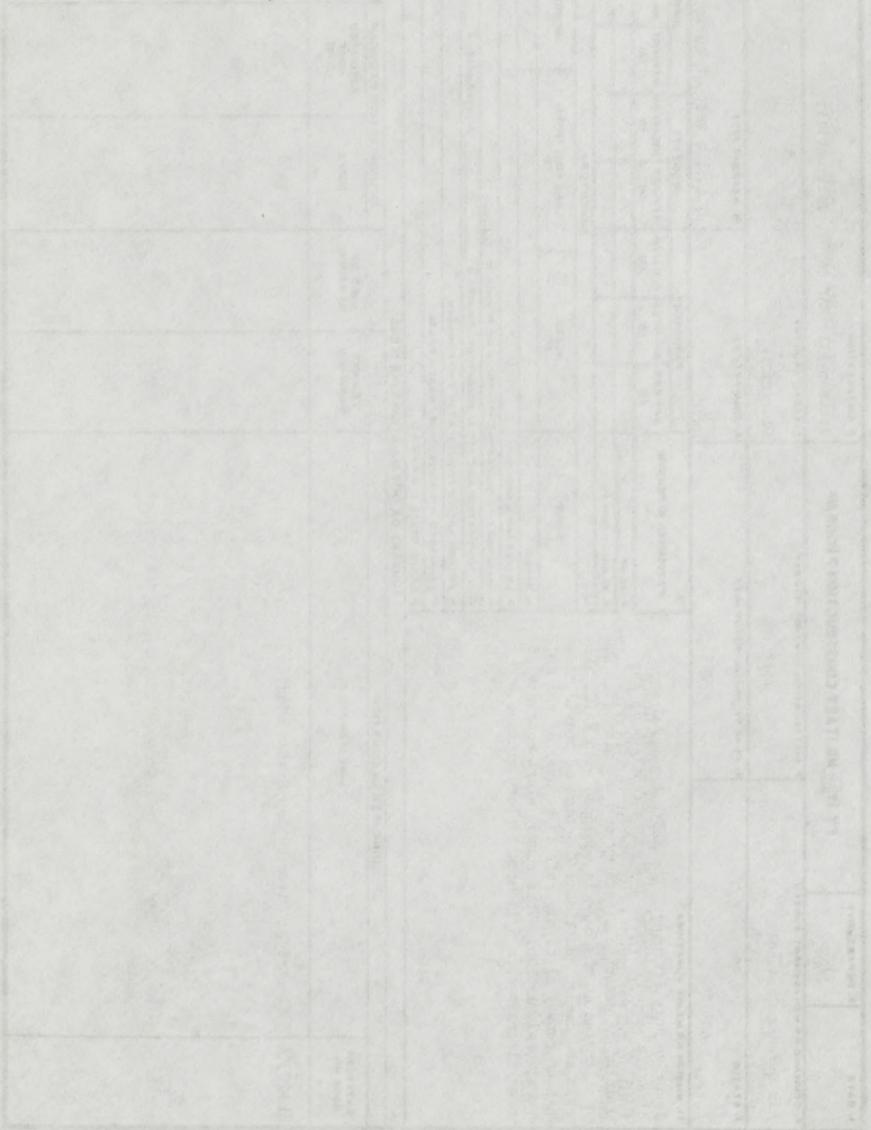
General WILSON. Yes, sir. This is a change from the F-100, which requires a 220 electrical system to F-102, which requires 440, sir.

JACKSONVILLE MAP ANG, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Mr. SIKES. Turn to Jacksonville Municipal Airport, Fla.

Insert page 44.

(The page follows:)



1. DATE		3. DEPARTMENT ANG		5. INSTALLATION FY 1957 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM		8. INSTALLATION Jacksonville MAP (ANG), Jacksonville	
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU Air Defense Command		6. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER 7538		7. STATUS Active		9. STATE/COUNTRY Florida	
7. STATUS		8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY		9. COUNTRY (U.S.)		10. NEAREST CITY	
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS Inactive Duty Training. The 125th Fighter Group directly supports ADC. The major function is the training of personnel to carry out this mission. The unit located at the base is equipped with F-102 aircraft and has an additional function of providing 24-hour runway alert aircraft in support of the ADC operational mission. This runway alert consists of three aircraft on a 5/15 minute alert status.		12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH		PERMANENT OFFICER		STUDENTS SUPPORTED	
		A. AS OF		BALIATED CIVILIAN		ENLISTED OFFICER	
		B. PLANNED (end FY)		(1) (2) (3)		(4) (5) (6) (7) (8)	
		13. INVENTORY		ACRES (1)		LAND COST (\$000) (2)	
		A. OWNED				IMPROVEMENT (\$000) (3)	
		B. LEASES AND EASEMENTS					
		C. INVENTORY TOTAL (Exempt land rent) as of 30 JUNE 19 65				TOTAL (\$000) (4)	
		D. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Pounded - \$)				-0-	
		E. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM				1,500	
		F. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS					
		G. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)				1,500	

SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS								
CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM DESIGNATION	LINE ITEM TITLE	TENANT COMMAND		AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM		FUNDING PROGRAM	
			MEASURE	UNIT OF	SCOPE	ESTIMATED COST (\$000)	SCOPE	ESTIMATED COST (\$000)
	Replacement of Facilities	(The Secretary of Defense has approved an increased in TOA of \$1.5 million as the Air Force's portion of ANG facilities at the new Imeson Airport at Jacksonville, Florida. The new ANG facilities will cost \$4 million, of which the City will pay all except \$1.5 million. Reference USAF Decision No. 65-120, Military Construction Program ANG Jacksonville, Florida.) See attached 1391c for additional information.		LS	LS	1,500	LS	1,500

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$1,500,000 for replacement of facilities. I know the history of the situation. However, for the record it would be well if you would tell us something about the requirement for the replacement of facilities. Also tell us what arrangements you have with the city or State to share in the cost.

General WILSON. I certainly will, sir.

As you know, Jacksonville Municipal Airport is pretty well closed in by communities and it is a jet airport. We are operating jets. The city, through the FAA, decided that the airport should be moved. About two and a half million dollars we feel is the fair value of our property there. To replace the facility for an air defense unit, including the missile storage and so forth, requires about \$4 million. The city is paying all but a million and a half dollars of replacing the facilities. We will turn over our present facilities to the city to dispose of as they see fit. We feel that this is an excellent deal for the Federal Government, it is good for the State, and good for the Guard.

Mr. SIKES. I think you have given us the essential facts. But for the record, I have two or three additional questions. Will you prepare an answer on those?

General WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. In what way is the facility now in use inadequate?

(The information follows:)

The unit located at Jacksonville is equipped with F-102 Fighter Interceptors and assigned to Air Defense Command. The FAA has determined that commercial and military jet flying at this base creates an unacceptable hazard to air travelers and the civilian population. Therefore, a relocation of the base is necessary both for safety purposes and for mission accomplishment by the Guard.

Mr. SIKES. If these facilities are adequate for your present purpose, why should the Air Guard bear any cost of the new facilities at the new location?

(The information follows:)

While the facilities, in being, are adequate to meet the mission requirements of today—they do not lend themselves to the expansion and optimum operational usefulness necessary to meet the needs of future Air Force program changes. Real estate limitations are critical factors which bear on the situation. This unit performs a vital Air Defense mission and after a series of studies and consultations with local airport authorities it was concluded that a relocation of the entire airport facility would be in the best interests of the civil as well as the military objectives. The cost to be borne by the Air Force is considered appropriate and reasonable in that the present facilities have depreciated over the years. The 2.5 million to be funded by the City of Jacksonville represents the fair market value of the facilities being vacated by the ANG. Modernization of facilities designed to meet current AF standards will be a definite asset to the ANG operations. These fair values and joint participation agreements have been closely coordinated with and approved by OSD.

Mr. SIKES. What return will the Air Force receive from the sale of the land and property which is owned or leased by the Air Force in case the new project is constructed?

(The information follows:)

The Air Force will derive the equivalent of \$2.5 million from the City of Jacksonville when the latter replaces the ANG facility requirements at the new location. This amount plus the \$1.5 million of Federal funds contained in the ANG FY 1967 MCP will be used to construct new facilities for the ANG. Our current lease at Jacksonville will be terminated and the Air Force real estate interests at the existing location will be transferred to the city. In consideration thereof the city has agreed to like terms for ANG operation at the new location.

BAER FIELD ANG, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Mr. SIKES. Turning to Baer Field, Fort Wayne, Ind., insert in the record page 49.

(The page follows:)

1. DATE		2. DEPARTMENT ANG		3. INSTALLATION FY 19 67 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM				4. STATE/COUNTRY Indiana			
5. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU Tactical Air Command		6. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER 7567		7. STATUS Active				8. COUNTY (U.S.) Allen			
9. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS Inactive Duty Training: The 122d Tactical Fighter Wing directly supports TAC. Major function is the training of personnel to carry out this mission.		10. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1946		11. NEAREST CITY Three miles southwest of Fort Wayne				12. TOTAL (\$000) (9)			
13. PERSONNEL STRENGTH		14. PERMANENT		15. STUDENTS		16. SUPPORTED		17. TOTAL (\$000)			
a. AS OF		OFFICER (1)		OFFICER ENLISTED (4)		OFFICER (6)		ENLISTED (7)			
b. PLANNED (END FY)		(2)		(3)		(5)		(8)			
18. INVENTORY		ACRES (1)		LAND COST (\$000) (2)		IMPROVEMENT (\$000) (3)		TOTAL (\$000) (4)			
a. OWNED		82		24		2,703		2,727			
b. LEASES AND EASEMENTS								2,727			
c. INVENTORY TOTAL (Exempt land rent) AS OF 30 JUNE 1965								303			
d. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Planned - \$)								332			
e. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM								300			
f. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 5 YEARS								3,662			
g. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)											
14. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS											
15. CATEGORY CODE NO.		16. LINE ITEM DESIGNATION		17. TENANT COMMAND		18. UNIT OF MEASURE		19. AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM		20. FUNDING PROGRAM	
e		b		c		d		f		g	
111-118		Runway Primary Overlay				SY		89,833		332	
								89,833		332	

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$302,000 for a runway overlay. Will you discuss the needs?

General WILSON. Yes, sir. This runway is 5,390 feet of a 5,000-foot runway that was built during 1942 and 1943, sir. We extended the runway in 1953 and 1960 to meet the jet requirements. We need now to overlay the 5,390 feet to make it usable and safe. We are having quite a bit of damage from foreign matter that we are picking up in the jet engines.

SELFRIDGE AFB ANG, MOUNT CLEMENS, MICH.

Mr. SIKES. Please turn to Selfridge, Mich., and insert in the record page 53.

(The page follows:)

1. DATE		2. DEPARTMENT		3. INSTALLATION			
		ANG		Selfridge AFB (ANG), Mt. Clemens			
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU		5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER		6. STATE/COUNTRY			
Tactical Air Command		6618		Michigan			
7. STATUS		8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY		9. COUNTY (U.S.)			
Active				Macomb			
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS		12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH		10. NEAREST CITY			
Inactive Duty Training. The 127th Tactical Recon Wing and two supporting Groups (127th and 191st Tac Recon Group) directly support TAC. The major function is the training of personnel to carry out this mission. These units were recently authorized to go to 100% of strength to increase the overall defense posture of the United States.		OFFICER (1) ENLISTED CIVILIAN (2) OFFICER (3) ENLISTED CIVILIAN (4) OFFICER (5) ENLISTED CIVILIAN (6) OFFICER (7) ENLISTED CIVILIAN (8) OFFICER (9) ENLISTED CIVILIAN (10) OFFICER (11) ENLISTED CIVILIAN (12)		Mt Clemens (City Limits)			
13. INVENTORY		14. GRAND TOTAL (6 + 7 + 8 + 9)		TOTAL (\$000) (10)			
LAND		ACRES (1)		LAND COST (\$000) (2)			
OWNED				IMPROVEMENT (\$000) (3)			
LEASES AND EASEMENTS							
INVENTORY TOTAL (Keep land recd) AS OF 30 JUNE 18							
AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Purged - \$)							
AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM							
ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS							
GRAND TOTAL (6 + 7 + 8 + 9)				1,190			
14. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS				1,190			
CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM DESIGNATION	LINE ITEM TITLE	AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM		FUNDING PROGRAM		
			TENANT COMMAND	UNIT OF MEASURE	SCOPE	ESTIMATED COST (\$000)	SCOPE
	Operational Facilities			LS	1,190	LS	1,190
610-247	The \$1,190 million is for the construction and repair of operational facilities at Selfridge AFB, Michigan, to support the relocation of the Detroit Air National Guard Units.		Squadron Operations and Training Facility	SF	18,600	SF	300
442-758			Warehouse, Supply & Equipment Base	SF	24,800	SF	240
214-425			Automotive Maintenance Shop	SF	4,242	SF	150
812-223(L)			Electrical Distribution System (Mod)	LS	75	LS	75
113-324			Apron Operational Rehabilitation	SF	147,800	SF	425

Mr. SIKES. The request is for a number of items, totaling \$1,365,000. This is a relocation, is it not?

General WILSON. Yes, sir. The units presently located at Detroit Wayne Major Airport will relocate to Selfridge Field. We have a facility for one squadron there, plus a wing headquarters. We will have two groups and a wing headquarters there.

The population will triple in size. The Department of Defense in a survey, found that with the deactivation of certain C-119 units in Selfridge, there would be some area available for the Guard. This construction will place facilities at Selfridge to accommodate the move of the units from Detroit-Wayne.

Mr. SIKES. Could you take advantage of the Air Force facilities? Much of your training is weekend training when the regular Air Force activities are at a reduced level. Could you not use their facilities instead of building new?

General WILSON. We have included all of the facilities they have that can be made available, Mr. Sikes. This has been on a joint survey by the Air Force, the Department of Defense, and the Navy which is going into Selfridge Field also, along with the Guard. These are necessary facilities to make the unit operational at that field, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Has consideration been given to combining your requirement with those of the Naval Reserve?

General WILSON. Yes, sir, this has been looked at by the Department of Defense on a joint survey.

Mr. SIKES. What was this finding?

General WILSON. We found that some of it could. For example, we are consolidating on fuel. A lot of the other things that are common to all we are using jointly. But these facilities are those that are necessary due to the peculiarity of the aircraft and the maintenance requirements.

JACKSON AIRPORT ANG, JACKSON, MISS.

Mr. SIKES. Please turn to Jackson Airport, Jackson, Miss.

Insert in the record page 61.

(The page follows:)

1. DATE		2. DEPARTMENT ANG		3. INSTALLATION Jackson Airport (ANG), Jackson	
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU Military Airlift Command		5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER 7599		6. STATE/COUNTRY Mississippi	
7. STATUS Active		8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1953		9. COUNTY (F/2J) Hinds	
10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS Inactive Duty Training. The 172nd Air Transport Group directly supports MAC. The major function is the training of personnel to carry out this mission. This unit is actively participating in the MAC aeromedical evaluation program.		11. PERSONNEL STRENGTH		10. NEAREST CITY In city limits of Jackson, Mississippi	
		a. AS OF _____		PERMANENT SUPPORTED	
		b. PLANNED (End FY)		OFFICER (1) ENLISTED (2) CIVILIAN (3)	
				STUDENTS (4) OFFICER (5) ENLISTED (6) CIVILIAN (7)	
				TOTAL (8)	
		12. LAND		INVENTORY	
		a. OWNED		LAND COST (\$000) IMPROVEMENT (\$000) TOTAL (\$000)	
		b. LEASES AND EASEMENTS			
		c. INVENTORY TOTAL (Except land now) AS OF 30 JUNE 19 65		1,791	
		d. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Planned - \$ 43)		1,791	
		e. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM		340	
		f. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 2 YEARS		395	
		g. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)		625	
				3,151	
14. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS					
6. LINE ITEM DESIGNATION		TENANT COMMAND		AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM	
e		c		ESTIMATED COST (\$000)	
LINE ITEM TITLE		UNIT OF MEASURE		SCOPE	
b		d		f	
113-324 Apron Operational (Addn)		SY		25,400 395 25,400 395	
CATEGORY CODE NO.		ESTIMATED COST (\$000)		SCOPE	
e		A		d	

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$395,000 for an addition to an operational apron.

Will you explain the need for this item?

General WILSON. Yes, sir.

This unit was originally equipped with eight C-119 aircraft. It is now equipped with nine C-121 aircraft which is quite a bit larger. The apron is not capable of taking the aircraft we have on board. This is an expansion of the apron.

Mr. SIKES. Very well.

PEASE AFB ANG, PORTSMOUTH, N.H.

Mr. SIKES. Turning to Pease Air Force Base, N.H., insert in the record page 65.

(The page follows:)

1. DATE	2. DEPARTMENT ANG	3. INSTALLATION Pease AFB (ANG), Portsmouth		4. STATE/COUNTRY New Hampshire
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU Military Airlift Command		5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER 4453		
7. STATUS Active	8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1966	9. COUNTY (U.S.) Rockingham		
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS Inactive Duty Training. The 157th Air Transport Group directly supports MAC. The major function is the training of personnel to carry out this mission. This unit is currently furnishing several extra missions per month to MAC to help fulfill their airlift requirements.		10. NEAREST CITY Portsmouth (City Limits)		
12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH		PERMANENT		
13. AS OF		OFFICER (1)	ENLISTED (2)	CIVILIAN (3)
14. PLANNED (End FY)		OFFICER (1)	ENLISTED (2)	CIVILIAN (3)
15. INVENTORY		STUDENTS		
16. LAND		ACRES (1)	LAND COST (\$000) (2)	IMPROVEMENT (\$000) (3)
17. ORNED		TOTAL (\$000) (4)		
18. LEASES AND EASEMENTS				
19. INVENTORY TOTAL (Except land item) AS OF 30 JUNE 19 65				
20. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Planned - \$) (Unfunded - \$)				
21. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM				
22. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 5 YEARS				
23. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f + g)		593		
		-0-		
		593		

SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS						
CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM DESIGNATION	UNIT OF MEASURE	AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM		FUNDING PROGRAM	
			SCOPE	ESTIMATED COST (\$000)	SCOPE	ESTIMATED COST (\$000)
211-152	Shop Aircraft Maintenance	SF	20,000	400	20,000	400
211-425	Automotive Maintenance Shop	SF	4,242	193	4,242	193

Mr. SIKES. The request includes \$400,000 for an aircraft maintenance shop and \$193,000 for an automotive maintenance shop.

General WILSON. Mr. Chairman, this is a unit that was located at Grenier, N.H. This field was deactivated by the Department of Defense. Our facilities there were marginal. We are taking over all the additional facilities at Pease and these are the only two things that are required to complete our requirements.

M'GUIRE AFB ANG, WRIGHTSTOWN, N.J.

Mr. SIKES. Turn to McGuire Air Force Base, Wrightstown, N.J.
Mr. Reporter, please insert in the record page 72.

(The page follows:)

1. DATE		2. DEPARTMENT ANG		3. INSTALLATION McGuire AFB (ANG), Wrightstown								
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU Tactical Air Command Military Airlift Command		5. STATE/COUNTRY New Jersey										
7. STATUS Active		8. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER 1020		9. COUNTY (U.S.) Burlington								
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS Inactive Duty Training. The 108th Tactical Fighter Wing directly supports TAC. The 170th Air Transport Group directly supports MAC. The major function is the training of personnel to carry out this mission.		6. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1952		10. NEAREST CITY 10 miles southwest of Mt. Holly, New Jersey 19 miles northeast of Trenton, New Jersey								
		12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH		PERMANENT		STUDENTS		SUPPORTED		TOTAL		
		a. AS OF		OFFICER (1)	ENLISTED (2)	CIVILIAN (3)	OFFICER (4)	ENLISTED (5)	OFFICER (6)	ENLISTED (7)	CIVILIAN (8)	(9)
		b. PLANNED (End FY)										
		13. INVENTORY										
		LAND		ACRES (1)		LAND COST (\$000) (2)		IMPROVEMENT (\$000) (3)		TOTAL (\$000) (4)		
		a. OWNED		81.5				1,541		1,541		
		b. LEASES AND EASMENTS								1,541		
		c. INVENTORY TOTAL (Excludes land not) AS OF 30 JUNE 19		65						360		
		d. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Funded - \$)										
		e. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM										
		f. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS										
		g. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)										3,001

SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS									
14. CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM DESIGNATION b	LINE ITEM TITLE b	TENANT COMMAND c	UNIT OF MEASURE d	AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM		FUNDING PROGRAM		TOTAL (\$000) a
					SCOPE e	ESTIMATED COST (\$000) f	SCOPE g	ESTIMATED COST (\$000) h	
211-173	Maintenance Dock - Large Aircraft			SF	26,625	500	26,625	500	500

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$500,000 for a maintenance dock. What is the requirement here?

General WILSON. This is to satisfy the requirements for maintaining the larger C-121 aircraft.

At the present time we are using two small maintenance docks which are not satisfactory to meet our requirements.

ATLANTIC CITY NAFEC ANG, PLEASANTVILLE, N.J.

Mr. SIKES. We will consider Atlantic City Naval Air Facility, New Jersey.

Insert in the record page 77.

(The page follows:)

1. DATE	2. DEPARTMENT ANG	3. INSTALLATION FY 1967 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM		5. INSTALLATION Atlantic City NAPEC (ANG), Pleasantville	
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU Tactical Air Command		6. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER 7635		8. STATE/COUNTRY New Jersey	
7. STATUS Active		8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1958		9. COUNTY (U.S.) Atlantic	
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS Inactive Duty Training. The 177th Tactical Fighter unit directly supports TAC. Major function is the training of personnel to carry out this mission. This unit is one of the selected ANG units required to maintain 100% of authorized strength.		12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH		10. NEAREST CITY Five miles southeast of Pleasantville	
		PERMANENT		STUDENTS	
		OFFICER (1) (2)		OFFICER (3) (4)	
		ENLISTED (2) (3)		ENLISTED (5) (6)	
		CIVILIAN (2) (3)		OFFICER (4) (5)	
		ENLISTED (2) (3)		ENLISTED (7) (8)	
		CIVILIAN (2) (3)		CIVILIAN (6) (7)	
		PLANNED (End FY)		TOTAL (9)	
		13. INVENTORY		IMPROVEMENT (1000)	
		LAND		TOTAL (\$000)	
		ACRES (1)		(2)	
		1.2		1,210	
		A. LEASES AND EASEMENTS		TOTAL (\$000)	
		1.2		1,212	
		B. INVENTORY TOTAL (Except land rent) AS OF 30 JUNE 19 65		1,212	
		C. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (funded \$)		46	
		D. AUTHORIZED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS		1,759	
		E. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS		1,759	
		F. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)		3,112	
14. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS					
14. CATEGORY CODE NO.		10. LINE ITEM DESIGNATION		FUNDING PROGRAM	
113-324		Apron Operational Overlay		ESTIMATED COST (\$000)	
		LINE ITEM TITLE		SCOPE	
		SY		125	
		31,000		31,000	
		125		125	

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$125,000 for an operational apron overlay.

General WILSON. Here, again, sir, this existing ramp was constructed in 1943 and it was substantially understrength for the wheel loads. This unit has just converted from the F-84's to the F-100's and our ramp is causing us trouble in foreign-object damage and other things.

DOUGLAS MAP ANG, CHARLOTTE, N.C.

Mr. SIKES. Turn to Douglas Municipal Airport, N.C.
Insert in the record page 81.
(The page follows:)

1. DATE 1967		2. DEPARTMENT ANG		3. INSTALLATION Douglas MAP (ANG), Charlotte	
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU Military Airlift Command		5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER 7553		6. STATE/COUNTRY North Carolina	
7. STATUS Active		8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1947		9. COUNTY (D/L) Mecklenburg	
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS Inactive Duty Training. The 145th Air Transport Group directly supports MAC. The major function is the training of personnel to carry out this mission.		10. NEAREST CITY Charlotte, North Carolina			
12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH					
OFFICER (F)		ENLISTED CIVILIAN (F)		OFFICER ENLISTED CIVILIAN (F)	
AS OF					
A. PLANNED (End FY)					
13. INVENTORY					
LAND		ACRES (F)		LAND COST (\$000) (F)	
A. OWNED					
B. LEASES AND EASEMENTS		35		103	
C. INVENTORY TOTAL (Except land rent) AS OF 30 JUNE 19 65				2,007	
D. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Planned - \$)				0	
E. AUTHORIZED AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM				1205	
F. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS				930	
G. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)				4,245	
14. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS					
LINE ITEM DESIGNATION		TENANT COMMAND		AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM	
LINE ITEM TITLE		UNIT OF MEASURE		ESTIMATED COST (\$000)	
CATEGORY CODE NO.		SCOPE		SCOPE	
111-100 Airfield Pavement		SY		553	
211-173 Maintenance Dock, Large Aircraft		Ea		528	
				46,740	
				46,740	
				553	
				652	

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$553,000 for airfield pavement and \$652,000 for a maintenance dock.

General WILSON. Yes, sir. Here again is airfield pavement. We extended the runway that was built in 1943. We are overlaying the old portion of the runway. This unit is now equipped with 121's. It is going to be equipped with 124's. We intend to put the maintenance docks for the maintenance of aircraft. At the present time we have to take off part of the wingtips to get the 121's in the present facilities.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I have a question on pages 83 and 85.

What are you converting to there?

General WILSON. C-124 aircraft.

Mr. JONAS. You have taken out the C-121 aircraft?

General WILSON. Not right now. By the time we get the facilities built, we will be converting to 124's.

Mr. JONAS. This is one of the places where we are having a problem concerning deactivation.

General WILSON. That is right, sir.

Mr. JONAS. The plan is to convert the C-121's to 124's.

General WILSON. That is right.

Mr. JONAS. That is at Douglas Field, the headquarters of the Air National Guard, North Carolina.

LOCKBOURNE AIR FORCE BASE, ANG, LOCKBOURNE, OHIO

Mr. SIKES. Please turn to Lockbourne in Ohio.

Insert in the record page 88.

(The page follows:)

Mr. SIKES. The request is for an operational overlay for an apron at \$195,000. What is the requirement?

General WILSON. This one is to overlay the existing aircraft parking apron. It has numerous slabs with cracks and badly broken corners. It was understrength for the 100. This unit was formerly equipped with 84's.

Mr. SIKES. Is the existing Regular Air Force operational apron not available?

General WILSON. It is not available to us and it is in a different area from our maintenance facilities.

SPRINGFIELD MAP ANG, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

Mr. SIKES. Please turn to Springfield Municipal Airport, Ohio.

Insert in the record page 92.

(The page follows:)

Mr. SIKES. The request is \$109,000 for resurfacing the primary runway. What is the requirement?

General WILSON. This runway was built in 1947. It was resurfaced, or part was, in 1955. It is becoming brittle, dry, and oxidized and is causing excessive foreign-object damage on the jet runway and causing foreign-object damage to the aircraft engines.

Mr. SIKES. Is the city participating in the cost?

General WILSON. No, sir; the city is not participating in the cost. They did participate in furnishing us with all the land at no cost to the Government to put the extension on the runway there.

WILLOW GROVE NAVAL AIR STATION ANG, HATBORO, PA.

Mr. SIKES. Please turn to Willow Grove Naval Air Station, Pa., and insert in the record page 96.

(The page follows:)

1. DATE		2. DEPARTMENT ANG		3. INSTALLATION FY 19 67 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM		4. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER Willow Grove Naval Air Station (ANG), Hatboro	
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU Military Air Transport Service		5. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1962		6. STATE/COUNTRY Pennsylvania		7. STATUS Active.	
8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1962		9. COUNTY (U.S.) Montgomery		10. NEAREST CITY In city limits of Hatboro, Pennsylvania		11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS Inactive Duty Training. The 11th Air Transport Group directly supports MATS. The major function is the training of personnel to carry out this mission.	
12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH		PERMANENT		STUDENTS		SUPPORTED	
a. AS OF		OFFICER ENLISTED (1) (2)		OFFICER ENLISTED (4) (5)		OFFICER ENLISTED (6) (7)	
b. PLANNED (br/ fy)		CIVILIAN (3)		CIVILIAN (8)		CIVILIAN (9)	
13. INVENTORY		ACRES (1)		LAND COST (\$000) (2)		IMPROVEMENT (\$000) (3)	
a. OWNED		LAND COST (\$000)		IMPROVEMENT (\$000)		TOTAL (\$000) (4)	
b. LEASES AND EASEMENTS		34.26		2,091		2,091	
c. INVENTORY TOTAL (Excep/ land rent) AS OF 30 JUNE 19 65						2,091	
d. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Pound - \$)						0	
e. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM						157	
f. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 5 YEARS						300	
g. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)						2,548	
14. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS							
a. LINE ITEM DESIGNATION		b. LINE ITEM TITLE		c. TENANT COMMAND		d. UNIT OF MEASURE	
e. CATEGORY CODE NO.		f. AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM ESTIMATED COST (\$000)		g. AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM ESTIMATED COST (\$000)		h. FUNDING PROGRAM ESTIMATED COST (\$000)	
211-175		Maintenance Dock (Addn), Large Aircraft		Ea		1 157 157	

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$157,000 for an addition to a maintenance dock.

General WILSON. Here again, sir, this unit is being converted from the C-97 to the 124. It requires a larger dock than for that type of airplane due to the increased size.

PUERTO RICO IAP ANG, SAN JUAN, P.R.

Mr. SIKES. Turn to Puerto Rico International Airport. Insert in the record page 101.

(The page follows:)

1. DATE	2. DEPARTMENT ANG		3. INSTALLATION Puerto Rico IAP (ANG), San Juan			
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU Tactical Air Command		5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER 7545		6. STATE/COUNTRY Puerto Rico		
7. STATUS Active		8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1956		9. COUNTY (U.S.) Carolina		
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS Inactive Duty Training: The 156th Tactical Fighter Group directly supports TAC. The major function is the training of personnel to carry out this mission. This unit is equipped with F-86 aircraft and has an additional function of providing 14 hour runway alert is support of ADC operational mission. This alert consists of two aircraft on five minute and two aircraft on one hour standby alert status.		12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH a. AS OF _____ b. PLANNED (End FY _____)		10. NEAREST CITY 3 miles east of San Juan		
13.		PERMANENT OFFICER (1) _____ CIVILIAN (2) _____		STUDENTS OFFICER (4) _____ ENLISTED (5) _____		
14.		LAND a. OWNED _____ b. LEASES AND EASEMENTS _____ c. INVENTORY TOTAL (Exclp land rent) AS OF 30 JUNE 19 _____ d. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Purchased - \$ _____); (Unfunded - \$ _____) e. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM _____ f. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS _____ g. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f) _____		SUPPORTED OFFICER (6) _____ ENLISTED (7) _____ CIVILIAN (8) _____		
		ACRES (1) _____		IMPROVEMENT (\$000) (3) _____		
		LAND COST (\$000) (2) _____		TOTAL (\$000) (4) _____		
		25		657		
		61		857		
		369		152		
		0		0		
		1,178		1,178		
SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS						
14. CATEGORY CODE NO.	6. LINE ITEM DESIGNATION LINE ITEM TITLE	TENANT COMMAND	UNIT OF MEASURE	AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM ESTIMATED COST (\$000) (f)	FUNDING PROGRAM SCOPE (g)	ESTIMATED COST (\$000) (h)
442-758(A)	Warehouse, Supply and Equipment Base (Addition)	SF	12,000	152	12,000	152

Mr. SIKES. The request is \$152,000 for an addition to the warehouse.

General WILSON. This unit was a TAC fighter squadron and the warehouse was built for that.

It is now a group. It also supports a TAC control squadron there and the supply warehouse does not meet the criterion. It is impossible to store the equipment with what we have.

This is an extension to the present warehouse.

MEMPHIS MUNICIPAL AIRPORT ANG, OAKVILLE, TENN.

Mr. SIKES. Turn to Memphis Municipal Airport, Oakville, Tenn.

Insert in the record page 105.

(The page follows:)

Mr. SIKES. The request is \$589,000 for rehabilitation of airfield pavement.

General WILSON. This one is the strengthening of a taxiway leading to the National Guard parking area and the expansion of a parking area.

Initially the Air Force Reserve was located at Memphis. Those units have been deactivated. This was in the original program earlier for the Reserve to do this. Now we are the only one there and it is necessary that we rehab these taxiways out to the runway, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Will commercial aircraft utilize any part of this taxiway?

General WILSON. Very little.

Mr. SIKES. It would not be enough to justify a request for cost sharing?

General WILSON. No, sir. This is on the other side from the commercial area.

VOLK FIELD (ANG), CAMP DOUGLAS, WIS.

Mr. SIKES. Please turn to Volk Field, Wis.

Insert in the record page 109.

(The page follows:)

Mr. SIKES. The request is \$149,000, also for airfield pavement rehabilitation.

Will you discuss the requirement?

General WILSON. Yes, sir. This is one of the Air Guard's permanent field training sites in Wisconsin. This aircraft paving area was built in 1941 and 1942. It has experienced severe deterioration with the jet aircraft and it is necessary that we repair this to make it usable for operations both in field training and in gunnery exercises during the year.

CHEYENNE MAP ANG, CHEYENE, WYO.

Mr. SIKES. Please turn to Cheyenne Municipal Airport, Wyo.
Insert in the record page 113.
(The page follows:)

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$500,000 for a maintenance dock.

General WILSON. We have a hanger that was capable of taking the 121. With the larger 124 we are unable to get the aircraft in the hanger. This is the establishment of a maintenance dock for the maintenance of the 124 aircraft.

Mr. SIKES. Are there a number of regular Air Force facilities at this airport? Can you not utilize any of those?

General WILSON. No, sir; there are some that are available at Cheyenne for our use.

MINOR CONSTRUCTION

Mr. SIKES. Turning to "Minor construction," there is a request for \$100,000. How does this compare with the obligations for fiscal 1965 and 1966?

General WILSON. Mr. Chairman, let me insert that for the record.

(The information follows:)

In fiscal 1965 \$440,224 was obligated for minor construction and it is estimated that \$430,000 will be obligated in fiscal 1966 for this purpose.

Mr. SIKES. Would you also list for the record the minor construction projects built or proposed for construction in fiscal 1965 and 1966?

General WILSON. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

Minor construction projects

1965 MINOR CONSTRUCTION

Item:	<i>Location</i>
Jet engine test stand.....	Fresno Air Terminal, Calif.
Flight simulator.....	Bradley ANG Station, Conn.
Elec. Distr. Mod.....	Do.
Storage base, GAR.....	Travis Field, Ga.
A/C arr barrier.....	Boise Air Terminal, Idaho.
Power check pad.....	Hector Field, Fargo, N. Dak.
Do.....	Joe Foss Field, S. Dak.
Modify hangar doors.....	Dallas NAS, Tex.
Flight simulator.....	Do.
Storm drain dist.....	Truax Field, Wis.
Prim. power rpmt.....	Volk Field PFTS, Wis.

1966 MINOR CONSTRUCTION

Item:	<i>Location</i>
Flight simulator.....	New Orleans NAS, La.
Test stand.....	Boise Airport, Idaho.
Flight simulator.....	O'Hara IAP, Ill.
Primary dist. line.....	Key Field, Miss.
Barrier A/C arresting.....	Reno MAP, Nev.
R/W overrun.....	Springfield MAP, Ohio.
Test stand.....	Kelly AFB, Tex.
Utility interconnecting and fence.....	Memphis MAP, Tenn.

Mr. SIKES. Now will you tell us, generally, what is proposed for the minor construction item?

General WILSON. These funds are required to provide for those unforeseen projects arising during the course of the year in which the urgency is such that they cannot await inclusion in the next regular military construction program. Mr. Chairman, this has been proven in every year so far. We can furnish you the type of projects that would be utilized in these funds. This is quite a bit less than we had in previous years.

Mr. SIKES. General Wilson, I take it from your earlier testimony this is a bare-bones type of program.

General WILSON. That is right, sir.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD REQUEST TO DEFENSE DEPARTMENT FOR FISCAL
YEAR 1967

Mr. SIKES. Are we cutting too deeply into the construction which we should be building for the Air National Guard?

General WILSON. We feel that those projects that are essential for the carrying out of the program, are included in this program. There are others that we need that would make our operation more efficient.

Mr. SIKES. How large a program did you request?

General WILSON. We requested initially a \$23 million program.

Mr. SIKES. And you received how much?

General WILSON. \$9.4 million.

Mr. SIKES. Did you reclama?

General WILSON. We reclamaed certain ones and then accepted the decision.

Mr. SIKES. Were any of the reclamaed items approved?

General WILSON. Selfridge Field, Mich., was added.

Mr. SIKES. Would you provide a listing of all of the items included on your original list?

General WILSON. I would be glad to.

Mr. SIKES. Provide also a list of the reclamaed projects.

General WILSON. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

This is a list of line items originally submitted to the Department of Defense for the Air Guard fiscal year 1967 construction program.

State	Base	Project
Alabama	Birmingham	Dormitory.
	Dannelly Field	Do.
	Gadsden	Headquarters group operations and training building.
Arkansas	Fort Smith	Communications facility.
California	Fresno ANG Base	Dormitory.
		Runway overlay.
		Alert hangar.
		Storage, ammunition, air defense.
		Fire station addition.
		Armament and electronics shop.
	Hayward MAP	Headquarters group operations and training building.
	Van Nuys Airport	Maintenance dock.
Colorado	Buckley ANG Base	Taxiway.
		Apron operational.
Connecticut	Bradley ANG Base	Storage, ammunition, air defense.
		Alert hangar (addition).
		Fire station addition.
Idaho	Boise Airport	Armament and electronics shop.
		Aircraft shelters.
Illinois	Capital MAP	Fire station addition.
		Runway-taxiway.
	Chicago O'Hare IAP	Dormitory.
		Do.
	Greater Peoria Airport	Headquarters group operations and training.
		Dormitory.
		Electric distribution system.
		Runway-taxiway
Indiana	Hulman Field	Electric distribution system.
Iowa	Des Moines MAP	Runway.
		Storage igloos (secondary).
		Fire station addition.
		Armament and electronics shop.
		Aircraft shelter.
		Barrier, Aircraft arresting.
Kansas	Sioux City MAP	Dormitory.
	Hutchinson ANG Base	Maintenance dock.
		Aircraft maintenance shelter.
Kentucky	Standiford Field	Power-check pad.
		Dormitory.
		Apron, operational.

State	Base	Project
Louisiana	New Orleans Airport	Communications facility.
	New Orleans NAS	Dormitory.
Massachusetts	Barnes M.A.P.	Do.
Michigan	Detroit-Wayne M.A.P.	Do.
	Kellogg Airport	Do.
	Selfridge AFB	Operational facilities.
Minnesota	Duluth AFB	Storage ammunition air defense.
		Power-check pad.
		Corrosion control facility.
Mississippi	Jackson Airport	Dormitory.
		Apron operational.
		Hangar.
	Key Field	Shop aircraft engine inspection and repair.
		Runway-taxiway.
Montana	Great Falls AFB	Storage Igloo (secondary).
		Shelters, weapon calibration.
		Armament and electronic shop.
		Aircraft arresting barrier.
		Flight simulator.
Nevada	Reno M.A.P.	Warehouse.
		Dormitory.
New Jersey	McGuire AFB	Maintenance dock.
New York	Hancock Field	Runway overrun.
	New York NAS	Apron operational.
North Carolina	Douglas M.A.P.	Do.
		Taxiway.
		Maintenance dock.
North Dakota	Hector AFB	Storage igloos (secondary).
		Aircraft arresting barrier.
		Taxiway lighting.
		Aircraft shelters.
		Fire station addition.
		Armament and electronic shop.
Ohio	Lockbourne AFB	Apron operational.
	Springfield M.A.P.	Runway overlay.
	Mansfield M.A.P.	Dormitory.
	do	Electronic distribution system.
	Springfield M.A.P.	Dormitory.
	do	Electronic distribution system.
	Toledo Airport	Do.
	do	Dormitory.
Oregon	Portland AFB	Hangar, alert (closed).
Pennsylvania	Greater Pittsburgh	Sewage disposal.
	Willow Grove NAS	Headquarters group operations and training.
		Maintenance dock.
Puerto Rico	San Juan I.A.P.	Dormitory.
Rhode Island	T. F. Green M.A.P.	Convert aviation gas storage.
South Dakota	Joe Foss	Storage ammunition, air defense.
		Alert hangar (addition).
		Armament and electronic shop.
		Fire station (Reserve).
		Taxiway lighting.
Tennessee	Memphis M.A.P.	Maintenance dock.
Texas	Kelly AFB	Alert hangar.
		Storage igloos (primary).
		Armament and electronics shop.
		Shop, engine inspection and repair.
Wyoming	Cheyenne M.A.P.	Hangar.
		Headquarters group operations and training.
		Planning.
		Minor construction.

The reduction from \$23 million to \$8.2 million did not identify line items for deletion. Therefore, our reclama to the AF recognized the major part of the reduction but requested a partial restoration of funds to provide for an \$11.8 million total program. A new line item listing was submitted with that reclama as follows:

State	Base	Project
Alabama	Martin ANG Station (Gadsden)	Radio relay facility.
California	Fresno Air Terminal	Runway primary.
	Hayward MAP	Headquarters Group O. & T. facility.
	Van Nuys MAP	Maintenance dock.
Colorado	Buckley ANG Base	Apron operational.
		Airfield pavement.
Florida	Jacksonville MAP	Runway lighting.
Illinois	Capital MAP, Springfield	Maintenance facilities.
	Greater Peoria	Airfield pavement.
Indiana	Baer Field, Fort Wayne	Do.
Iowa	Des Moines MAP	Runway primary.
Kentucky	Standiford Field, Louisville	Runway instrument.
Massachusetts	Barnes MAP, Westfield	Power check pad.
Mississippi	Jackson MAP	Runway overrun.
		Apron operational.
	Key Field, Meridian	Hangar, Reserve Forces.
		Aircraft engine inspection and repair.
New Jersey	McGuire AFB	Airfield pavement.
	Atlantic City (NAFEC)	Maintenance dock, large aircraft.
New York	New York NAS, Brooklyn	Apron operational.
North Carolina	Douglas MAP	Do.
		Airfield pavement.
Ohio	Lockbourne AFB	Maintenance dock, large aircraft.
	Springfield MAP	Apron operational.
Pennsylvania	Willow Grove NAS	Runway primary.
South Dakota	Joe Foss Field, Sioux Falls	Maintenance dock.
Tennessee	Memphis MAP	Runway replacement.
Vermont	Burlington MAP	Airfield pavement.
Wisconsin	Volk Field (PFTS), Camp Douglas	Runway primary instrument.
Wyoming	Cheyenne MAP	Airfield pavement.
		Maintenance dock, large aircraft.
		Runway primary instrument.
		Planning.
		Minor construction.

The Air Force decided not to submit the reclama to DOD. However, the Department of Defense did add \$1.2 million to their original \$8.2 million to provide for facilities at Selfridge AFB, Mich.

Mr. SIKES. General, if it is all right with you, I am going to address a request to the Secretary of Defense and ask that you be permitted in your spare time—I emphasize spare time—to conduct a training school for witnesses. You are the first man who has been up here who can answer questions before I can think of them.

General WILSON. I apologize, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SIKES. Don't apologize. This is fine.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1966.

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD, ARMY RESERVE

WITNESSES

LT. GEN. J. L. THROCKMORTON, CHIEF, OFFICE OF RESERVE COMPONENTS

MAJ. GEN. W. P. WILSON, CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

MAJ. GEN. W. J. SUTTON, CHIEF, ARMY RESERVE

BRIG. GEN. C. E. BECK, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF ARMY BUDGET (OPS), OFFICE, COMPTROLLER OF THE ARMY

Mr. SIKES. The committee is now ready to consider the requirements of the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve.

(The justifications follow:)

Program and financing

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget plan			Obligations		
	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
Program by activities: Direct program:						
1. Major construction:						
(a) Armory.....	1,500	11,500	5,700	439	7,400	8,500
(b) Nonarmory.....	3,500	3,400	3,500	1,417	3,400	4,500
2. Minor construction.....	300	200	200	15	300	400
3. Planning.....	500	900	600	270	900	600
40 Total obligations (object class 32).....	5,800	16,000	10,000	2,141	12,000	14,000
Financing:						
21 Unobligated balance available start of year:						
For completion of prior year budget plans.....				-3,394	-6,053	-10,053
Available to finance new budget plans.....		-6,000			-6,000	
22 Unobligated balance from "Military Construction, Army Reserve" Reprogramming from prior year budget plans.....	-1,000		-10,000			-10,000
24 Unobligated balance available end of year:						
For completion of prior year budget plans.....				6,053	10,053	6,053
Available to finance new budget plans.....	6,000			6,000		
40 New obligational authority (appropriation).....	10,800	10,000		10,800	10,000	

Financing and expenditures

[In thousands of dollars]

Relation of obligations to expenditures:						
71 Total obligations (affecting expenditures).....				2,141	12,000	14,000
72 Obligated balance, start of year.....				12,111	3,158	7,158
74 Obligated balance, end of year.....				-3,158	-7,158	-12,458
90 Expenditures.....				11,094	8,000	8,700

NOTE.—Reconciliation of budget plan to obligations (in thousands of dollars):

	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
Total budget plan.....	5,800	16,000	10,000
Deduct portion of budget plan to be obligated in subsequent years.....	6,053	10,053	6,053
Add obligations of prior year budget plans.....	2,394	6,053	10,053
Total obligations.....	2,141	12,000	14,000

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION**SECTION I. LANGUAGE**

"[For construction, acquisition, expansion, rehabilitation, and conversion of facilities for the training and administration of the Army National Guard, and contributions therefor, as authorized by chapter 133 of title 10, United States Code, as amended, and the Reserve Forces Facilities Acts, \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended.] *There may be merged with the appropriation previously granted under this head the amounts of unobligated balances of appropriations previously granted for 'Military construction, Army Reserve.'*"

SECTION II. EXPLANATION OF LANGUAGE CHANGE

To provide for the transfer of unobligated balances from "Military Construction, Army Reserve," to "Military Construction, Army National Guard" to support the construction program resulting from the reorganization of the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve.

8500 Army National Guard construction

[In thousands of dollars]

	Actual, fiscal year 1965	Estimate	
		Fiscal year 1966	Fiscal year 1967
8500 Army National Guard construction	\$5,800	\$16,000	\$10,000

PURPOSE AND JUSTIFICATION

In view of the proposed reorganization of the Army National Guard and Army Reserve in FY 1967, the construction program for FY 1966 has been curtailed and will be only partially accomplished. All prior year projects that had been authorized and programmed are being held in abeyance pending Congressional approval of the reorganization. These construction requirements will be reviewed and re-evaluated by the Department of the Army and projects which are valid requirements under the new stationing plans for units of the reorganized structure will be reinstated as FY 1967 requirements to the extent that such projects further qualify for approval under Department of Defense policy for construction starts in FY 1967.

The FY 1967 budget plan is \$10,000,000 for the construction of armories, non-armory type facilities, minor construction and planning. No new obligational authority is being requested. The financing for the \$10,000,000 is being accomplished by the transfer of unobligated balances from "Military Construction, Army Reserve," requested by appropriation language change.

MR. SIKES. We have with us Lt. Gen. J. L. Throckmorton and General Wilson.

General Throckmorton, we are very pleased to have you appear again. Do I understand that both of you have statements?

General THROCKMORTON. Yes, sir; I have.

MR. SIKES. General, let us have your statement at this time.

STATEMENT OF CHIEF, OFFICE OF RESERVE COMPONENTS

General THROCKMORTON. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I welcome the opportunity to appear before this committee and report on "Military construction, Army Reserve," and "Military construction, Army National Guard."

During the period 1951 through 1964 significant progress was made in constructing Reserve component facilities, particularly armories and Reserve centers.

Concurrent with the announcement of the proposed reorganization of the Army Reserve components, all programmed construction not under contract for the Army Reserve (MCAR) and Army National Guard (MCARNG) was suspended. We felt that this was the only prudent course of action to follow until a final determination was made and definite stationing plans had been worked out. To have proceeded otherwise would have been wasteful of public funds. For that reason, neither the fiscal year 1965 program, nor the fiscal year 1966 program, was executed as planned.

The inactivation of certain low priority Army Reserve units last year had little impact on armory-type facilities constructed with Federal funds. On the other hand, we currently estimate that approximately 125 leased facilities are surplus to current requirements, and the termination of these leases is currently in process.

Over the period of the past several years, the tendency of both Reserve components has been to concentrate on building armory-type facilities. Today, with the increased amount of equipment which is expected to be issued to the Reserve components, and the expanding scope of our training non-armory-type facilities rapidly are becoming of considerably greater concern to us.

The fiscal year 1967 budget submission does not contain a request for funds for Reserve components construction. As a result of the non-execution of the fiscal year 1966 and prior years programs, funds available for Reserve component construction for fiscal year 1967 total approximately \$31 million. Planning related to facilities requirements for the existing and proposed force structure has been continuous. Subsequent to the determination of an ultimate Reserve component force structure and the development of firm stationing plans, a fiscal year 1967 Reserve component construction program utilizing funds previously authorized will be developed, processed, and presented for approval.

This concludes my statement, Mr. Chairman. Maj. Gen. W. P. Wilson, CNGB, and Maj. Gen. W. J. Sutton, CAR, are present to assist with any details related to their respective planning or to answer any questions that you may have.

Thank you.

(The biographical sketch follows:)

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF LT. GEN. JOHN L. THROCKMORTON, U.S. ARMY

John Lathron Throckmorton was born in Kansas City, Missouri, 28 February 1913. He was graduated and commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Infantry from the United States Military Academy on 12 June 1935.

After assignments in the United States and in the Mediterranean Theater, General Throckmorton was the Assistant G-3 for Operations from November 1943 to May 1946 for the United States First Army in the European Theater, the Asiatic Theater, and at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

General Throckmorton was reassigned to the United States Military Academy at West Point in June 1946. Initially, as the S-3 of the Tactical Department and later as Commanding Officer of the First Regiment, United States Corps of Cadets. During this tour of duty, General Throckmorton was graduated from the Airborne School as a qualified parachutist.

From August 1949 to April 1951, General Throckmorton served with the 5th Regimental Combat Team in Hawaii and Korea, becoming the Regimental Commander.

General J. Lawton Collins, the Chief of Staff of the Army, chose General Throckmorton as his Aide-de-Camp in June 1951. After attending the National War College and a tour of duty in the Office of the Secretary of Defense, General Throckmorton was assigned in July 1955 as the Chief of Staff of the United States Military Academy, and on 19 April 1956, he became Commandant of Cadets and was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General.

General Throckmorton was ordered in September 1959 to the 101st Airborne Division, Fort Campbell, Kentucky. In May 1960, he was qualified as a Senior Parachutist.

General Throckmorton was assigned as Chief of the Programs and Analysis Group, Office of the Chief of Staff, on 15 August 1960, and subsequently was designated Secretary of the General Staff, United States Army, effective 1 October 1960.

On 14 July 1962, General Throckmorton was assigned as Commanding General, 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, North Carolina. In June 1963, he became a Master Parachutist.

General Throckmorton, after duty as a member of the Joint Studies Group, Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, on 1 July 1964, became the Deputy Commanding General, United States Army Combat Developments Command.

On 15 July 1964, General Throckmorton was ordered to United States Military Assistance Command, Vietnam as the Deputy Commander. He was promoted to Lieutenant General on 2 August 1964.

General Throckmorton returned to Washington in November 1965, and on 1 December 1965, he was designated Chief, Office of Reserve Components, Department of the Army.

Mr. SIKES. I failed to call attention to the fact that Major Gen. William J. Sutton, Chief of the Army Reserve is also present.

We will get to his statement later. I take it as it is to be associated with your statement, General Throckmorton and that of General Wilson?

General THROCKMORTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. General Sutton, I am very glad to acknowledge your presence here.

General Wilson, will you please proceed with your statement.

STATEMENT OF CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

General WILSON. It is a privilege that I again appear before this committee to report on the Army National Guard military construction program.

The committee is well aware of the proposed reorganization of the units of the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve in fiscal year 1967. The realignment involves the transfer of the unit structure of the Army Reserve into the Army National Guard and this program provides for the construction requirements. The unit structure of the Army National Guard will increase from 4,000 to 6,150 units.

In view of the possibility of changes in construction requirements, due to the fiscal year 1966 proposal to reorganize the Reserve components, the construction program for fiscal year 1965 was curtailed in December 1964, and only partially accomplished. All prior year construction projects that had been authorized and programmed were held in abeyance pending action by Congress upon the reorganization appropriation requirements. These construction projects will be reviewed and reevaluated by the Department of the Army and projects which are valid requirements under the new stationing plans for units of the reorganized structure will be reinstated as fiscal year 1967 requirements to the extent that such projects further qualify for approval under the Department of Defense policy for construction starts in fiscal year 1967.

The fiscal year 1967 Army National Guard construction budget plan provides \$10 million for the construction of armories, non-armory-type facilities, minor construction and planning. No new obligation authority is being requested in fiscal year 1967. The \$10 million budget plan is to be financed by the transfer of unobligated balances from "Military construction, Army Reserve," in the amount of \$10 million. Obligations in the amount of \$14 million are proposed. These will be funded from unobligated balances to be carried over from fiscal year 1966 and prior years in the amount of \$10.1 million

and the amount of \$10 million transferred from MCAR. An unobligated balance of \$6.1 million is forecast for the end of fiscal year 1967. These amounts represent estimates of last December and are subject to revision as more accurate planning factors become available to us.

This concludes my statement. I shall be happy to try to answer the questions the committee might ask.

(The biographical sketch follows:)

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF MAJ. GEN. WINSTON P. WILSON

Major General Winston P. Wilson was born in Arkadelphia, Arkansas, in 1911, started his military career with the Arkansas National Guard at age 18, and has maintained an active status in the Guard since that time. He attended Hendrix College. During World War II, he served with Headquarters, Army Air Force, in Washington, D.C., as commander of a squadron engaged in photographing, mapping, and charting South America, Alaska, and the United States. His next assignment was with the Far East Air Forces. In 1946, following release from active duty, he rejoined the Arkansas Air National Guard. During the Korean War, he was ordered to active duty and served in the National Guard Bureau, becoming acting Chief of the Air Force Division, in July 1953, and Chief of the Division, in January 1954. He was federally recognized as a brigadier general on January 21, 1954, and as a major general on May 3, 1955. He was named Deputy Chief, National Guard Bureau, on May 5, 1955, and appointed major general in Reserve of the Air Force, on June 20, 1955. General Wilson became Chief, National Guard Bureau, on September 4, 1963, and is currently serving in that office.

General Wilson has more than 6,000 hours military flying time and is rated as a Command Pilot. His combat and service awards include the Legion of Merit; American Defense Service Medal, Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal, and Philippine Liberation Ribbon with one bronze service star each; and the Army of Occupation Medal, Japan.

Mr. SIKES. General Sutton, I think the committee would welcome an opportunity to hear your statement.

Will you proceed, please?

STATEMENT OF CHIEF, ARMY RESERVE

General SUTTON. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I welcome the opportunity to appear again before this committee and report on the military construction, Army Reserve program.

It would serve no purpose for me to restate the progress in construction of Army Reserve centers and also our remaining requirements which were presented to you by Lieutenant General Throckmorton.

Public Law 88-576 of the 88th Congress authorized \$5 million in new obligational authority for the military construction, Army Reserve, fiscal year 1965 program. Preliminary design and planning proceeded at a very rapid rate. By December 1964, one-half of the total projects were 100 percent completely designed and the remainder of the projects were in various stages of design. The request for construction approval to execute the fiscal year 1965 program was submitted on August 17, 1964, through channels and reached DOD shortly after September 10, 1964. On December 12, 1964, all Army Reserve construction not under contract and all design work for the fiscal year 1965 program and preliminary planning was suspended. The realignment budget submitted for fiscal year 1966 made no provision for Army Reserve construction.

At the present time, the unobligated balance of funds available for the MCAR program from fiscal year 1965 and prior years is \$10.2 million. In the fiscal year 1967 budget there are no funds programed for Army Reserve construction. If the proposed re-organization of the Army Reserve components is approved, the plan is to transfer \$10 million MCAR funds to the Army National Guard.

This concludes my statement, Mr. Chairman. I am prepared to answer any questions you or members of the committee may have. (The biographical sketch follows:)

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF MAJ. GEN. W. J. SUTTON, CHIEF, ARMY RESERVE

Major General William J. Sutton was appointed Chief, Army Reserve by the Secretary of the Army, 1 September 1963, for a four year term.

Enlisting in the Texas National Guard in 1926, he was commissioned a First Lieutenant of Infantry in 1929, and entered active duty with his unit in November 1940.

During World War II, General Sutton served in the European Theater of Operations with the 84th Infantry Division. He was wounded in action in April 1945 and later evacuated to the United States. After a tour with the 2d Infantry Division he returned to the ETO in June 1946, was integrated in the Regular Army, and served with the U.S. Constabulary in Germany.

Returning to the United States in 1949, he was assigned as Chief, Training Branch, Intelligence Division, Army General Staff. He terminated his active service in September 1949 to enter private business as an insurance executive. As a Reservist, he served as a Regimental Commander, Chief of Staff and Assistant Division Commander of the 90th Infantry Division in Texas.

A graduate of the basic and advanced courses at the Infantry School, the Command and General Staff College, Strategic Intelligence School, United Kingdom Land/Air Warfare School, U.S. Air Force Air Ground Operation School Indoctrination Course, and others, General Sutton's mobilization assignment, prior to being recalled to active duty to assume his present post, was Assistant Deputy Commanding General for Reserve Forces, U.S. Continental Army Command, Fort Monroe, Virginia.

Active in civic and military affairs, he has served as Chapter Officer in the Reserve Officers Association; as National Vice President and on Council of Trustees of the Association of the United States Army; as a member of the Military Affairs Committee of San Antonio Chamber of Commerce; and is a life member and member of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association.

General Sutton's decorations and awards include the Legion of Merit, Silver Star, Bronze Star with Oak Leaf Cluster, Army Commendation Medal, Purple Heart, Combat Infantryman Badge and Distinguished Marksman's Badge.

Mr. SIKES. Thank you very much, General.

Now let me see if I can review this somewhat to get a better feel for the situation.

CESSATION OF NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE CONSTRUCTION

First, General Throckmorton, when were the last National Guard armories built? From what year funds?

General THROCKMORTON. There were some built from 1965 funds.

Mr. SIKES. But not all?

General THROCKMORTON. No, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Does the same answer hold true for the Army Reserve?

General Sutton, were any armories built from the 1965 appropriations?

General SUTTON. No, sir.

Mr. SIKES. The last year that any armories were built for the Army Reserve was fiscal 1964 money.

General SUTTON. Fiscal 1964 money, yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Was all of the fiscal 1964 money expended?

General SUTTON. No, sir, about \$5 million of our funds from fiscal year 1964 and prior years is included in our current \$10.2 million availability.

FACILITIES DEFERRED OR BUILT IN FISCAL 1964 PROGRAM

Mr. SIKES. I would like to have prepared for the record a list showing the 1964 funding for National Guard and Army Reserve armories and supporting facilities, and a listing of those actually constructed out of that money. Then I would like to have prepared a list showing those deferred from fiscal 1964 money in each instance. Have any of those deferred from fiscal 1964 subsequently been built?

(The information requested follows:)

Fiscal year 1964 appropriation list (Public Law 88-174 and Public Law 88-220)

RECAPITULATION

38 Armory projects.....	\$6,380,000
35 of these projects have been placed under contract.	
4 Nonarmory projects.....	1,545,000
All of these projects have been placed under contract.	
Minor construction.....	300,000
Advance planning and design.....	400,000
Total.....	8,625,000
Roundout.....	8,200,000

Armory projects

Location	Type	Estimated Federal cost
Alabama:		
Birmingham ¹	2-unit-plus.....	\$189,000
Montgomery ¹	1-unit-plus (type C).....	90,000
Arkansas: Harrisburg ¹	1-unit (type B).....	74,000
California:		
Benicia ¹	1-unit (type C).....	188,000
Sacramento ¹	4-unit-plus.....	385,000
Colorado: Lamar.....	1-unit (type C).....	128,000
Delaware: Milton ²	1-unit (type D) ¹	(125,000)
Georgia: Atlanta ¹	1-unit-plus (type D).....	300,000
Hawaii: Honokaa ¹	1-unit (type D).....	144,000
Indiana:		
South Bend ¹	2-unit-plus.....	265,000
Connersville ¹	1-unit (type D).....	204,000
Iowa:		
Sioux City ¹	1-unit-plus (type D).....	(173,000)
Mount Pleasant ²	1-unit (type D).....	136,000
Kentucky: Lexington ²	2-unit-plus.....	(230,000)
Louisiana: Jonesboro ¹	Expansion.....	88,000
Maine: Lewiston ²	1-unit-plus (type D).....	(214,000)
Michigan:		
Wyoming (Grand Rapids) ¹	7-unit-plus.....	720,000
Greenville ¹	1-unit (type D).....	196,000
Minnesota:		
Anoka ²	Expansion.....	(48,000)
Alexandria ¹	do.....	56,000
Mississippi: Fulton ¹	1-unit (type D).....	90,000
Missouri:		
De Soto ¹	do.....	133,000
Webb City ¹	1-unit (type B).....	(98,000)
Montana: Malta ¹	do.....	72,000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 242.

Armory projects—Continued

Location	Type	Estimated Federal cost
Nebraska: Ogallala ¹	1-unit (type C)	\$82,000
New Hampshire: Franklin ¹	do	148,000
New Jersey: Bridgeton ¹	1-unit (type B)	172,000
New Mexico: Albuquerque ¹	3-unit-plus	300,000
North Carolina:		
Sylva ¹	1-unit (type A)	95,000
Elkin ¹	do	95,000
North Dakota: Wishek ¹	1-unit (type C)	150,000
Oklahoma: Wewoka ¹	1-unit (type D) ⁴	143,000
Pennsylvania: Bellefonte ³	1-unit (type D)	208,000
Rhode Island: Middletown ²	1-unit (type C)	(145,000)
South Carolina:		
Anderson ¹	2-unit-plus	170,000
Rock Hill ¹	1-unit-plus (type D)	149,000
South Dakota: Mobridge ¹	1-unit (type A)	114,000
Texas:		
Kingsville ¹	1-unit-plus (type D)	114,000
Taylor ¹	1-unit (type B)	89,000
Virginia:		
Danville ³	3-unit-plus	238,000
Portsmouth ¹	1-unit-plus	160,000
Washington: Bellingham ²	do	(184,000)
Wisconsin:		
Reedsburg ¹	1-unit (type D)	165,000
Black River Falls ¹	do	165,000
Viroqua ¹	do	165,000
Armory projects, total		6,380,000

¹ Projects placed under contract.² Authorization not requested.³ Projects deferred by DOD "freeze."⁴ Placed under contract Dec. 7, 1964.

Nonarmory training facilities—tentative fiscal year 1964 appropriation

Location	Type	Estimated Federal cost
Georgia: Fort Stewart	Training facilities	\$600,000
Minnesota: Camp Ripley	do	300,000
Mississippi: Camp Shelby	do	600,000
New Mexico: Albuquerque	OMS	45,000
Total, 4 projects		1,545,000

Fiscal year 1964 U.S. Army Reserve funding plan

	Estimated cost (thousands)
Total projects	(\$4,892)
Minor construction	(200)
Land acquisition	(501)
Advance planning:	
Feasibility studies	(75)
Design	(332)
Available unallocated prior year funds	1,500
Fiscal year 1964 new obligation authority (appropriation request)	4,500
Total, fiscal year 1964 program	6,000

Summary of projects constructed 1964 program

Location	Type of facility		Programed cost
	Rated capacity (men)	MS (bay)	
Alaska: Anchorage (Fort Richardson).....	125	2	\$472,000
Arkansas: Jonesboro.....	200	2	374,000
California: Oakland.....	1,000	5	852,000
Florida: Daytona Beach.....	100	1	64,000
Kansas: Hutchinson.....		1	35,000
Michigan:			
Detroit No. 3.....	1,000	5	807,000
Detroit No. 4.....	1,000	5	807,000
Pennsylvania:			
Bloomsburg.....	100	1	195,000
Philadelphia No. 3.....	1,000	5	767,000
Texas: Victoria.....	200	2	355,000
Washington: Bellingham.....	100	1	164,000

General SUTTON. We have none deferred in the Army Reserve from 1964.

Mr. SIKES. I mean carried over and not constructed out of appropriated funds.

General THROCKMORTON. The answer to the question is "No," sir.

DEFERRAL AND CONSTRUCTION IN 1965 PROGRAM

Mr. SIKES. Then I ask the same question for fiscal 1965. I would like to get a complete picture. I would like to know what funding was done for fiscal 1965 for the Army National Guard with a list of line items and also for the Army Reserve.

General SUTTON. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

Fiscal year 1965 authorization and appropriation (Public Law 88-399 and Public Law 88-576)

RECAPITULATION

	Actual	Roundout
41 Armory projects.....	\$6,580,000	\$6,500,000
None of these projects have been placed under contract.		
24 Nonarmory projects.....	3,470,000	3,500,000
4 of these projects have been placed under contract.		
Total, project authorization.....	10,050,000	10,000,000
Minor construction.....		300,000
Advance planning and design.....		500,000
Total, program.....		10,800,000

Armory projects

Location	Type	Estimated Federal cost
Alabama: Robertsdale-Foley	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	319,000
Connecticut: Norwalk	2 units	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 unit (type B)	160,000
Iowa:		
Sioux City	1 U-P (type D)	141,000
Keokuk ¹	1 unit (type B)	109,000
Louisiana: Vivian	1 unit (type D)	168,000
Massachusetts: Danvers	2 U-P	270,000
Michigan: Midland	1 U-P (Type C)	218,000
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	94,000
Missouri: St. Louis (Mehlville)	1 unit (type C)	149,000
Nebraska: Alliance	1 unit (type B)	105,000
Nevada: Reno	Expansion	13,000
New Jersey: Trenton (Mercer Field)	2 U-P	278,000
New York: Cohoes	do	308,000
North Carolina:		
Fremont	1 unit (type B)	104,000
Roseboro	do	100,000
North Dakota: Valley City	2 unit	210,000
Ohio: Cleveland	3 U-P	413,000
Pennsylvania:		
Washington	1 U-P	245,000
Grove City	1 unit (type B)	166,000
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 (La Marque)	1 U-P (type B)	108,000
Gatesville	1 unit (type C)	120,000
do	do	132,000
Utah: Manti	2 U-P	243,000
Vermont: Berlin-Barre-Montpelier	1 unit (type A)	142,000
Virginia: Leesburg		
Wisconsin:		
Appleton-Neenah	3 U-P	286,000
Stoughton	1 U-P (type B)	150,000
Total, armory projects		6,580,000
Total, roundout		6,500,000

¹ Act of God project: Original armory destroyed by gas explosion in November 1965. DOD authorized new replacement construction on Apr. 12, 1966.

Nonarmory projects

Location	Type	Estimated Federal cost
Alaska:		
Anchorage.....	OMS No. 2.....	\$98,000
Fairbanks.....	OMS.....	99,000
Arizona: Phoenix.....	CFMS.....	290,000
Arkansas: Camp Joseph T. Robinson.....	USPFO-OFF.....	65,000
Connecticut: Norwalk.....	OMS.....	61,000
Delaware: New Castle.....	USPFO-OFF-WH.....	202,000
Georgia:		
Monroe.....	OMS No. 18.....	67,000
Fort Stewart ¹	Training facilities.....	600,000
Idaho: Boise (Gowen Field).....	USPFO-OFF-WH.....	196,000
Indiana: Greenfield.....	OMS-addition.....	32,000
Iowa: Sioux City.....	OMS.....	59,000
Maine: Waterville.....	OMS.....	43,000
Maryland:		
Dundalk-Essex.....	OMS.....	35,000
Towson.....	OMS.....	35,000
Michigan: Camp Grayling ²	Training facilities.....	110,000
Minnesota: Camp Ripley ¹	do.....	200,000
Mississippi: Camp Shelby ¹	do.....	600,000
New Jersey: Plainfield.....	OMS-A.....	52,000
North Carolina: Concord.....	OMS.....	25,000
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.....	56,000
Total, nonarmory projects.....		3,470,000
Total roundout.....		3,500,000

¹ Project placed under contract in fiscal year 1965.

² Project placed under contract on Oct. 1, 1965 (fiscal year 1966).

FISCAL YEAR 1965 U.S. ARMY RESERVE CONSTRUCTION FUNDING PLAN

Summary of construction projects deferred in fiscal year 1965 as a result of the proposed merger of the Army National Guard and Army Reserve units in fiscal year 1966

	Estimated cost (thousands)
Projects, major construction.....	\$6,700
SIOH (real estate, design, and planning).....	2,100
Minor construction.....	200
1962 and prior year funds for fiscal year 1966 program.....	1,400

Planned fiscal year 1965 execution program prior to Dec. 12, 1964... 10,400

Summary of projects

Location	Type of facility		Cost
	Rated capacity (men)	MS (bay)	
Alabama: Anniston	200	2	\$325,000
California:			
Canoga Park	400	3	490,000
Petaluma	200	2	405,000
Georgia: Moultrie	100	1	95,000
Kentucky: Lexington	600	3	585,000
Louisiana: New Orleans	¹ 1,400	-----	200,000
Massachusetts: Lawrence	² 1,000	5	700,000
Missouri: St. Louis No. 3	1,000	5	810,000
Ohio: Dayton	600	3	615,000
Puerto Rico: San Juan	600	3	700,000
Wyoming: Cheyenne	100	1	175,000
Carryover projects:			
Louisiana: Monroe	200	2	350,000
Massachusetts: New Bedford	400	3	505,000
Pennsylvania: Wilkes-Barre	200	2	400,000
Arkansas: Jonesboro ³	200	2	374,000

¹ Expanded to 600-men ARC.

² Special project.

³ Jonesboro, Ark., was a carryover project from fiscal year 1964. It was not executed in fiscal year 1965 because of contractual problems. The recent inactivation of reinforcing units eliminated the requirement for this center.

Mr. SIKES. Were any of those constructed in fiscal 1964?

I believe some were.

General THROCKMORTON. Some were.

Mr. SIKES. And for the Army Reserve?

General SUTTON. None for the Army Reserve.

Mr. SIKES. I would like to have a list of those that were constructed. Of those that were not constructed, are all of those still a valid requirement?

General THROCKMORTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Are all for the Army Reserve still a valid requirement as far as you can determine?

General SUTTON. The ones we had planned; yes, sir.

General THROCKMORTON. May I add this, sir?

Mr. SIKES. Yes.

General THROCKMORTON. The validity of the requirement, I think, would depend upon the structure that we are going to come up with. We will have to reexamine—

Mr. SIKES. We must assume in the absence of legislation to the contrary that the structure will remain substantially as it is. In that case, do you need all of those that have been funded?

General THROCKMORTON. Assuming we were to take the structure that we now have, I would say the answer to the question is "Yes."

FISCAL 1966 PROGRAM

Mr. SIKES. I would like to ask the same series of questions, and I will save time by not repeating them, for the fiscal 1966 program and I would like to have your answers accordingly for fiscal 1966 program for the record.

(The information follows:)

Fiscal year 1966 tentative project listing (Public Law 89-188 and Public Law 89-202)

RECAPITULATION

	Actual	Roundout
31 Armory projects.....	\$5,765,000	\$5,800,000
None of these projects have been placed under contract.		
20 Nonarmory projects.....	3,406,000	3,400,000
None of these projects have been placed under contract.		
Total project authorization.....	9,171,000	9,200,000
Minor construction.....		200,000
Planning.....		600,000
Total program.....		10,000,000

Armory projects

Location	Type	Estimated Federal cost
Alabama:		
Athens.....	2 unit plus.....	\$181,000
Floralia.....	1 unit (type A).....	95,000
Arkansas: Pine Bluff.....	2 unit plus.....	168,000
California: Los Angeles (Santa Fe Springs).....	4 unit plus.....	524,000
Hawaii: Kaneohe-Kailua.....	1 unit (type D).....	184,000
Idaho: Burley.....	do.....	107,000
Indiana: Rensselear.....	do.....	204,000
Kansas: Kansas City.....	do.....	132,000
Massachusetts: Northampton.....	do.....	240,000
Michigan: Gladstone.....	do.....	222,000
Minnesota: Winona.....	do.....	206,000
Mississippi: Marks.....	do.....	90,000
Missouri: Lebanon.....	1 unit (type C).....	135,000
Montana: Helena.....	2 unit plus.....	238,000
Nebraska: Fairbury.....	1 unit (type A).....	105,000
New Jersey: New Brunswick.....	2 unit.....	280,000
New York:		
Hoosick Falls.....	1 unit (type B).....	180,000
New York City (Staten Island).....	Expansion.....	239,000
North Carolina: Jacksonville.....	1 unit (type B).....	104,000
North Dakota: Jamestown.....	1 unit plus (type D).....	189,000
Pennsylvania: Connellsville.....	1 unit (type D).....	234,000
Puerto Rico: Carolina.....	1 unit plus (type D).....	176,000
South Carolina: Lancaster.....	1 unit plus (type C).....	152,000
Tennessee:		
Dayton.....	1 unit (type B).....	125,000
Newbern.....	1 unit (type A).....	190,000
Texas:		
Pecos.....	1 unit (type D).....	171,000
Austin.....	2 unit.....	174,000
Utah: Logan.....	1 unit plus (type C).....	204,000
Vermont: Brattleboro.....	1 unit (type D).....	166,000
Virginia: Fairfax.....	2 unit plus.....	225,000
Wisconsin: Neillsville.....	1 unit (type B).....	145,000
Total armory projects.....		5,765,000
Roundout.....		5,800,000

Nonarmory projects

Location	Type	Estimated Federal cost (thousands)
Alabama: Birmingham	OMS	\$61
Arkansas: Harrison	do	42
California: Long Beach	AAMS	375
Georgia: Fort Stewart	Training facility	600
Indiana: Indianapolis (Stout Field)	OMS (2 each)	143
Kansas: Manhattan	Add-OMS	37
Louisiana: Monroe	OMS	103
Maryland: Pikesville	OMS (2 each)	59
Michigan: Camp Grayling	Training facility	200
Minnesota: Camp Ripley	do	200
Mississippi: Camp Shelby	do	600
New Jersey: Trenton (Mercer Field)	AAMS	209
North Carolina: Raleigh-Durham (Airport)	do	254
South Carolina:		
Florence	OMS	59
Rock Hill	do	58
South Dakota: Mitchell	OMS (2 each)	90
Texas: Austin	AAMS	132
Virginia: Chatham	OMS	46
Wisconsin: Appleton-Neenah	do	75
Wyoming: Cheyenne	USPFFO-OFF	63
Total, nonarmory projects		3,406
Total, roundout		3,400

FISCAL YEAR 1966 ARMY RESERVE FUNDING PLAN

Summary of construction projects for fiscal year 1966 not submitted for congressional approval by reason of proposed merger of the Army National Guard and Army Reserve units

	Estimated cost (thousands)
Projects	(\$8,600)
Design and planning	(600)
Available unallocated prior-years funds	1,400
Fiscal year 1966 new obligational authority (appropriation request)	7,800
Total, fiscal year 1966 program	9,200

Summary of projects

Location	Type of facility		Description	Programed cost
	Rated capacity (men)	MS (bay)		
California: San Francisco	1,000	5	New center	\$930,000
Colorado: Pueblo	150	1	Addition to National Guard Armory	125,000
Florida: Melbourne	100	1	New center	199,000
Georgia: Atlanta	600	3	do	538,000
Hawaii: Honolulu	1,000	5	do	944,000
Illinois:				
Chicago	1,000	5	do	828,000
Springfield	200	2	do	391,000
Kentucky: Louisville	1,000	5	do	788,000
Louisiana: New Orleans	300	2	do	432,000
Michigan: Ann Arbor	150	1	Expansion to 200-man	150,000
Minnesota: Minneapolis	1,000	5	New center	819,000
New Jersey: Kearny	1,000	5	Rehabilitation	516,000
New Mexico: Carlsbad	100	1	New center	173,000
Pennsylvania:				
Philadelphia	1,000	5	New, joint w/Navy, Marines	648,000
Pittsburgh	600	3	New center	659,000
Virginia: Newport News	400	3	do	460,000

FISCAL YEAR 1967 PROJECTS, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Mr. SIKES. As I understand it there are no requests for funding for fiscal 1967, is that correct?

General THROCKMORTON. That is correct.

Mr. SIKES. Do you have a list of the projects which you would hope to construct if reprogramming or carryover of funds were to permit it?

General THROCKMORTON. Yes, sir, we do.

Mr. SIKES. Will you submit that for the record?

General THROCKMORTON. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

Tentative fiscal year 1967 project listing

RECAPITULATION

	Current working estimate	Roundout
52 Armory projects.....	\$9,576,000	\$9,500,000
36 Nonarmory projects.....	1 4,964,000	4,500,000
Program total.....	1 14,540,000	14,000,000

¹ Difference between CWE and roundout reflects contemplated savings normally generated in MCARNG programs.

Armory projects

State and location	Fiscal year	Type	Public Law No.	Estimated Federal Cost
Alabama: Robertsdale-Foley.....	1965	1 unit (C).....	88-390	\$82,000
Arizona: Glendale.....	1965	Expansion.....	88-390	60,000
Arkansas:				
Lonoke.....	1963	1 unit (C).....	87-554	74,000
Charleston.....	1965	1 unit (B).....	88-390	71,000
Blytheville.....	1965	1 unit (C).....	88-390	74,000
California: Newark.....	1965	3 unit plus.....	88-390	319,000
Colorado: Camp George West.....	1963	do.....	87-554	289,000
Connecticut: Norwalk.....	1965	2 unit.....	88-390	240,000
Delaware: Dagsboro.....	1965	Expansion.....	88-390	23,000
Florida: Starke.....	1965	1-unit plus (D).....	88-390	165,000
Idaho:				
Payette.....	1965	1 unit (C).....	88-390	79,000
Pocatello.....	1965	2 unit plus.....	88-390	195,000
Indiana: Vincennes.....	1965	1 unit (B).....	88-390	160,000
Iowa:				
Mount Pleasant.....	1964	1 unit (D).....	88-174	114,000
Sioux City.....	1965	1 unit plus (D).....	88-390	141,000
Keokuk.....	1965	1 unit (B).....	88-390	109,000
Louisiana:				
Vivian.....	1965	1 unit (D).....	88-390	168,000
New Orleans (Jackson Barracks).....	1966	5 unit plus.....	89-188	675,000
Do.....	1966	do.....	89-188	700,000
Massachusetts: Danvers.....	1965	2 unit plus.....	88-390	270,000
Michigan: Midland.....	1965	1 unit plus (C).....	88-390	218,000
Minnesota: Red Wing.....	1965	1 unit (D).....	88-390	202,000
Mississippi:				
Magnolia.....	1965	do.....	88-390	94,000
Sardis.....	1965	do.....	88-390	94,000
Wesson.....	1965	1 unit (B).....	88-390	74,000
Missouri: St. Louis (Mehlville).....	1965	1 unit (C).....	88-390	149,000
Nebraska: Alliance.....	1965	1 unit (B).....	88-390	105,000
Nevada: Reno.....	1965	Expansion.....	88-390	13,000
New Jersey: Trenton (Mercer Field).....	1965	2 unit plus.....	88-390	278,000
New York: Cohoes.....	1965	do.....	88-390	308,000
North Carolina:				
Nashville.....	1964	1 unit (A).....	88-174	101,000
Fremont.....	1965	1 unit (B).....	88-390	104,000
Roseboro.....	1965	do.....	88-390	100,000
North Dakota: Valley City.....	1965	2 unit.....	88-390	210,000
Ohio: Cleveland.....	1965	3 unit plus.....	88-390	413,000
Oregon: Portland No. 2.....	1963	4 unit plus.....	87-554	300,000

Armory projects—Continued

State and location	Fiscal year	Type	Public Law No.	Estimated Federal Cost
Pennsylvania:				
Bellefonte.....	1964	Expansion.....	88-174	\$117,000
Greensburg.....	1963	1 unit (D).....	87-554	234,000
Grove City.....	1965	1 unit (B).....	88-390	166,000
Washington.....	1965	1 unit plus.....	88-390	245,000
Puerto Rico: Juncos.....	1965	1 unit (D).....	88-390	164,000
South Carolina: Darlington.....	1965	Expansion.....	88-390	99,000
Tennessee: Murfreesboro.....	1965	1 unit plus (C).....	88-390	207,000
Texas:				
Galveston (La Marque).....	1965	1 unit plus (B).....	88-390	108,000
Gatesville.....	1965	1 unit (C).....	88-390	120,000
Utah: Manti.....	1965	do.....	88-390	116,000
Vermont: Berlin-Barre-Montpelier.....	1965	2 unit plus.....	88-390	243,000
Virginia:				
Danville.....	1964	do.....	88-174	238,000
Leesburg.....	1965	1 unit (A).....	88-390	142,000
Wisconsin:				
Menominee.....	1964	1 unit (D).....	88-174	170,000
Appleton-Neenah.....	1965	3 unit plus.....	88-390	286,000
Stoughton.....	1965	1 unit plus (B).....	88-390	150,000
Armory projects, total (52).....				9,576,000

Nonarmory projects

State and location	Fiscal year	Type	Public Law No.	Estimated Federal Cost
Alaska:				
Juneau.....	1963	OMS.....	87-554	\$91,000
Anchorage.....	1965	OMS.....	88-390	98,000
Fairbanks.....	1965	OMS.....	88-390	99,000
Arizona: Phoenix.....	1965	CFMS.....	88-390	290,000
Arkansas: Camp Jos. T. Robinson.....	1965	USPFO-OFF.....	88,390	65,000
California: Fort Irwin.....	1963	FTECS.....	87-554	90,000
Connecticut: Norwalk.....	1965	OMS.....	88-390	61,000
Delaware: New Castle.....	1965	USPFO-WH-OFF.....	88-390	202,000
Florida: Jacksonville (Craig Field).....	1966	AAMS.....	89-188	70,000
Georgia:				
Monroe.....	1965	OMS.....	88-390	67,000
Fort Stewart.....	1966	TNG FAC.....	89-188	600,000
Idaho:				
Boise (Gowen Field).....	1965	USPFO-WH-OFF.....	88-390	196,000
Do.....	1966	MAG.....	89-188	150,000
Indiana: Greenfield.....	1965	OMS-A.....	88-390	32,000
Iowa: Sioux City.....	1965	OMS.....	88-390	59,000
Maine: Waterville.....	1965	OMS.....	88-390	43,000
Maryland:				
Dundalk-Essex.....	1965	OMS.....	88-390	35,000
Towson.....	1965	OMS.....	88-390	35,000
Michigan: Camp Grayling.....	1966	TNG FAC.....	89-188	200,000
Minnesota: Camp Ripley.....	1966	TNG FAC.....	89-188	200,000
Mississippi: Camp Shelby.....	1966	TNG FAC.....	89-188	600,000
New Jersey:				
Plainfield.....	1965	OMS-A.....	88-390	52,000
Trenton (Mercer Field).....	1966	AAMS.....	89-188	209,000
New York: Camp Drum.....	1963	FTECS.....	87-554	75,000
North Carolina:				
Concord.....	1965	OMS.....	88-390	25,000
Raleigh-Durham Airport.....	1966	AAMS.....	89-188	254,000
Ohio:				
Newark.....	1965	USPFO WH.....	88-390	408,000
Columbus.....	1965	USPFO-OFF.....	89-188	150,000
Puerto Rico: Ponce.....	1965	OMS.....	88-390	43,000
South Dakota: Chamberlain.....	1965	OMS.....	88-390	43,000
Tennessee: Johnson City.....	1965	OMS.....	88-390	51,000
Texas: Austin.....	1966	AAMS.....	89-188	132,000
Wisconsin:				
Green Bay.....	1964	OMS.....	88-174	45,000
Stevens Point.....	1965	OMS.....	88-390	56,000
Appleton-Neenah.....	1966	OMS.....	89-188	75,000
Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	1966	USPFO-OFF.....	89-188	63,000
Nonarmory projects, total (36).....				4,964,000

Mr. SIKES. Do you have a similar list, General Sutton?
General SUTTON. Yes, sir.

FISCAL YEAR 1967 PROJECTS, ARMY RESERVE

Mr. SIKES. Will you submit that for the record?
General SUTTON. Yes, sir.
(The information follows:)

Fiscal year 1967 MCAR funding plan

Location	Size facility	Cost
Alabama: Anniston	200-man 2-bay MS	\$370,000
California:		
Petaluma	200-man 2-bay MS	435,000
San Francisco	1,000-man 5-bay MS	990,000
Kentucky:		
Lexington	600-man 3-bay MS	640,000
Louisville	1,000-man 5-bay MS	835,000
Massachusetts:		
Lawrence	1,000-man 5-bay MS (special project)	745,000
New Bedford	400-man 3-bay MS	540,000
Michigan:		
Ann Arbor	150-man 1-bay MS (expansion)	160,000
Pontiac	200-man 2-bay MS	450,000
Ohio:		
Dayton	600-man 3-bay MS	650,000
Zanesville	200-man 2-bay MS	440,000
Oklahoma: Clinton	50-man expansion	130,000
Pennsylvania:		
Philadelphia	1,000-man 5-bay MS (joint with Navy)	690,000
Pittsburgh	600-man 3-bay MS	715,000
Puerto Rico: San Juan	600-man 3-bay MS	744,000
Wyoming: Cheyenne	100-man 1-bay MS (joint with National Guard)	66,000
Total (16 projects)		8,600,000
Advance planning		600,000
Total funding plan		9,200,000

EFFECT OF DELAYS IN ARMORY CONSTRUCTION

Mr. SIKES. Gentlemen, will you state for the record from your own standpoint, as soldiers, the effect of the delays in armory construction? I am asking for your personal opinion and not an official statement. I am asking for your personal opinion in each instance as to the effect on the troops, and on the training programs of the delays in armory construction.

Provide it for the record.
(The information follows:)

STATEMENT BY GENERAL WILSON

The delay in Army National Guard construction is having a detrimental effect on our overall program. National Guard units are being required to continue utilizing facilities which are grossly substandard and which lack the minimum requirements for adequate armory training. Lack of classrooms, supply facilities, and locker room space are certainly not conducive to efficient training, administration or troop morale. Vehicle and equipment maintenance in many cases is being performed in space which is totally inadequate for the assigned mission. As an example, in one case maintenance is being accomplished by use of a "jerry rigged" system set up on the armory drill floor, supplemented by an outside tent. The replacement of such inadequate facilities has now been delayed for nearly a year and a half.

Of great concern to the many States is the fact that the deferral of construction is having a serious impact on both the Legislatures and the respective communities. As at least 25% of the cost of every armory must be provided by the State, the Legislatures appropriate the required matching funds. These matching funds are usually provided on a biennial basis, and now have expired or are about to expire. The military departments are therefore being placed in the most awkward position of being required to again request their Legislatures to appropriate required funds with no assurance that construction will be authorized by the Federal Government.

Of equal significance is the serious impact at the local level where the real estate for new armories has been acquired by the cities, or in some cases has been donated by citizens. As armories must be carefully located, the land so donated is normally quite valuable. With no construction being accomplished, the local citizenry is rightfully becoming increasingly concerned and disturbed that valuable property has been provided for a new armory with seemingly nothing but promises forthcoming from the Federal Government.

In summary, continued deferral of urgently required projects, both armory and non-armory, will have an increasingly adverse effect on the National Guard units themselves, on their respective communities, and on the future construction programs of the States concerned.

STATEMENT BY GENERAL SUTTON

The Army makes every effort to provide the best possible facilities for Army Reserve training. However, many units perform home station training in non-Army Reserve constructed facilities that were not designed or intended for that purpose. These cannot be expected to provide for the most effective training of military units. In suitability and effectiveness, they range from excellent to poor. Certainly, the use of many of these facilities impairs unit training and readiness.

In such facilities, particularly those that are rented, there will be found a number of serious deficiencies that restrict full attainment of unit readiness. These, in varying degrees, include the following:

Insufficient space to permit issuance of the quantities and type of equipment required for training.

Inadequate space and facilities for equipment maintenance and mechanic training on available equipment.

Lack of small-bore ranges for rifle marksmanship training.

The conduct of instruction under noisy and distracting conditions.

Uncomfortable, drafty, hot, and inadequately lighted facilities.

Marginal arms and equipment security.

Unsuitable and sub-standard facilities that adversely affect morale and recruiting efforts. Morale and motivation suffer when it appears to reservists and to the community that training facilities being provided are not commensurate with the stated importance and necessity of the Army Reserve. Many reservists are required to train in facilities well below the usually accepted standards for other industry, educational, and training endeavors.

Mr. SIKES. Are there any questions?

Mr. PATTEN. The only thing I see in my district is the Air National Guard which everyone says is wonderful. At the State level all I hear is the other side. They do not want to change anything. They want to keep the Reserves, they want to keep the National Guard. But that is out of our line, that is policymaking apparently. I have nothing further.

Mr. SIKES. Thank you very much, gentlemen.

General WILSON. Thank you, sir.

General THROCKMORTON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

General SUTTON. Thank you, sir.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1966.

AIR FORCE RESERVE

WITNESSES

COL. JAMES B. McDONALD, SPECIALIST FOR RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES, DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING
 JOHN H. LEE, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION CHIEF, DIRECTORATE OF THE BUDGET
 COL. JAMES E. BAULEY, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, AIR FORCE RESERVE FORCES
 LT. COL. DODSON B. GRAYBEAL, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, AIR FORCE RESERVE FORCES

Object classification

[In thousands of dollars]

	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
AIR FORCE			
25.1 Other services	273	400	400
32.0 Lands and structures	717	2,735	4,401
Total, Air Force	990	3,135	4,801
ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions	272	207	209
11.3 Positions other than permanent	47		
11.5 Other personnel compensation	2	3	3
Total personnel compensation	321	210	212
12.0 Personnel benefits	23	15	15
25.1 Other services	1	173	129
32.0 Lands and structures	16	2,467	1,843
Total allocation accounts	361	2,865	2,199
99.0 Total obligations	1,351	6,000	7,000
Obligations are distributed as follows:			
Defense, military:			
Air Force	990	3,135	4,801
Army	344	225	227
Navy	17	2,640	1,972

Personnel summary

	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS			
Total number of permanent positions	32	25	25
Average number of all employees	38	25	25
Average GS grade	8.6	8.6	8.6
Average GS salary	\$8,680	\$9,082	\$9,172
Average GS salary of ungraded positions	\$3,792	\$3,847	\$3,847

Program and financing

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget plan (amounts for construction actions programed)			Obligations		
	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
Program by activities:						
1. Major construction	3,000	6,400	3,300	958	5,400	6,500
2. Minor construction	200	200	100	120	200	100
3. Planning	200	400	200	273	400	400
10 Total	3,400	7,000	3,600	1,351	6,000	7,000
Financing:						
Unobligated balance available, start of year (-):						
21 For completion of prior year budget plans				-2,960	-4,609	-5,609
21 Available to finance new budget plans	-1,000	-3,000		-1,000	-3,000	
Reprogramming from prior year budget plans	-400					
Unobligated balance available, end of year:						
24 For completion of prior year budget plans				4,609	5,609	2,209
24 Available to finance subsequent year budget plans	3,000			3,000		
40 New obligatory authority (appropriation)	5,000	4,000	3,600	5,000	4,000	3,600
Relation of obligations to expenditures:						
71 Total obligations (affecting expenditures)				1,351	6,000	7,000
72 Obligated balance, start of year				3,112	828	2,828
74 Obligated balance, end of year				-828	-2,828	-4,828
90 Expenditures				3,635	4,000	5,000

NOTE.—Reconciliation of budget plan to obligations:

	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
Total budget plan	3,400	7,000	3,600
Deduct portion of budget to be obligated in subsequent years	3,391	5,609	2,209
Add obligations of prior year budget	1,342	4,609	5,609
Total obligations	1,351	6,000	7,000

JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1967

Military construction—Air Force Reserve

Program :	Program appropriation request
Program 310: Planning	\$200,000
Program 320: Inside United States	3,300,000
Program 340: Minor construction	100,000
Total program	3,600,000

Mr. SIKES. The committee this morning is ready to consider the request for military construction appropriations for the Air Force Reserve.

Colonel McDonald, you are to give the opening statement, are you not?

Colonel McDONALD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Will you proceed, please.

Colonel McDONALD. Thank you. General Curtin regrets being unable to meet with the committee and asked me to read it.

Mr. SIKES. Very well.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Colonel McDONALD. Our military construction appropriation request for the Air Force Reserve this year totals \$3.6 million including \$0.3 million for design and minor construction to provide essential facilities for the continuing acceleration of the C-124 aircraft conversion program. Each of the locations for which military construction is proposed houses a reserve flying unit which the Department of the Air Force has scheduled for long-term retention in the airlift program. These units provide support to the regular Air Force and have the capability for direct augmentation under emergency conditions.

During the first month of calendar year 1966, Air Force reservists airlifted 362 tons of cargo, approximately four times the amount that was carried in January 1965. In calendar year 1965, the Air Force Reserve airlift and troop carrier units logged 68,000 hours of flying time, airlifting more than 15,000 tons of cargo for the military services. Missions included more than 1,800 sorties in direct support of Dominican Republic operations, humanitarian missions in connection with Hurricane Betsy and other disasters as well as missions to southeast Asia, Iceland, Greenland, Brazil, Newfoundland, and Labrador.

Of the eight projects proposed in this military construction appropriation program, two will provide essential improvement of airfield pavements for the heavier C-124 aircraft; two other projects will provide aircraft maintenance facilities to meet the conversion schedule to C-124 aircraft; and four projects will provide essential operational training facilities to correct critical deficiencies. Continued review of these tentatively proposed projects will refine the present project cost estimates so that we may realize optimum construction economies prior to contract awards.

Each of the units for which the construction of operations and training facilities are proposed has been selected for priority manning and training acceleration. Last August 3 11 Air Force Reserve airlift squadrons were programed to full authorized strength, resulting in a manning increase of about 2,200 additional personnel. The integral stepped-up training requirements placed on these units could not be accomplished with existing training facilities. The operations and training facilities we are proposing cannot be deferred to a future program without significant degradation of unit mission accomplishment. In fact, all of the projects in our proposed program are to provide only the minimum essential facilities directly associated with the flying training requirements of this Reserve component with the C-124 aircraft.

This concludes my general statement in support of the Air Force Reserve military construction appropriation request. We are prepared to answer any questions you may have.

AIR FORCE RESERVE REQUEST TO OSD

Mr. SIKES. Colonel McDonald, do the line items include all the requests which were made by the Air Force to OSD for military construction for the Reserve?

Colonel McDONALD. No, sir. The Department of Air Force requested items in the total amount of \$5.8 million.

Mr. SIKES. What amount were you allowed?

Colonel McDONALD. We are allowed a total of \$3.6 million.

Mr. SIKES. Provide a list, if you will, of the projects which were requested, but not allowed.

Colonel McDONALD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Did you reclama any of the projects which were not allowed?

Colonel McDONALD. Yes, sir. We reclamaed for a total program of \$4.8 million of which we were granted \$3.6 million.

Mr. SIKES. Can you spell that out through line items and show us what you requested and what you received?

Colonel McDONALD. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

List of projects requested, deleted, reclamaed, allowed

[In thousands]

Location and project	Department requested	OSD deleted	Department reclamaed	OSD allowed
Andrews AFB, Md.: Apron, operational (overlay)-----	\$355	\$355	\$355	-----
Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Pa.: Apron, operational (replacement)-----	550	-----	550	\$550
Hamilton AFB, Calif.: Operations and training (replacement)-----	389	389	-----	-----
Hill AFB, Utah: Operations and training facility-----	382	382	382	-----
Homestead AFB, Fla.: Squadron operations-----	186	-----	-----	-----
L. G. Hanscom Field, Mass.: Maintenance dock-----	382	-----	382	382
March AFB, Calif.: Squadron operations-----	202	202	202	202
Operations and training (replacement)-----	795	795	695	600
McClellan AFB, Calif.: Operations and training facility-----	406	406	406	406
Richards-Gebaur AFB, Mo.: Shop, aircraft maintenance-----	48	-----	48	48
Stewart AFB, N.Y.: Operations and training facility-----	425	425	425	-----
Scott AFB, Ill.: Runway, primary instrument (replacement)-----	706	-----	706	706
Tinker AFB, Okla.: Operations and training facility-----	386	386	386	386
Shop, GSE-----	94	94	-----	-----
Design-----	400	200	200	200
Minor construction-----	100	-----	100	100
Total-----	5,806	3,634	4,837	3,580

DEACTIVATION OF AIR RESCUE UNITS

Mr. SIKES. Did you ask for any construction for the units which are scheduled to be deactivated?

Colonel McDONALD. No, sir; we did not.

Mr. SIKES. If they were not to be deactivated, would there have been a requirement for construction for them?

Colonel McDONALD. If they had continued on their mission for more than 1 year, Mr. Chairman, we would have requested additional requirements.

Mr. SIKES. Do you have a list of those requirements?
Colonel McDONALD. I will furnish them.
(The information follows:)

Location	Line Item	Estimated cost
Bakalar AFB, Ind.....	Maintenance docks (2).....	\$900,000
	Hangar addition (shops).....	191,000
	Shop, AGE.....	54,000
	Runway extension.....	384,000
Clinton County AFB, Ohio.....	Dining hall.....	280,000
	Shop, automotive.....	171,000
	Control tower.....	137,000
	Electrical distribution system.....	90,000
Ellington AFB, Tex.....	Emergency power installation.....	45,000
	Conversion of AvGas system.....	103,000
Youngstown MAP, Ohio.....	Fire station.....	200,000
	Corrosion control facility.....	100,000
	Total.....	2,655,000

Mr. SIKES. These are the units, are they not, which have contributed so significantly in recent months to the crises throughout the world, including Southeast Asia?

Colonel McDONALD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. They perform valiant and highly significant service. I hope people of this country can realize how much they have done.

Colonel McDONALD. Thank you, sir.

OBLIGATIONS FOR PLANNING AND DESIGN

Mr. SIKES. You are requesting \$200,000 for planning and design. How does this compare with obligations for similar activities in fiscal years 1965 and 1966?

Colonel McDONALD. Our obligations during fiscal year 1965 were \$200,000. Our anticipated obligations through the end of fiscal year 1966 are \$400,000. This is a lesser amount because of a decreasing program.

Mr. SIKES. Please insert in the record page 14.

(The page follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE—JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1967

Appropriation: Military construction, Air Force Reserve

Installation	Command	Appropriation request (thousands)
Greater Pittsburgh Airport.....	CONAC.....	\$550
Laurence C. Hanscom Field.....	AFSC.....	382
March AFB.....	SAC.....	202
Do.....do.....	600
McClellan AFB.....	AFLC.....	406
Richards-Gebaur AFB.....	ADC.....	48
Scott AFB.....	MAC.....	706
Tinker AFB.....	AFLC.....	388
Total.....		3,300

GREATER PITTSBURGH AIRPORT, PA.

Mr. SIKES. Turn to Greater Pittsburgh Airport and page 15. Insert this page in the record.

(The page follows:)

1. DATE		2. DEPARTMENT		3. INSTALLATION		4. STATE/COUNTRY		5. NEAREST CITY	
A. PERS		B. PERS		GREATER PITTSBURGH AIRPORT		PENNSYLVANIA		PITTSBURGH	
6. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU		7. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER		8. STATE/COUNTRY		9. COUNTY (U.S.)		10. NEAREST CITY	
COMAC		1513		PENNSYLVANIA		ALLEGHENY		PITTSBURGH	
7. STATUS		8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY		9. COUNTY (U.S.)		10. NEAREST CITY		PITTSBURGH	
ACTIVE		1941		ALLEGHENY		PITTSBURGH		PITTSBURGH	
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS		12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH		13. PERMANENT		14. STUDENTS		15. SUPPORTED	
INACTIVE DUTY FIXING TRAINING		a. AS OF		OFFICER ENLISTED CIVILIAN		OFFICER ENLISTED CIVILIAN		OFFICER ENLISTED CIVILIAN	
		b. PLANNED (2nd PY)		See DD Form 1390 S		See DD Form 1390 S		See DD Form 1390 S	
		15. INVENTORY		LAND ACRES (1)		LAND COST (\$000) (2)		IMPROVEMENT (\$000) (3)	
		a. CRINED		76		37		6,060	
		b. LEASES AND EASEMENTS						6,097	
		c. INVENTORY TOTAL (Except land not AS OF 30 JUNE 19 65)						6,097	
		d. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Funded - \$ 914) (Unfunded - \$)						550	
		e. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM						0	
		f. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS						7,561	
		g. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)						7,561	
14. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS									
14. CATEGORY CODE NO.		LINE ITEM TITLE		TENTANT COMMAND		UNIT OF MEASURE		FUNDING PROGRAM	
113-324K		AFROM, OPERATIONAL (REPLACEMENT)		CAR		SY		ESTIMATED COST (\$000) (a)	
						70,000		ESTIMATED COST (\$000) (b)	
						70,000		70,000	
								550	
								TOTAL	
								550	

Mr. SIKES. We are discussing the Greater Pittsburgh Airport in Pennsylvania. The request is for \$550,000 for replacement of an operational apron. Would it not be possible for you to utilize the civilian aprons?

Colonel McDONALD. This existing apron is a combination of a 6-inch concrete apron constructed during World War II. It is not of sufficient strength to take care of the heavier C-124 aircraft.

Mr. SIKES. Is there no existing civilian apron which could be utilized by the Air Force Reserve? Is this the only one?

Colonel McDONALD. This is the only one at that location, at Greater Pittsburgh International Airport.

Mr. SIKES. Surely there are other aprons?

Colonel McDONALD. Yes, sir; there is a portion of apron that the Air National Guard now has fully employed by two units.

Mr. SIKES. Are there no commercial aprons which you could utilize?

Colonel McDONALD. Not that is within the Air Force portion of the licensed area.

Mr. SIKES. Are there questions?

Mr. McFALL. What is the status of this Air National Guard apron? It is totally used, is it?

Colonel McDONALD. Yes, sir. As a matter of fact, there are two units there. One airlift unit and one fighter unit. It is only adequate right now for accommodating both of those units.

Mr. SIKES. Are there other questions?

SHIFT FROM C-121 TO C-124 AIRCRAFT

Mr. JONAS. Let me ask a question that comes up in every case. You require 12 inches with a heavier cargo plane such as the C-124?

Colonel McDONALD. Yes, sir. About 11 inches of concrete.

Mr. JONAS. How much do you require for the C-121?

Colonel McDONALD. The C-121?

Mr. JONAS. Six inches?

Colonel McDONALD. The 121 requires approximately 9 inches. It is a smaller aircraft than the C-124.

Mr. JONAS. What is the difference in weight of these aircraft?

Colonel McDONALD. I will get that for the record.

(The information follows:)

The maximum gross weight of the C-124 aircraft is 195,000 pounds which is almost 35 percent heavier than the maximum gross weight of the C-121 aircraft of 145,000 pounds.

Mr. JONAS. Anyway, throughout the projects we have this same problem. You are trying to increase the depth of the surface and all of it involves upgrading the concrete on the runways and the aprons to accommodate the heavier aircraft; is that correct?

Colonel McDONALD. Yes, sir.

Mr. JONAS. How long will it take to convert? When will the new planes be available?

Colonel McDONALD. We are right now in the middle of the scheduled conversion now, sir. Most or many of our units already have the C-124 aircraft.

Mr. JONAS. Will the conversion be completed at each one of these installations for which you are asking expanded facilities?

Colonel McDONALD. Yes, sir, within the near future.

Mr. JONAS. Thank you.

LAURENCE G. HANSCOM FIELD, MASS.

Mr. SIKES. Turn to Hanscom Field, Mass.

Insert in the record page 18.

(The page follows:)

1. DATE		3. DEPARTMENT AFRES		5. INSTALLATION LAURENCE G. HANSCOM FIELD	
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU AFSC		5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER 1949		5. STATE/COUNTRY MASSACHUSETTS	
7. STATUS ACTIVE		6. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1946		10. NEAREST CITY BOSTON (13.2 WWV)	
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS INACTIVE DUTY FLYING TRAINING		12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH		STUDENTS	
		OFFICER (1)		OFFICER (5)	
		ENLISTED (2)		ENLISTED (6)	
		CIVILIAN (3)		CIVILIAN (7)	
		TOTAL (9)		TOTAL (9)	
		a. AS OF			
		b. PLANNED (2nd FY)			
		See ID Form 1390S			
		INVENTORY			
		LAND		LAND COST (\$000)	
		ACRES (1)		IMPROVEMENT (3)	
		TOTAL (4)		TOTAL (4)	
		a. OWNED			
		b. LEASES AND EASEMENTS			
		c. INVENTORY TOTAL (Exclpt land rent) AS OF 30 JUNE 19 65		2,517	
		d. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Funded - \$ 425)		425	
		e. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM		382	
		f. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS		0	
		g. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)		3,324	
SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS					
14. CATEGORY CODE NO. a		LINE ITEM DESIGNATION b		FUNDING PROGRAM	
211-173		MAINTENANCE DOCK FOR RESERVE FORCES		ESTIMATED COST (\$000) h	
		TENANT COMMAND c		SCOPE d	
		UNIT OF MEASURE e		SCOPE f	
		CNR		EA	
		1		382	
		1		1	
		TOTAL		382	

1. DATE		3. DEPARTMENT A FRES		8. INSTALLATION FY 1947 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM		9. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER 2289		10. NEAREST CITY RIVERSIDE (8 MILES NW)	
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU SAC		5. STATE/COUNTRY CALIFORNIA		6. COUNTY (U.S.) RIVERSIDE		7. STATUS ACTIVE		11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS INACTIVE DUTY FLYING TRAINING	
8. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER 2289		9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1946		12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH		PERMANENT		STUDENTS	
OFFICER (1)		ENLISTED (2)		CIVILIAN (3)		OFFICER (4)		ENLISTED (5)	
AS OF (6)		SEE DD FORM 1390S							
PLANNED (End FY)									
13. INVENTORY		LAND COST (\$000)		IMPROVEMENT (\$000)		TOTAL (\$000)			
OWNED (1)									
LEASES AND EASEMENTS (2)									
INVENTORY TOTAL (EXCEPT IMP/INT) AS OF 30 JUNE 19 63						421			
AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Funded - \$)						0			
ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS						305			
GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)						1,018			
14. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS									
CATEGORY CODE NO.		LINE ITEM DESIGNATION		LINE ITEM TITLE		TENANT COMMAND		UNIT OF MEASURE	
141-753		SQUADRON OPERATIONS				CNR		SF	
610-243K		OPERATIONS AND TRAINING FACILITY,				CNR		SF	
						SCOPE		ESTIMATED COST (\$000)	
						8,400		202	
						27,650		600	
						SCOPE		ESTIMATED COST (\$000)	
						8,400		202	
						27,650		600	
						TOTAL		802	

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$802,000 for an operations and training facility and for a squadron operations facility. This is a large Air Force base. Have you explored carefully the possibility of utilizing existing Air Force facilities?

Colonel McDONALD. Yes, sir; we have.

At the current time the squadron operations facilities are being accomplished in the substandard World War II hangar lean-to. There is a distance of 1½ miles from parts of the training facilities for this Reserve unit.

Mr. SIKES. Are there no Air Force facilities which can be used satisfactorily?

Colonel McDONALD. No, sir, there are not, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SIKES. What will be done with the existing facilities if the new items are approved?

Colonel McDONALD. They will then be returned to the Air Force base to partially accommodate the very crowded mission conditions there are at March at this time.

M'CLELLAN AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

Mr. SIKES. Turn now to McClellan Air Force Base in California. Insert in the record page 25.
(The page follows:)

1. DATE		3. DEPARTMENT A FRES		FY 19 67 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM		8. INSTALLATION MCLELLAN AIR FORCE BASE	
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU AFIC		5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER 1720		6. STATE/ COUNTRY CALIFORNIA		9. COUNTY (U.S.) SACRAMENTO	
7. STATUS ACTIVE		8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1955		9. COUNTY (U.S.) SACRAMENTO		10. NEAREST CITY SACRAMENTO	
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS							
INACTIVE DUTY FLYING TRAINING							
12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH		PERMANENT		STUDENTS		SUPPORTED	
a. AS OF _____		OFFICER ENLISTED (1)		OFFICER ENLISTED (2)		OFFICER ENLISTED (3)	
b. PLANNED (2nd FY)		CIVILIAN (1)		CIVILIAN (2)		CIVILIAN (3)	
		SEE DD FORM 1390S					
13. INVENTORY							
LAND		ACRES (1)		LAND COST (\$000) (2)		IMPROVEMENT (\$000) (3)	
a. OWNED							
b. LEASES AND EASEMENTS							
c. INVENTORY TOTAL (Except land rent) AS OF 30 JUNE 19 65						TOTAL (\$000) (4)	
d. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Funded - \$ _____)						3,315	
e. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM						0	
f. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS						406	
g. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)						0	
						3,721	
14. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS							
CATEGORY CODE NO.		LINE ITEM DESIGNATION		TENANT COMMAND		FUNDING PROGRAM	
610-243		OPERATIONS AND TRAINING FACILITY		ONR		SF	
				UNIT OF MEASURE		SCOPE	
				d		e	
				a		b	
				c		f	
				g		h	
				16,560		406	
				16,560		16,560	
				TOTAL		406	

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$406,000 for an operational training facility.

This again is a large Air Force base. In the justifications you say that the Reserve requirements are used basically for weekend flying and training. The Air Force missions do not utilize their facilities fully during the weekends. Could you not work out an agreement with the Air Force for weekend use of their facilities?

Colonel McDONALD. This has been looked into, Mr. Chairman. We had a survey at McClellan, and it was concluded that there was insufficient space in the Regular Air Force facilities to accommodate the training of the Reserve unit.

Mr. SIKES. Are there questions?

HIGH PRIORITY UNITS

Mr. McFALL. Why do you find these buildings at March and McClellan to accommodate these inactive-duty personnel so urgent at this time? Everything else that we have before us is cut to barebones. There must be some urgency, or the Department of Defense would not have approved this. I do not quite see the urgency of this item myself. Are these people who take this inactive-duty flying training going to be involved somehow in the Vietnam war? Just what is the connection?

Colonel McDONALD. These units were selected for conversion and early recruiting to full authorized strength and priority training considerations, because they are accomplishing on a daily basis the special missions that you speak of for the Regular Air Force.

Mr. McFALL. In other words, this title here of "inactive-duty flying" is a misleading one?

Colonel McDONALD. It is to this degree. We do not mean to imply that they are a 24-hour full-time operation like the Regular units at McClellan, for example. But it is more than simply 1 weekend a month flying training. There are aircraft in the air at practically any time of the day or night from a particular base.

Mr. McFALL. These people are being put through an especially rigorous readiness program which is a part of the emergency with which we are now faced; is that correct?

Colonel McDONALD. Yes, sir. These units are part of the 11 units that were designated last August for priority training, full recruiting up to 100 percent authorized strength, and have been given individual mission assignments in their training role to accomplish for the Air Force.

Mr. McFALL. That places a different light on the subject.

Colonel McDONALD. In regard to this unit, sir, the present operations and training space was accomplished several years ago to accommodate a group of about 365 people. At the current time, with the conversion to the C-124 units, with the increased readiness training, they have an authorized strength of almost 1,000 people. That is why at units such as this it has been almost impossible to keep up the level of training that is demanded of them with their current facilities.

Mr. McFALL. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

USE OF EXISTING BASE FACILITIES

Mr. SIKES. Let us explore a little more fully the possibility of using existing Air Force facilities. This is one of the major bases, a very large base, with a great number of facilities. Again I point out that the Air Force is not using these facilities fully during weekends. The Reserves are using them fully only during weekends, except for 2 weeks' training period in the summer.

Are you sure that a careful effort has been made; that a careful exploration has been conducted; to determine whether it is possible to do the work at existing Air Force facilities?

Colonel McDONALD. The review, Mr. Chairman, that was given this project considered the fact that on a day-to-day basis approximately 12 percent of the strength of the unit is on a full-time occupation in the facility.

This operation and training facility has been cut back accordingly to provide the working space for that 12 percent of the people and yet permit an expansion for weekend training. In each case we have been to the major host of the base and requested space be made available. But in the light of the shifting missions and relocations of units, the Regular units have been unable to find adequate space to accomplish their own missions.

Mr. SIKES. All right.

RICHARDS-GEBAUR AIR FORCE BASE, MO.

Mr. SIKES. Let us turn to Richards-Gebaur in Missouri.

Mr. Reporter, please insert in the record page 29.

(The page follows:)

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$28,000 for an addition to a general-purpose maintenance shop.

Colonel McDONALD. This is to provide the paint spray booth in an adequate facility rather than accomplishing the work on a hangar floor, very dangerous to the maintenance crews and the aircraft.

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE, ILL.

Mr. SIKES. Turn please to Scott Air Force Base in Illinois.

Insert in the record page 32.

(The page follows:)

1. DATE		2. DEPARTMENT A FRES		3. INSTALLATION SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE	
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU MTS		5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER 1296		6. STATE/COUNTRY ILLINOIS	
7. STATUS ACTIVE		8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1946		9. COUNTY (U.S.) ST. CLAIR	
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS Inactive Duty Flying Training		12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH		19. NEAREST CITY BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS	
		13. INVENTORY		SUPPORTED	
		LAND		OFFICER (1)	
		ACRES (1)		ENLISTED (2)	
		OWNED		CIVILIAN (3)	
		LEASES AND EASEMENTS		OFFICER (4)	
		SEE MATS REPORT		ENLISTED (5)	
		INVENTORY TOTAL (EXCEPT LAND AND MATS) AS OF 30 JUNE 19 65		CIVILIAN (6)	
		2,292		(7)	
		AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (FUNDED - \$)		(8)	
		999		(9)	
		AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM			
		706			
		ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS			
		0			
		GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)		3,997	
SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS					
14. LINE ITEM DESIGNATION		TENANT COMMAND		FUNDING PROGRAM	
CATEGORY CODE NO.		UNIT OF MEASURE		ESTIMATED COST (\$000)	
LINE ITEM TITLE		SCOPE		SCOPE	
111-117K RUNWAY, PRIMARY INSTRUMENT, REPLACEMENT		CNC		SY	
		52,383		706	
		52,383		52,383	
				706	
				TOTAL	
				706	

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$706,000 for the replacement of a runway. How is this requirement generated?

Colonel McDONALD. Here again we have World War II type of portland cement concrete of an 8-inch type of strength that will not accommodate the C-124 aircraft and yet there is no further requirement for it in the regular Air Force units that are stationed there. It is purely an Air Force Reserve flying requirement.

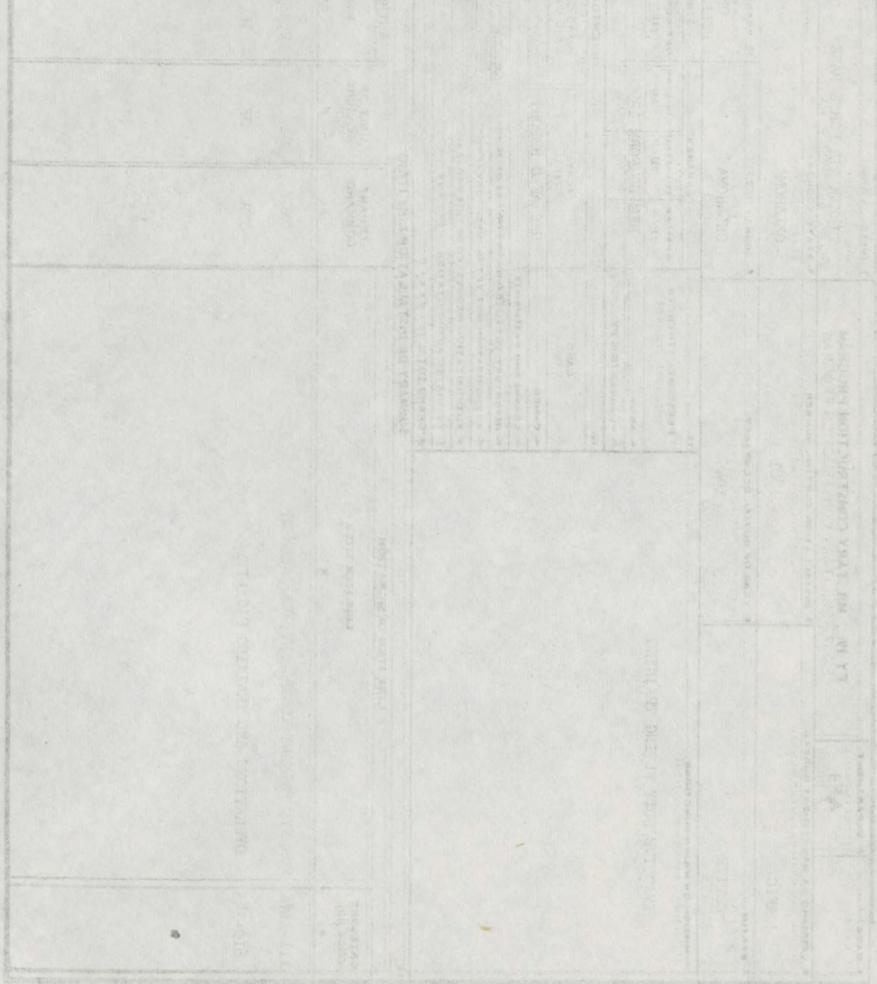
Mr. SIKES. What other flying activities are there at Scott?

Colonel McDONALD. Scott is the headquarters of the Military Airlift Command and basically they have administrative flying only off that base.

TINKER AIR FORCE BASE, OKLA.

Mr. McFALL. Turn to Tinker Air Force Base, Okla. Please insert in the record page 35.

(The page follows:)



Mr. McFALL. The request is for \$386,000 for an operations and training facility. Here again you are performing weekend flying and training on a large Air Force base. What consideration have you given to utilizing regular Air Force operation and training facilities on weekends to meet this requirement?

Colonel McDONALD. The facilities of the regular Air Force units have been surveyed to see if there were available existing facilities. The answer was in the negative. Here again this squadron of 375 reservists operated out of the hangar addition at this location and it simply will not accommodate the stepped-up training that is required of this unit now of just under 1,000 people.

Mr. McFALL. This is almost the identical facility that you are requesting at McClellan, I presume for the identical reasons.

Colonel McDONALD. Yes, sir.

MINOR CONSTRUCTION—AIR FORCE RESERVE, U.S.A.

Mr. SIKES. Turn to "Minor construction."

Insert in the record page 39.

(The page follows:)

1. DATE	2. DEPARTMENT AF	3. INSTALLATION MINOR CONSTRUCTION - AIR FORCE RESERVE	
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU Air Force Reserve		5. STATE/COUNTRY U.S.A.	
7. STATUS	8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY	9. COUNTY (U.S.)	
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS		10. NEAREST CITY	
12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH			
a. AS OF		PERMANENT	
b. PLANNED (End FY)		SUPPORTED	
		OFFICER (1)	ENLISTED CIVILIAN (2)
		OFFICER (3)	ENLISTED CIVILIAN (4)
		OFFICER (5)	OFFICER (6)
		ENLISTED (7)	ENLISTED CIVILIAN (8)
		TOTAL (9)	
13. INVENTORY			
a. OWNED		L AND COST (\$000)	
b. LEASES AND EASEMENTS		IMPROVEMENT (\$000)	
c. INVENTORY TOTAL (Except land rem) AS OF 30 JUNE 19		TOTAL (\$000)	
d. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Funded - \$ _____); (Unfunded - \$ _____)			
14. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM			
15. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS			
16. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)			
SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS			
14.	CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM DESIGNATION	TENANT COMMAND
020-000	Minor Construction	UNIT OF MEASURE	ESTIMATED COST (\$000)
		SCOPE	ESTIMATED COST (\$000)
		SCOPE	ESTIMATED COST (\$000)
		SCOPE	ESTIMATED COST (\$000)

Mr. SIKES. How does the request of \$100,000 for minor construction compare with obligations for this activity in fiscal years 1965 and 1966?

Colonel McDONALD. In fiscal year 1965 we obligated \$121,000 for minor construction. In fiscal year 1966 we anticipate a total of \$272,000 that will be obligated. Our request is cut in half from our request of the last 2 years because we want to put it on a level. We think a level of the fiscal year 1965 experience is practical.

Mr. SIKES. Insert in the record a list of the projects constructed under this authority in fiscal years 1965 and 1966.

Colonel McDONALD. All right.

(The information follows:)

Location	Project	Amount
Fiscal year 1965 obligations:		
Brookley AFB, Ala.....	Squadron operations (alterations).....	\$49,800
	Relocations of 6 buildings.....	30,300
	Air conditioning, building T-90.....	17,000
March AFB, Calif.....	Squadron operations (alterations).....	23,670
Total.....		120,770
Fiscal year 1966 anticipated obligations: ¹		
Dobbins AFB, Ga.....	Emergency powerplant (replacement).....	31,100
Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Pa.....	Hangar (alteration).....	48,000
Homestead AFB, Fla.....	Maintenance dock (addition).....	41,100
	Squadron operations (addition).....	30,400
March AFB, Calif.....	Aircraft shops (alterations).....	32,600
McClellan AFB, Calif.....	Operations and training (additions).....	48,000
Richards-Gebaur AFB, Mo.....	Maintenance dock (addition).....	41,100
Total.....		272,300

¹ These projects are in process of approval at this time and will be obligated before or shortly after June 30, 1966.

Mr. SIKES. Thank you.

Colonel McDONALD. Thank you.

NAVAL RESERVE PROGRAM

WITNESSES

COMDR. P. P. BERMAN, U.S. NAVAL RESERVE, HEAD, NAVAL RESERVE UNIT, SHORE ACTIVITIES DEVELOPMENT AND CONTROL BRANCH, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

LT. COMDR. J. H. WILDE, JR., U.S. NAVY, PROJECT MANAGER, NAVAL RESERVE FACILITIES, BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

MAJ. N. M. MARKUS, U.S. MARINE CORPS RESERVE, HEAD, FACILITIES SECTION LOGISTICS BRANCH, MARINE CORPS RESERVE, HEADQUARTERS, MARINE CORPS

COMDR. J. E. WASHBURN, CEC, U.S. NAVY, DIRECTOR, PROGRAM MANAGEMENT, NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND

A. W. ABBOTT, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE BRANCH, NAVAL AIR SYSTEMS COMMAND

W. P. TIENCKEN, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT FOR REAL PROPERTY MANAGEMENT, NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVAL RESERVE

Object classification

[In thousands of dollars]

	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
NAVY			
25.1 Other services.....	304	585	520
32.0 Lands and structures.....	4,366	8,415	7,480
99.0 Total obligations, Navy.....	4,670	9,000	8,000

Program and financing

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget plan (amounts for construction actions programed)			Obligations		
	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
Program by activities: Direct:						
1. Major construction.....	6,500	8,800	5,000	4,033	8,400	7,600
2. Minor construction.....	25	100	100	116	100	100
3. Planning.....	475	600	300	521	500	300
10 Total.....	7,000	9,500	5,400	4,670	9,000	8,000
Financing:						
21 Unobligated balance available, start of year:						
For completion of prior year budget plans.....				-3,652	-5,982	-6,482
24 Unobligated balance available, end of year:						
For completion of prior year budget plans.....				5,982	6,482	3,882
40 New obligational authority (appropriation).....	7,000	9,500	5,400	7,000	9,500	5,400
Relation of obligations to expenditures:						
10 Total obligations (affecting expenditures).....				4,670	9,000	8,000
72 Obligated balance, start of year.....				5,351	3,208	6,208
74 Obligated balance, end of year.....				-3,208	-6,208	-8,208
90 Expenditures.....				6,813	6,000	6,000

NOTE.—Reconciliation of budget plan to total obligations:

	1965 actual	1966 estimate	1967 estimate
Total budget plan.....	7,000	9,500	5,400
Deduct portion of budget plan to be obligated in subsequent years.....	4,728	4,385	1,375
Add obligations of prior year budget plans.....	2,398	3,885	3,975
Total obligations.....	4,670	9,000	8,000

Department of the Navy—military construction, naval reserve program, fiscal year 1967

	Proposed funding
Naval Reserve (aviation).....	\$2,135,000
Naval Reserve (surface).....	2,185,000
Marine Corps Reserve (ground).....	727,000
Continuing authorization.....	400,000
Total.....	5,447,000
New obligational authority.....	5,400,000

Mr. SIKES. The committee is ready to consider the request for military construction for the Naval Reserve. We are sorry to learn of Admiral Hull's illness.

Commander Berman, are you prepared to give the statement?

Commander BERMAN. Yes, sir.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today to present the military construction, Naval Reserve program for fiscal year 1967. This is a program that is essential to the training effectiveness of our reserve components. To support these forces, the Navy is recommending an appropriation in the amount of \$5,400,000.

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 selected reserve forces.

These units comprise some 126,000 Naval and 48,000 Marine Corps Reserve personnel who are available for automatic integration into the regular Active Forces. In addition, we have 18,000 officers and enlisted men who participate in a nonpay drill status but who also hold mobilization orders. We are pleased to report that we are at 100 percent of our allowable strength.

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 otherwise support these units in the accomplishment of their assigned mission.

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 continued to place increased emphasis on coordinated air-ground training, with units participating in two major air-ground maneuvers. During these maneuvers, the reserve units were completely integrated with the Active Forces.

We have no plans to increase the number of air stations or surface training facilities this year. On the contrary, due to their diminished reserve personnel strength and the resultant uneconomical operation, we are planning to close 22 surface reserve training centers by July 1,

1966. Nevertheless, 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.

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 requirements 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 replacement for the most critically needed training centers for the surface and ground forces. We have found that the young men whom 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 reserve units of other services. To further this end, Naval Air Station, Grosse Ile, Mich., is scheduled to be closed in fiscal year 1967 and its activities will be moved to Selfridge Air Force Base. In addition, three of the four scheduled projects for the surface and ground forces are joint usage facilities representing approximately 74 percent of the dollar volume for these two categories alone. Approximately 58 percent of all surface and ground forces facilities are utilized jointly.

It is our purpose to insure that only items of definite and continuing necessity are presented for your approval. To this end, the program has been carefully screened to insure that only items of the greatest urgency are included.

This concludes my statement, Mr. Chairman. I shall try to provide any further information about the program which you may desire.

Mr. SIKES. Will you proceed.

MANNING LEVELS

Commander BERMAN. The Naval Reserve is once again at its full complement, its full allowance of 126,000 and 48,000 Marine Corps Reserve. In addition we have about 18,000 officers and enlisted personnel who participate in the Reserve activities on a non-drill-pay status but who also hold mobilization orders.

During the past year the Naval Air Reserve and the Marine Corps Ground Reserve have been actively participating with the Fleet in various exercises and the Marine Corps continues to place increased emphasis on these coordinated maneuvers.

CLOSURE OF TRAINING FACILITIES

We have no plans to increase the number of Naval Air Reserve facilities, nor Surface Reserve facilities. As a matter of fact, we are planning to close 22 Surface Reserve training centers as of July 1, 1966.

Mr. SIKES. Why are they being closed?

Commander BERMAN. They have been found to be uneconomical to operate. They have not been able to maintain their allowance and the cost per trainee has been above average.

Mr. SIKES. Has opportunity for continued training and for continuation of Reserve activities been given to the personnel?

Commander BERMAN. Yes, sir. In most cases, sir, we are combining two small units into one larger unit in a more centrally located area so that with some effort—a drive of 20 to 30 miles—these men can participate.

APPROVED VS. AUTHORIZED STRENGTH

Mr. SIKES. What is your situation with relation to percentage of strength of unit as contrasted to authorized strength? I have some figures which the staff has prepared. They show a substantially lower actual strength than authorized.

For instance, Selfridge, Detroit. Actual 2,024, authorized 2,518; Sacramento, actual 411, authorized 578; Wilkes-Barre, actual 565, authorized 894.

There seems to be a rather low percentage. Is that deliberate?

Commander BERMAN. My understanding, Mr. Chairman, of the situation is this: The Navy and Marine Corps propose a training program to the Department of Defense which approves it, perhaps with some modifications. This program is then priced out on the basis of numbers of officers and enlisted men in various grades and rates, travel, rations, and so forth. This is the way the approved strength is determined. It is generally less than the overall statutorily authorized strength.

Mr. SIKES. So you feel that you could reach the authorized strength strength if you were permitted to spend the money?

Commander BERMAN. Yes, sir; I believe we could.

Mr. SIKES. Would it be advantageous to the Navy and to its Reserve units if you were permitted to go to authorized strength?

Commander BERMAN. I am in no position to answer that.

Mr. SIKES. Is there anybody here who can?

Commander BERMAN. I would like to provide the answer for the record.

Mr. SIKES. If you will.

(The information follows:)

It would be to the Navy's advantage to increase the Naval Reserve drill pay strength from the current DOD imposed level of 126,000 to more nearly approximate the Mobilization Day requirement of 192,000 (authorized strength).

In the event of mobilization, reservists in drill pay status are ordered to active duty immediately with subsequent assignment of reservists in non-drilling status. By increasing the drill pay strength to approximate the mobilization day requirement, the Naval Reserve could more effectively meet its mobilization requirements with trained personnel.

Mr. SIKES. Would the request before us be affected by this situation either upward or downward?

Commander BERMAN. No, sir; it would not.

NAVY REQUEST TO OSD

Mr. SIKES. What is the total amount that you are requesting today?

Commander BERMAN. We are requesting \$5,400,000.

Mr. SIKES. What was the total amount that was requested of OSD by the Navy?

Commander BERMAN. \$10 million.

Mr. SIKES. Provide for the record a list of the projects denied.

Commander BERMAN. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY—FISCAL YEAR 1967 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVAL RESERVE FUNDING PROGRAM—PROPOSED LINE ITEMS DENIED APPROVAL

Summary

[In thousands of dollars]

	Initial submission	Added items	Denied approval	Approved
Aviation forces.....	3,730	1,114	2,709	2,135
Surface forces.....	3,661	868	2,344	2,185
Ground forces—Marine Corps.....	1,925		1,198	727
Continuing authorization.....	700		300	400
Total.....	10,016	1,982	6,551	5,447

AVIATION FACILITIES

<i>Station and line item</i>	<i>Proposed funding (in thousands of dollars)</i>
Naval Air Station, Dallas, Tex.:	
Control tower.....	262
Magazines.....	55
Total.....	317
Naval Air Station, Los Alamitos, Calif.:	
Airfield lighting.....	460
Naval Air Station, New Orleans, La.:	
Air condition barracks.....	85
Naval Air Station, New York, N.Y.:	
Bachelor officers' quarters (rehabilitation).....	286
Naval Air Station, Olathe, Kans.:	
Technical training building.....	583
Naval Air Station, South Weymouth, Mass.:	
Taxiway extension.....	275
Barracks rehabilitation.....	65
Total.....	340
Naval Air Station, Willow Grove, Pa.:	
Turnoff and holding apron.....	285
Recreation building alteration.....	353
Total.....	638
Total, aviation facilities.....	2,709

SURFACE FACILITIES	<i>Proposed funding (in thousands of dollars)</i>
Naval Reserve Training Facility, Lancaster, Calif. : Training building---	\$66
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Lubbock, Tex. : Training center-----	470
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Lynn, Mass. : Training center-----	529
Naval Reserve Training Facility, Murfreesboro, Tenn. : Training building-----	86
Naval Reserve Training Center, Pittsburgh, Pa. : Training center-----	559
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Port Newark, N.J. : Training center-----	634
Total, surface facilities-----	2,344

GROUND FACILITIES	
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Fort Worth, Tex. : Training center addition-----	34
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Lubbock, Tex. : Training center-----	216
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Lynn, Mass. : Training center-----	276
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Port Newark, N.J. : Training center-----	617
Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Tampa, Fla. : Seawall-----	55
Total, ground facilities-----	1,198

Mr. SIKES. Were any of those projects reclamaed?

Commander BERMAN. One line item, yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Was it allowed?

Commander BERMAN. No, sir.

Mr. SIKES. What line item was that?

Commander BERMAN. That was the Naval Reserve Training Center at Lubbock, Tex.

Mr. SIKES. For how much money?

Commander BERMAN. Two projects for a total amount of \$686,000, sir.

AVIATION FACILITIES

Mr. SIKES. I would like to have inserted in the record the summary page.

(The page follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION,, NAVAL RESERVE
PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 1967

Aviation facilities

Installation and line item:

Naval Air Reserve Facility, Detroit,	<i>Proposed</i>
Selfridge AFB, Michigan	<i>funding</i>
Technical training building-----	\$663,000
Building modifications-----	100, 000
General warehouse-----	200, 000
Barracks-----	564, 000
Messhall-----	250, 000
Total-----	1, 777, 000
Naval Air Station, Glenview, Ill.: Water storage tank for fire protection-----	68, 000
Naval Air Station, Los Alamitos, Calif.: Communication facilities extension-----	227, 000
Naval Air Station, Willow Grove, Pa.: Marine air control squadron facility-----	63, 000
Total, aviation facilities-----	2, 135, 000

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Chairman may I ask one question on the general statement?

Mr. SIKES. Very well.

Mr. McFALL. Is the information you asked for about why the Reserve units are not up to strength, going into the record?

Mr. SIKES. Yes.

Mr. McFALL. I presume that will show just what grades are in low strength. What I would like to have you provide, in the information you are providing the committee about the strength—

Mr. SIKES. Why not make it officers and enlisted?

Mr. McFALL. That is right.

Commander BERMAN. To be certain we provide precise information you need may I ask you to repeat what it is you desire for us to furnish?

Mr. McFALL. I want the strength of officers and enlisted personnel and that of the lower grades. Break it down between the petty officer and the lower grade enlisted personnel. That will indicate to me just what spaces you are not filling in your Reserve component.

I feel you are probably not filling the lower enlisted grades because of a decision which is made in the top level and which you have nothing to do with.

Commander BERMAN. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

The comparison of pay billets with actual on-board pay strength for the Naval Reserve is as follows:

	Allowance	Pay ceilings	Onboard pay strength
Officers-----	\$25, 236	} 102, 470	\$21, 739
Petty officers-----	114, 103		48, 039
Nonpetty officers-----	42, 620		54, 125
Total-----	181, 959	126, 000	123, 903

The established allowance does not provide the entire mobilization requirements but only includes those requirements the Navy considers essential to provide current and continued training.

Pay ceilings are established by the Department of Defense and do not differentiate between Officer, Petty Officer, and Non-Petty Officer.

On-board pay strength shows status as of 31 March 1966. The on-board figure varies from month to month. The total on-board pay strength during FY 1966 ranged from a high of 135,399 in December, 1965, to a low of 120,122 in February, 1966.

NAVAL AIR RESERVE FACILITY, DETROIT, SELFRIDGE AFB, MICH.

Mr. SIKES. Now we will turn to Naval Air Reserve Facility at Selfridge.

Insert in the record page 1.

(The page follows:)

Onboard pay strength	Pay ceilings	
120,122	120,122	
121,122	121,122	
122,122	122,122	
123,122	123,122	
124,122	124,122	
125,122	125,122	
126,122	126,122	
127,122	127,122	
128,122	128,122	
129,122	129,122	
130,122	130,122	
131,122	131,122	
132,122	132,122	
133,122	133,122	
134,122	134,122	
135,399	135,399	

1. DATE 15 MAR 1966		2. DEPARTMENT NAVY		3. INSTALLATION NAVAL AIR RESERVE FACILITY	
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT SYMBOL BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS		5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER 1480- AIR FORCE - 1917 NAVY - 1967		6. STATE/COUNTRY DETROIT, SELFRIDGE AFB, MICHIGAN	
7. STATUS NEW		8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY NEW		9. COUNTY (U.S.) DETROIT, 15 MILES SOUTHWEST	
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS Maintain and operate facilities and provide services and material to support operations of aviation activities and units of the Naval and Marine Air Reserve Training Commands and other activities and units as designated by the Chief of Naval Operations.					
12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH * AS OF _____ * PLANNED (End F.Y. _____) (SEE FOLLOWING PAGE - DD FORM 13908)					
13. INVENTORY					
LAND		ACRES		LAND COST (\$)	
* OWNED		* _____		* _____	
* LEASES AND EASEMENTS		-		-	
* INVENTORY TOTAL (except land area) AS OF 1 JAN 1966		-		-	
* AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Funded - \$)		0		0	
* AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED THIS PROGRAM		-		-	
* ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS		-		-	
* GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)		-		-	
14. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS					
CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM DESIGNATION			FUNDING PROGRAM	
	UNIT OF MEASURE	TENANT COMMAND	ESTIMATED COST (\$000)	SCOPE	ESTIMATED COST (\$000)
171.10	SF	-	663	28,150	663
171.20	SF	-	100	143,127	100
442.10	SF	-	200	23,824	200
722.10	MN	-	564	292	564
723.10	SF	-	250	6,625	250
			1,777	TOTAL	1,777

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$1,770,000 for a number of training facilities. Will you discuss with the committee the memorandum of understanding which was reached with the Air Force for the use of facilities at Selfridge? This is a new operation; is it not?

CLOSURE OF NAS, GROSSE ILE

Commander BERMAN. It is to be transferred, sir.

Mr. SIKES. It is to be transferred from where?

Commander BERMAN. From Naval Air Station, Grosse Ile, which will be closed in September 1967.

Mr. SIKES. Is it necessary for you to vacate the premises there?

Commander BERMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Why?

Commander BERMAN. It will be closed and turned over to GSA.

NAVY-AIR FORCE AGREEMENT ON FACILITIES USAGE

Mr. SIKES. What is your working relationship with the Air Force?

Commander BERMAN. Sir, I am sorry that I cannot answer that. Mr. Abbott, from the Bureau of Naval Weapons, can furnish the information.

Mr. SIKES. Is there anyone here who knows about this?

Mr. ABBOTT. Mr. Chairman, I am Mr. Abbott from the Bureau of Naval Weapons. I have a copy of the memorandum of understanding between the Air Force and the Navy at Selfridge. The Air Force will provide to the Navy building space that totals approximately 131,000 square feet. We will have joint usage of other facilities, such as the avionics shop, parachute shop, electric shop, hydraulic shop, and other types of shops which are associated with the aircraft maintenance.

In addition to the facilities which the Air Force can make available to us, we will require construction of the line items which we have included in this program.

Mr. SIKES. Why was Selfridge selected as the new base for the Naval Air Reserve facility, Mr. Abbott?

Mr. ABBOTT. Because there was room available at the Air Force base. It was also in the general area of Detroit and would provide coverage for the Reserve people in that area who wanted training.

Mr. SIKES. Are there no bases in the area which would offer additional facilities and avoid some of this expenditure?

Mr. ABBOTT. No, sir; there are not.

Mr. SIKES. Have you explored the possibility of obtaining greater use of existing Air Force facilities, particularly for weekend training?

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes, sir; we have. These are the maximum facilities that the Air Force can make available to us. We have had a number of conferences with the Air Force.

Mr. SIKES. The principal item here is a technical training building at \$663,000. Could you not alter some of the existing facilities at Selfridge at a lower cost?

Mr. ABBOTT. No, sir; we could not. We have checked into this and they are not adaptable to alteration to training spaces of the type we need, technical training, to meet our training requirements there.

Mr. SIKES. I would like to have you insert in the record the situation at Selfridge on barracks, messhall, and warehousing facilities, differentiating between permanent and temporary or semipermanent, showing what is occupied at the present time.

This will require some time to provide it for the record.

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes, sir.

(The information is to be found on page 451 of the appendix.)

Mr. SIKES. Are there questions?

FUTURE PROGRAM AT SELFRIDGE AIR FORCE BASE

Mr. JONAS. I have one question.

Will this complete your requirements there? Will there be additional construction?

Commander BERMAN. It may not. I would hesitate to say categorically that it would although we have no definite plans at this time. There may be one more building, as I understand it, that may be required, which would be for additional administrative and warehouse space.

CONDITION OF FACILITIES AT GROSSE ILE

Mr. JONAS. What facilities are you giving up at the station?

Commander BERMAN. NAS, Grosse Ile is a 1941-42-built station. The buildings are badly deteriorated. The runways are very short. We have not spent much maintenance money there because the negotiations have been completed for some time and, anticipating this move, we have let Grosse Ile further deteriorate until the point where it would take many more dollars than we are presently requesting to rehabilitate the station. Then we still would not have a station that we could use for modern jet aircraft because we do not have the land for extending the runways.

Mr. JONAS. Was the station used exclusively by the Reserves?

Commander BERMAN. Yes, sir; Navy and Marine Corps Reserves.

Mr. JONAS. How much land is involved?

Mr. TIENCKEN. I will have to furnish that for the record.

(The information is as follows:)

The land area of NAS, Grosse Ile, is approximately 600 acres.

Mr. PATTEN. May I ask one question?

Mr. SIKES. Yes.

Mr. PATTEN. Why were we talking about the strength? In Admiral Hull's statement on page 2 he definitely speaks of the total number of the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve personnel and also of the officers and enlisted men on a nonpaid drill status. In the last sentence he says, "We are at 100 percent of our allowable strength."

Commander BERMAN. That is right.

Mr. SIKES. The point that we were trying to establish is that there is an actual strength and an authorized strength. In nearly every instance the actual strength is much lower than the authorized table of organization of the facility.

Commander Berman made it clear that they are allowed by OSD regulation only a certain percentage of their authorized strength. I was seeking to establish why it is that he says they have 100 percent of allowable strength. That is not the authorized strength.

Mr. PATTEN. Thank you.

Mr. SIKES. Is that the situation?

Commander BERMAN. Yes, sir.

NAVAL AIR STATION, GLENVIEW, ILL.

Mr. SIKES. Turn to Naval Air Station at Glenview, Ill.

Mr. Reporter, please insert in the record page 2.

(The page follows:)

...to say...
 ...at this time...
 ...that may be re...
 ...and weapons

...ILL.

...the station?

...built station...
 ...ways are very short...
 ...because the nego...
 ...this move...
 ...point where it...
 ...presently requesting to...
 ...not have a station that...
 ...do not have the land

...by the Reserves?

...the Reserves.

...for the record.

...600 acres.

...the strength? In...
 ...speaks of the total...
 ...personnel and also of...
 ...In the last...
 ...our allowable strength.

...is that there...
 ...establishing...
 ...nearly every in-...
 ...the authorized table...
 ...of the facility.

1. DATE 15 MAR 1966		2. DEPARTMENT NAVY		3. INSTALLATION NAVAL AIR STATION	
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS		5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER 1452-364		6. STATE/COUNTRY GLENVIEW, ILLINOIS	
7. STATUS ACTIVE		8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1937		9. COUNTY (U.S.) COOK	
10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS Maintain and operate facilities and provide services and material to support operations of aviation activities and units of the Naval and Marine Air Reserve Training Commands and other activities and units as designated by the Chief of Naval Operations. Major Function: Provide inactive duty training for the Reserve Squadrons aboard and to provide Annual Active Duty Training for these and other squadrons of the Naval Air Reserve Training Command for 2 week periods.		11. PERSONNEL STRENGTH * AS OF * PLANNED (End F.Y. _____) * AS OF		12. SUPPORTED OFFICER (1) ENLISTED (2) CIVILIAN (3) OFFICER (4) ENLISTED (5) CIVILIAN (6) OFFICER (7) ENLISTED (8) CIVILIAN (9)	
13. LAND * OWNED * LEASE* - EASEMENTS # * INVENTORY TOTAL (accept land area) AS OF 1 JAN 1966 * AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (aerial -) (landed -) * AUTHORIZED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS * ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS * GRAND TOTAL (c+d+e+f)		ACRES (1) 1,114 1* - 7# AS OF 1 JAN 1966 634,000 (landed -) (aerial -)		IMPROVEMENT (\$) (2) 18,547,999 - 0	
14. CATEGORY CODE NO. 843.30		15. LINE ITEM DESIGNATION WATER STORAGE TANK FOR FIRE PROTECTION		16. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS	
17. TENANT COMMAND -		18. UNIT OF MEASURE GA		19. AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM ESTIMATED COST (\$000) SCOPE 68 300,000	
20. ESTIMATED COST (\$000) 68		21. FUNDING PROGRAM SCOPE 300,000		22. TOTAL (\$000) (4) 20,448 20,454 634 1,999 23,155	

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$68,000 for a water tank and fire protection. Is this the most economical way to provide the requirement?

Commander BERMAN. Yes, sir. The station has at the present time two water tanks that are over 20 years old. They are leaking. It is necessary for the safety of the station to have a reliable supply of water on hand.

NAVAL AIR STATION, LOS ALAMITOS, CALIF.

Mr. SIKES. Turn to the Naval Air Station at Los Alamitos and insert in the record page 3.

(The page follows:)

1. DATE 15 MAR 1966		2. DEPARTMENT NAVY		3. INSTALLATION NAVAL AIR STATION			
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS		5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER 1452-550		6. STATE/COUNTRY LOS ALAMITOS, CALIFORNIA			
7. STATUS ACTIVE		8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1942		9. COUNTY (U.S.) ORANGE			
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS Maintain and operate facilities and provide services and material to support operations of aviation activities and units of the Naval and Marine Air Reserve Training Commands and other activities and units as designated by the Chief of Naval Operations. Major Function: Provide inactive duty training for the Reserve Squadrons aboard and to provide Annual Active Duty Training for these and other squadrons of the Naval Air Reserve Training Command for 2 week periods.		10. NEAREST CITY LONG BEACH, 7 MILES WEST					
12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH		PERMANENT		STUDENTS			
a. AS OF		OFFICER (1)	ENLISTED (2)	CIVILIAN (3)	OFFICER (4)		
b. PLANNED (Fnd F.Y. _____)							
13. INVENTORY		ACRES		IMPROVEMENT (\$)			
a. OWNED		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		
b. LEASES * - EASEMENT#		1,338	569,378	12,907,059	13,476		
c. INVENTORY TOTAL (except land lease) AS OF 1 JAN 1966		211* - 11#	(12,894/YR*) - 1,946#	-	2		
d. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Fnded . f)		0	0	0	0		
e. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED THIS PROGRAM				227			
f. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS				1,510			
g. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)				15,215			
14. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS							
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM TITLE b	TENANT COMMAND c	UNIT OF MEASURE d	AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM		FUNDING PROGRAM	
				SCOPE e	ESTIMATED (\$000) f	SCOPE g	ESTIMATED (\$000) h
131.35	COMMUNICATION FACILITIES EXTENSION	-	SF	2,808	227	2,808	227

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$227,000 for an extension of communication facilities.

Will this complete the requirements?

Commander BERMAN. Yes, sir.

NAVAL AIR STATION, WILLOW GROVE, PA.

Mr. SIKES. Turn to Naval Air Station at Willow Grove. Insert in the record page 4.

(The page follows:)

1. DATE 15 MAR 1966		2. DEPARTMENT NAVY		3. INSTALLATION NAVAL AIR STATION	
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS		5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER FV1967 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM RESERVE FORCES		6. STATE/COUNTRY WILLOW GROVE, PENNSYLVANIA	
7. STATUS ACTIVE		8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1946		9. COUNTY (U.S.) MONTGOMERY	
10. NEAREST CITY PHILADELPHIA, 16 MILES SOUTH		11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS Maintain and operate facilities and provide services and material to support operations of aviation activities and units of the Naval and Marine Air Reserve Training Commands and other activities and units as designated by the Chief of Naval Operations. Major Function: Provide inactive duty training for the Reserve Squadrons aboard and to provide Annual Active Duty Training for these and other squadrons of the Naval Reserve Training Command for 2 week periods.		12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH	
13. INVENTORY		PERMANENT		SUPPORTED	
LAND		OFFICER (1)	CIVILIAN (2)	OFFICER (3)	CIVILIAN (4)
ACRES (1)		ENLISTED (2)	CIVILIAN (3)	OFFICER (4)	CIVILIAN (5)
843		ENLISTED (6)	CIVILIAN (7)	OFFICER (8)	CIVILIAN (9)
OWNED		(SEE FOLLOWING PAGE - DD FORM 1390b)			
LEASES AND EASEMENTS		INVENTORY			
INVENTORY TOTAL (except land rent) AS OF 1 JAN 1966		LAND COST (1)		IMPROVEMENT (2)	
18,504		-		-	
AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Federal - 1; (Do) - 1; (Do) - 1)		-		-	
90		-		-	
63		-		-	
1,386		-		-	
20,043		-		-	
14. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS					
CATEGORY CODE NO. a		TENANT COMMAND c		UNIT OF MEASURE d	
LINE ITEM DESIGNATION		SCOPE e		ESTIMATED COST (\$000) f	
LINE ITEM TITLE b		SCOPE e		ESTIMATED COST (\$000) f	
610.10 MARINE AIR CONTROL SQUADRON FACILITY		-		SF	
		1,902		63	
		1,902		1,902	
				63	

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$63,000 for a Marine air control squadron facility.

What type of facility is needed there?

Commander BERMAN. One small building, sir, of 1,900 square feet.

Mr. SIKES. For what purpose?

Commander BERMAN. For the housing of the administration buildings and squadron area for the Marine Air Control Squadron.

Mr. SIKES. What is being used now?

Commander BERMAN. They have a large building of about 10,000 square feet which is far too large for their needs. The station can utilize this building. In other words, we are wasting space right now which the station can use. This condition will be corrected by the expenditure of \$63,000 for the proposed space. We can actually "make money" at the station.

Mr. SIKES. How much money?

Commander BERMAN. That was a figure of speech, sir. We can better utilize the space.

SURFACE FACILITIES

Mr. SIKES. Turn to "Surface facilities."

Insert in the record the summary page.

(The page follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVAL RESERVE PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 1967

Surface facilities

<i>Installation and line item</i>	<i>Proposed funding</i>
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Columbus Ohio, training center-----	\$521,000
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Houston, Tex., berthing wharf-----	173,000
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Sacramento, Calif., training center-----	796,000
Naval Reserve Training Center, Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, Pa., training center-----	695,000
Total; surface facilities-----	2,185,000

NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE TRAINING CENTER, COLUMBUS OHIO

Mr. SIKES. Turn to Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Columbus, Ohio.

Insert in the record page 5.

(The page follows:)

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$521,000 for a training center. What is the reason for the request?

Commander BERMAN. The State, sir, is condemning the land on which the existing training center is located. They are going to build a superhighway in, through, and around our present facilities. We would have no access to it. We are forced to leave.

NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE TRAINING CENTER, HOUSTON, TEX.

Mr. SIKES. Turn now to the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center in Houston.

Insert in the record page 6.

(The page follows:)

RE: REAR CONSTRUCTION OF THE "COLUMBIAN"
 BRIDGE CO. THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE AND DISTRICT
 ENGINEERS ON REVIEW AND THAT BE RECEIVED ENGINEER TO THE

NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

1. DATE 15 MAR 1966		2. ELEMENT NAVY		3. INSTALLATION NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE TRAINING CENTER			
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL		5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER 5595-407		6. STATE/COUNTRY HOUSTON, TEXAS			
7. STATUS ACTIVE		8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1949		9. COUNTY (U.S.) HARRIS			
10. NEAREST CITY WITHIN CITY		11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS Provide facilities and equipment for the inactive duty training of officers and enlisted personnel of the Naval Reserve.		12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH			
		OFFICER (1)		ENLISTED (2)			
		CIVILIAN (3)		OFFICER (4)			
		ENLISTED (5)		OFFICER (6)			
		CIVILIAN (7)		ENLISTED (8)			
		TOTAL (9)		CIVILIAN (10)			
		AS OF (SEE FOLLOWING PAGE - DD FORM 1390e)					
		PLANNED (End P.Y. _____)					
		INVENTORY					
		LAND		IMPROVEMENT (1)			
		ACRES (1)		(2)			
		LAND COST (1)		(2)			
		OWNED (1)		TOTAL (\$000) (4)			
		10		1,205			
		LEASES (1)		1,205,373			
		6		0			
		INVENTORY TOTAL (except land cost) AS OF 1 JAN 1966		1,205			
		0		0			
		AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Funded - \$ _____) (Unfunded - \$ _____)		173			
		AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED THIS PROGRAM		0			
		ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS		1,378			
		GRAND TOTAL (e + d + + + +)					
14. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS							
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM DESIGNATION b		TENANT COMMAND c	UNIT OF MEASURE d	AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM ESTIMATED COST (\$000) f	FUNDING PROGRAM SCOPE e	ESTIMATED COST (\$000) h
	152.20	BERTHING WHARF	-	FB	80	173	80

Mr. SIKES. The request is \$173,000 for a berthing wharf. How are the requirements now being met?

Commander BERMAN. May I defer to Commander Wilde.

Mr. SIKES. Very well.

Commander WILDE. Mr. Chairman, the training submarine has been moved to the Naval Reserve Fleet as an interim measure inasmuch as the land previously occupied has been taken away from us. The large majority of the crew and reservists that drill aboard this submarine are located in the Houston area.

It would be desirable to find a permanent berthing facility for the submarine.

Mr. SIKES. Are there questions?

USE OF LEASED WHARFAGE SPACE

Mr. JONAS. As I read the justifications, you really do not require this wharf. You want to continue to use your present berthing facilities which you say will cost \$3,000 a year; but you have no assurance of a long-term lease. How long would it take to construct this wharf?

Commander BERMAN. Approximately 1 year after the money became available.

Mr. JONAS. It would take a long time to amortize this cost at \$3,000 a year.

Commander BERMAN. That is true. However, it is a little more than that. If the present owner decides he does not want to renew our year-to-year lease we then have no facility at all. We are really in trouble.

Mr. JONAS. He will give you a 12-month year-to-year lease?

Commander BERMAN. That is right, but at any time if he decides not to renew, and we have no new construction underway, we are in pretty bad shape because we have no place to put our submarine.

Mr. JONAS. You think he would just arbitrarily run you off without giving you time to construct?

Commander WASHBURN. Maybe I can help clarify this. As a matter of fact, he has refused to renew the lease.

Mr. JONAS. That is since the justification?

Commander WASHBURN. That is correct. Our real estate people in the Gulf Division have just advised of this development.

Mr. JONAS. He would not even renew it for 1 year?

Commander WASHBURN. No, sir. The submarine has in fact been relocated to Orange, Tex., temporarily to the Reserve fleet.

Mr. JONAS. This clears that up.

NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE TRAINING CENTER, SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

Mr. SIKES. Turn to the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center at Sacramento and insert in the record page 7.

(The page follows:)

1. DATE 15 MAR 1966		2. DEPARTMENT NAVY		3. INSTALLATION NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE TRAINING CENTER		
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL		5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER 5595-790		6. STATE/COUNTRY SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA		
7. STATUS ACTIVE		8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1949		9. COUNTY (U.S.) SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA		
10. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS Provide facilities and equipment for the inactive duty training of officers and enlisted personnel of the Naval Reserve.		11. PERMANENT OFFICER (1) ENLISTED (2) CIVILIAN (3) (SEE FOLLOWING PAGE - DD 1390s)		12. WITHIN CITY SUPPORTED OFFICER (4) ENLISTED (5) CIVILIAN (6)		
13. INVENTORY		LAND		TOTAL (\$000)		
a. OWNED		ACRES (1) LAND COST (2)		IMPROVEMENT (3)		
b. LEASES		-		-		
c. INVENTORY TOTAL (except land rent) AS OF 1 JAN 1966		6 (1/YR)		278,345		
d. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (funded, \$)		0		278*		
e. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED THIS PROGRAM (\$796,000 NAVY; \$421,000 MARINE CORPS)		-		0		
f. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS		-		1,217		
g. GRAND TOTAL (c + d + e + f)		-		1,217		
14. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS FOR JOINT FACILITY						
CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM DESIGNATION		TENANT COMMAND	UNIT OF MEASURE	AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM ESTIMATED COST (\$000)	FUNDING PROGRAM ESTIMATED COST (\$000)
	LINE ITEM TITLE		c	d	e	f
17L.20	TRAINING CENTER			SF	26,306	26,306
	*EXISTING FACILITIES TO BE EXCESSED UPON COMPLETION OF PROPOSED TRAINING CENTER.				796	796

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$796,000 for a training center.

What can you tell us about this?

Commander BERMAN. It is a case of the State of California constructing an interstate thruway directly through our present location and we have no choice but to move.

Mr. SIKES. Do I understand that the construction of this center will not require the acquisition of additional land?

Commander BERMAN. That is correct. We will jointly use the 14-acre site on Government-owned land that the U.S. Army Signal Depot has at Sacramento.

Mr. SIKES. Is the center to be used by Coast Guard as well as Navy and Marine Corps?

Commander WASHBURN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Are they contributing to the cost?

Commander WASHBURN. No, sir, they are not.

Mr. SIKES. Why not?

Commander WASHBURN. I cannot answer that. I will try to find out.

Mr. SIKES. Provide an answer for the record.

Commander WASHBURN. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

\$26,000 is being provided by the Coast Guard.

Mr. SIKES. I do not think the witnesses are reading the justifications very thoroughly. I call your attention to the addendum marked "item 7" at the bottom of the page on Sacramento, which says, specifically, the Coast Guard proposes construction of 1,000 square feet at an estimated cost of \$26,000. For the record, tell us whether the Coast Guard is providing that \$26,000.

Commander BERMAN. Yes, sir.

NAVAL RESERVE TRAINING CENTER, SCRANTON-WILKES-BARRE, PA.

Mr. SIKES. Turn now to Naval Reserve Training Center at Scranton-Wilkes-Barre.

Insert in the record page 8.

(The page follows:)

1. DATE 15 MAR 1966	2. DEPARTMENT NAVY	3. INSTALLATION F1967 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM RESERVE FORCES	4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL
5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER SCRANTON - 5595-850 WILKES BARRE - 5595-954		6. STATE/COUNTRY SCRANTON-WILKES BARRE, PENNSYLVANIA	
7. STATUS ACTIVE		8. COUNTY (U.S.) SCRANTON-LACKAWANNA WILKES BARRE-LUZERNE	
9. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY SCRANTON - 1948 WILKES BARRE - 1947		10. NEAREST CITY WITHIN CITIES	
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS Provide facilities and equipment for the training of officers and enlisted personnel of the Naval Reserve.			
12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH			
13. INVENTORY			
14. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS			

CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM DESIGNATION	LINE ITEM TITLE	AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM		FUNDING PROGRAM	
			SCOPE	ESTIMATED COST (\$000)	SCOPE	ESTIMATED COST (\$000)
17L20	TRAINING CENTER		29,676	695	29,676	695
** TO BE DECLARED AS EXCESS UPON COMPLETION OF THE PROPOSED TRAINING CENTER.						

Mr. SIKES. The request is for \$695,000, for a training center. What is being used now?

Commander BERMAN. We have at the present time two old deteriorated training centers. This is one of those cases where it is more economical to merge the two into one and to construct a new training center because otherwise we would have had to build two replacement centers. These were both built in the World War II, 1942-45 era with Quonset hut, temporary-type construction. They are both in need of replacement and we feel that we can economize by conversion, by merging the two into one central location.

Scranton and Wilkes-Barre are only 15 to 20 miles apart.

Mr. SIKES. Should this not be called the Dan Flood Naval Reserve Training Center? I am very serious. It seems to me that this is a meritorious suggestion that the Navy should welcome.

Are there savings which will accrue in the consolidation of these centers?

Commander BERMAN. In operations, yes, sir. Instead of operating two centers we will be operating only one center. I cannot name the amount of dollars at this time but I think it is obvious that the operation of one center is less expensive than the operation of two.

Mr. SIKES. You are going to buy some high-priced land. What kind of land costs \$5,800 per acre?

Mr. TIENCKEN. Mr. Chairman, this is high-grade land. It has not been appraised as yet. We have asked for an appraisal. The estimated value of it has been furnished by our field representatives from the Philadelphia office.

Mr. SIKES. How many acres are involved?

Mr. TIENCKEN. Five acres.

Mr. SIKES. Is there no Government land which is available and satisfactory for the purpose?

Mr. TIENCKEN. No, sir. No Government property is available.

Mr. SIKES. Would it be feasible to lease space rather than to construct a facility?

Mr. TIENCKEN. We know of no space that would be satisfactory, available for this purpose. Our experience has been that it is preferable to build.

Mr. SIKES. Are there questions?

Mr. JONAS. It does not appear from the table that this is a very good location, regardless of the cost of the land. You are going to spend \$61,000 on site improvement. What kind of lot is it? It must be mighty rugged terrain.

Commander WASHBURN. One of the proposed sites we are looking at, Mr. Jonas, is the industrial park area which is part of an old air-field site. This particular site was a fill area. We are concerned, if this is the site, that we will have some foundation costs that will be slightly in excess of those that we would normally experience on unfilled land or natural land.

Mr. JONAS. That is all.

GROUND FACILITIES

Mr. SIKES. Turning to "Ground facilities," insert in the record the summary page.

(The page follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVAL RESERVE PROGRAM,
FISCAL YEAR 1967

Ground facilities

<i>Installation and line item</i>	<i>Proposed funding</i>
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Columbus, Ohio: Training center-----	\$306,000
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Sacramento, Calif.: Training center-----	421,000
Total, ground facilities-----	727,000

NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE TRAINING CENTER, COLUMBUS, OHIO

Mr. SIKES. Naval and Marine Corps Training Reserve Center at Columbus.

Insert in the record page 9.
(The page follows:)

1. DATE 15 MAR 1966	2. DEPARTMENT NAVY	3. INSTALLATION FR 1967 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM RESERVE FORCES		3. INSTALLATION NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE TRAINING CENTER		
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU MARINE CORPS	5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER 5595-240	6. STATE/COUNTRY COLUMBUS, OHIO		6. STATE/COUNTRY COLUMBUS, OHIO		
7. STATUS ACTIVE	8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY 1950	9. COUNTY (U.S.) FRANKLIN		9. COUNTY (U.S.) WITHIN CITY		
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS Provide facilities for the training of officers and enlisted personnel of the Marine Corps Reserve in their military occupational specialties for integration into the Regular Marine Corps upon either partial or general mobilization.		12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH OFFICER (1) ENLISTED (2) CIVILIAN (3) PERMANENT OFFICER (1) ENLISTED (2) CIVILIAN (3) SUPPORTED OFFICER (4) ENLISTED (7) CIVILIAN (8) TOTAL (9) * AS OF (SEE FOLLOWING PAGE - DD FORM 1390b) 13. INVENTORY LAND COST (1) IMPROVEMENT (2) TOTAL (\$000) (3) LAND (1) (2) (3) * OWNED - 0 * LEASES AND EASEMENTS - 6 (830/YR) 574.487 574 * * INVENTORY TOTAL (except land cost) AS OF 1 JAN 1966 0 574 * * AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (funded - f) 0 * AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED THIS PROGRAM (MARINE CORPS - \$306,000; NAVY - \$521,000) 827 * ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 4 YEARS 0 * GRAND TOTAL (c+d+e+f) FOR JOINT FACILITY 827				
14. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS						
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM DESIGNATION b		TENANT COMMAND c	UNIT OF MEASURE d	AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM ESTIMATED COST (\$000) e	FUNDING PROGRAM ESTIMATED COST (\$000) f
	17L.20 TRAINING CENTER		-	SF	16,470	306
*IMPROVEMENTS ON LEASED LAND WILL BE DECLARED EXCESS TO THE NEEDS OF THE NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS RESERVES AND DISPOSED OF UPON COMPLETION OF NEW CONSTRUCTION.						

Mr. SIKES. This item has been discussed previously.

NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE TRAINING CENTER, SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

Mr. SIKES. Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Sacramento, Calif.

Insert in the record page 10.

(The page follows:)

Mr. SIKES. This item has also been discussed previously.

CONTINUING AUTHORIZATION, VARIOUS LOCATIONS

Mr. SIKES. We will consider "Continuing authorizations." Insert in the record page 11.
(The page follows:)

<p>1. NAME OF THE PROJECT</p> <p>2. LOCATION</p> <p>3. TYPE OF PROJECT</p> <p>4. DATE OF PROJECT</p> <p>5. STATUS OF PROJECT</p> <p>6. AGENCY</p> <p>7. FUNDING SOURCE</p> <p>8. FUNDING AMOUNT</p> <p>9. FUNDING PERIOD</p> <p>10. PROJECT DESCRIPTION</p>	<p>11. PROJECT OBJECTIVES</p> <p>12. PROJECT ACTIVITIES</p> <p>13. PROJECT RESULTS</p> <p>14. PROJECT IMPACTS</p> <p>15. PROJECT EVALUATION</p> <p>16. PROJECT RECOMMENDATIONS</p> <p>17. PROJECT CONTACTS</p> <p>18. PROJECT REFERENCES</p> <p>19. PROJECT ATTACHMENTS</p> <p>20. PROJECT NOTES</p>	<p>21. PROJECT STATUS</p> <p>22. PROJECT PRIORITY</p> <p>23. PROJECT RISK</p> <p>24. PROJECT COMPLIANCE</p> <p>25. PROJECT REPORTS</p> <p>26. PROJECT BUDGET</p> <p>27. PROJECT PERSONNEL</p> <p>28. PROJECT EQUIPMENT</p> <p>29. PROJECT SUPPLIES</p> <p>30. PROJECT OTHER RESOURCES</p>
<p>PROJECT NAME: [Faint text]</p> <p>LOCATION: [Faint text]</p> <p>TYPE OF PROJECT: [Faint text]</p> <p>DATE OF PROJECT: [Faint text]</p> <p>STATUS OF PROJECT: [Faint text]</p> <p>AGENCY: [Faint text]</p> <p>FUNDING SOURCE: [Faint text]</p> <p>FUNDING AMOUNT: [Faint text]</p> <p>FUNDING PERIOD: [Faint text]</p> <p>PROJECT DESCRIPTION: [Faint text]</p>	<p>PROJECT OBJECTIVES: [Faint text]</p> <p>PROJECT ACTIVITIES: [Faint text]</p> <p>PROJECT RESULTS: [Faint text]</p> <p>PROJECT IMPACTS: [Faint text]</p> <p>PROJECT EVALUATION: [Faint text]</p> <p>PROJECT RECOMMENDATIONS: [Faint text]</p> <p>PROJECT CONTACTS: [Faint text]</p> <p>PROJECT REFERENCES: [Faint text]</p> <p>PROJECT ATTACHMENTS: [Faint text]</p> <p>PROJECT NOTES: [Faint text]</p>	<p>PROJECT STATUS: [Faint text]</p> <p>PROJECT PRIORITY: [Faint text]</p> <p>PROJECT RISK: [Faint text]</p> <p>PROJECT COMPLIANCE: [Faint text]</p> <p>PROJECT REPORTS: [Faint text]</p> <p>PROJECT BUDGET: [Faint text]</p> <p>PROJECT PERSONNEL: [Faint text]</p> <p>PROJECT EQUIPMENT: [Faint text]</p> <p>PROJECT SUPPLIES: [Faint text]</p> <p>PROJECT OTHER RESOURCES: [Faint text]</p>

1. DATE 15 MAR 1966	2. DEPARTMENT NAVY	3. INSTALLATION CONTINUING AUTHORIZATION		
4. COMMAND OR ORGANIZATION BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS, BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL, AND MARINE CORPS		5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER RESERVE FORCES		
7. STATUS ACTIVE	8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY -	9. COUNTY (U.S.) VARIOUS LOCATIONS		
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS Provide for planning and design services for the Military Construction Naval Reserve program items including preparation of program cost estimates and final plans and specifications. Also to provide for minor construction and restoration of damaged facilities type work which cannot be forseen at the time of preparation of the regular Military Construction Naval Reserve program.		10. NEAREST CITY		
12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH				
PERMANENT		SUPPORTED		
OFFICER (1)	CIVILIAN (2)	OFFICER (4)	CIVILIAN (5)	
ENLISTED (3)		ENLISTED (7)		
TOTAL (6)		TOTAL (8)		
13. INVENTORY				
LAND		IMPROVEMENT (1)		
OWNED	ACRES (1)	LAND COST (2)	TOTAL (\$000) (3)	
CONSTRUCTION COSTS TO BE INCLUDED IN INVENTORY OF INSTALLATION RECEIVING BENEFITS				
14. SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS				
CATEGORY CODE NO. a	LINE ITEM DESIGNATION		FUNDING PROGRAM	
	LINE ITEM TITLE b		ESTIMATED COST (\$000) c	ESTIMATED COST (\$000) d
-	CONTINUING AUTHORIZATION*		INDETERMINATE	400

*ITEMS INCLUDED HAVE NAVY-WIDE APPLICATION AND NO APPROPRIATION LIMITATIONS

Mr. SIKES. Continuing authorization is estimated at \$400,000. How does this appropriation for planning, minor construction, and replacement for damaged facilities compare with your obligations for these activities for fiscal years 1965 and 1966?

Commander WASHBURN. Mr. Chairman, fiscal year 1965 funds were appropriated at \$500,000 for this continuing authorization. For emergency items, \$118,150 was actually obligated, and \$523,000 was obligated for planning, the difference being available from unobligated carryover from prior years.

In fiscal year 1966, the funds actually appropriated were \$673,000. Planning obligations to date for this have been \$350,535. There have been no emergency items to date under this.

Mr. SIKES. Insert in the record a list of the minor construction projects funded in fiscal year 1965 and 1966.

Commander WASHBURN. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

Fiscal year 1965 funded MCNR minor construction projects (10 U.S.C. 2674)

Activity	Description	Funded amount
NAS, New Orleans, La.	150-seat chapel	\$28,250
NRTF, Sherman, Tex.	Training facility	49,900
NAS, Glenview, Ill.	Applied instruction building	40,000
Total, fiscal year 1965.....	118,150

Fiscal year 1966 funded MCNR minor construction projects (10 U.S.C. 2674).—None.

Mr. SIKES. Thank you very much, gentlemen.

Commander BERMAN. Thank you, sir.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE, FAMILY HOUSING

WITNESSES

MAJ. GEN. R. H. CURTIN, DIRECTOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING
 COL. S. MANNING, DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING
 COL. B. A. SCARBROUGH, CHIEF, HOUSING DIVISION
 COL. W. F. BORELLIS, CHIEF, MAINTENANCE DIVISION
 JOHN H. LEE, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION, CHIEF,
 DIRECTORATE OF BUDGET

Mr. SIKES. We are ready to consider Air Force family housing. I think we can move right into a discussion of the problem. Insert in the record page 1.

(The page follows:)

Justification of estimates for fiscal year 1967

INDEX AND SUMMARY

	<i>Estimated cost (in thousands of dollars)</i>
A. Debt payments:	
1. Capehart housing-----	63, 833
2. Wherry housing-----	17, 026
3. Surplus commodity-----	6, 000
4. Serviceman's mortgage insurance premium-----	2, 358
Total debt payment program-----	89, 217
Less: Anticipated reimbursement-----	189
Total appropriation request-----	89, 028
B. Operations and maintenance:	
1. Operations and maintenance-----	130, 116
2. Leasing costs-----	9, 701
Total operations and maintenance program-----	139, 817
Less: Anticipated reimbursement-----	731
Total appropriation request-----	139, 086
Total program-----	229, 034
Less: Anticipated reimbursements-----	920
Total appropriation request-----	228, 114

STATUS OF PLANNING AND DESIGN AND SITE ADAPTATION FOR DEFERRED
1966 PROGRAM

Mr. SIKES. The family housing construction program approved by the Congress in fiscal 1966 was deferred by the Secretary of Defense. Colonel Manning, what steps has the Air Force taken in the interim as far as planning and designing or site adaptation is concerned with reference to these projects?

Colonel MANNING. The 1966 program, sir, is practically all designed at the moment. We are in a position to go out for bids as soon as the program is released, except for two of the overseas locations, and we will soon be ready for those.

LAG IN FAMILY HOUSING

Mr. SIKES. In view of the fact there is no request for family housing now before us, and we have only carryover from fiscal 1966, this committee is quite concerned about the buildup or aggravation of the problem of providing adequate family housing. We took considerable pride in our effort last year to make available fairly substantial numbers of family housing units. What is this present deferral of family housing and the lack of additional request this year for family housing doing to the overall deficiency problem? We are maintaining substandard facilities in many areas. What does this do for the morale of the forces? Do you have a comment on this picture?

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir; Mr. Chairman. Indeed, the deferral of the 1966 program evidently was a serious blow to our morale. We hate to lose any program that means so much to the individual as the family housing program. Likewise, the exclusion of the fiscal year 1967 program was again a blow when the Congress had been so good

to us over a period of years in doing what they could with the programs that the Department of Defense would permit us to present.

It does pose a problem, sir, in that we will lose some of our community support assets. Wage rates are going up; consequently, rents will go up. Many of our families cannot compete with our civilian counterparts for the better housing. Consequently, we can see some depreciation in our ability to house our families. Likewise, we will retain in our inventory, a little longer than planned, the inadequate units that are practically beyond hope at the moment, but we will retain them for the remainder of their economic life.

REQUIREMENT FOR 1966 PROJECTS

Mr. SIKES. Are the various projects approved by the Congress in the fiscal 1966 program still valid requirements?

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir. All have been reverified, they are all valid, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Is it now possible to construct the projects approved by Congress for fiscal 1966 within the funds made available for each project?

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir. The \$64 million, as approved by the Congress last year, would construct that program.

USE OF SECTION 810 HOUSING

Mr. SIKES. What use is the Air Force making of section 810 housing at the present time?

Colonel MANNING. Sir, section 810 housing has pretty much come to a standstill in the way of new starts.

Mr. SIKES. Is it for the same reason, or is this because of a lack of interest?

Colonel MANNING. I believe, sir, it is more a lack of interest on the part of the sponsors. As you may recall, we have had some difficulty with the program. We only have two that are continuing possibilities at the moment.

Mr. SIKES. Might not this be a good time to take advantage of the opportunity offered in section 810 to secure family housing?

Colonel MANNING. Sir, we would grasp at any opportunity at any time to better or more adequately house our families.

Mr. SIKES. Is anything being done now to bring about an expansion of the section 810 program?

Colonel MANNING. No, sir. There is no authorization request included in any of our programs that I am aware of at this time.

COOPERATION WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES

Mr. SIKES. Last year the committee pointed out to the military services the necessity of utilizing community support to meet housing requirements. The committee also pointed out the necessity of informing the communities of the long-range housing requirements of the military installations rather than waiting until the last minute. We pointed out that ways and means must be found to improve the performance at the local installations and to make the long-range hous-

ing requirements at the various installations known to the local community. What has the Air Force done in this area?

Colonel MANNING. Mr. Chairman, we have reiterated our requirement for each commander to keep the community fully aware of the housing problems and, of course, other problems that the community can assist us with. I would like to assure you, sir, that we have accomplished this to the maximum. However, I am afraid we have not yet done so in every case. We still find that the community is surprised now and then. We feel it is inexcusable.

USE OF FHA AND VA HOUSING

Mr. SIKES. What steps has the Air Force taken to utilize housing held by the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans' Administration?

Colonel MANNING. Sir, we have worked very closely with the Department of Defense and FHA in this endeavor. We have been able to have more units made available for individual leasing by our families. Further, we have utilized some of our leasing authority to lease some of these units from a Government viewpoint. Actually, the Air Force is leasing a few units from the FHA at this time.

Mr. SIKES. Will you provide information on the actual numbers of such leasing?

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir; I will be happy to provide them.
(The information follows:)

As of 1 May 1966, The Department of the Air Force Leases FHA Commissioner held family houses at the following locations and in the number of units indicated:

	<i>Units</i>
Omaha, AFS, Nebr.-----	3
Vandenberg AFB, Calif-----	34
Moorestown AFS, N.J-----	4
Gibbsboro AFS, N.J-----	11
Riverton AFS, N.J-----	1
Palermo AFS, N.J-----	9
Total-----	62

Mr. SIKES. Are there questions on the fiscal year 1966 construction program?

DEFERRAL OF APPROVED PROJECTS LEADS TO GREATER HOUSING SHORTAGES

Mr. PATTEN. I would like to ask one question. If you told the communities last year that you were going to build, private builders may have stopped in their tracks, based on the survey. Is it possible that by requesting this military housing and then deferring it you have discouraged private development and aggravated the housing situation still further?

Colonel MANNING. This may be. However, the local contractors or local builders seldom provide rental units. Most of their construction is the for-sale type housing.

Mr. PATTEN. Yes. I don't know of anyone that does.

Colonel MANNING. We still have a few cases, thank goodness.

Mr. PATTEN. Say, for instance, you announced that you were going to build around McGuire Airfield and a few other places. I think that when you came up with this big program last year, where we were talking about 12 billion, that some developers may have looked elsewhere and have been afraid of the competition.

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir; I am sure there was much consideration given to that.

Mr. PATTEN. So we are worse off because of the deferral, than we would have been had there been no proposal to construct these houses in the first place.

Colonel MANNING. I would think so.

Mr. PATTEN. We are not in the same position; we are probably worse off.

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir. As I said, our picture looks like it is depreciating. Our ability to house our families will degenerate because of the deferral.

FURTHER DELETERIOUS EFFECTS OF HOUSING DEFERRALS

Mr. PATTEN. By the same token, if an area does not know today whether you are going ahead with the \$90 million you mentioned, they again may hold all of their plans up in the air. So you won't get housing, one way or the other. You won't get the private building, because they will be afraid of coming in. Then we may hear, in August or September or October, that for some reason this military housing too, will be postponed.

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir.

Mr. PATTEN. So nobody is doing anything.

DEBT PAYMENT

Mr. SIKES. Turning to "Debt payment," insert in the record pages 2 and 16.

(The pages follow:)

Debt payment detail

[Thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1965 (actual)	Fiscal year 1966 (estimated)	Fiscal year 1967 (estimated)
Capehart:			
Principal.....	26,604	27,738	28,926
Interest.....	35,967	34,828	33,641
Mortgage insurance premium.....	2,058	1,345	1,266
Other expenses.....	143	267	-----
Total.....	64,772	64,178	63,833
Wherry:			
Principal.....	7,256	7,551	7,857
Interest.....	9,415	9,118	8,810
Mortgage insurance premium.....	1,123	371	359
Other expenses.....	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	17,794	17,040	17,026
Surplus commodity: Principal.....	6,000	6,000	6,000
Servicemen's mortgage insurance premium.....	2,214	2,358	2,358
Summary:			
Principal.....	39,860	41,289	42,783
Interest.....	45,382	43,946	42,451
Other expenses.....	143	267	-----
Mortgage insurance premium.....	5,395	4,074	3,983
Total debt payment.....	90,780	89,576	89,217
Less reimbursements.....	196	189	189
Plus unobligated balance lapsing.....	217	-----	-----
Appropriation.....	90,801	89,387	89,028

JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1967

DEBT PAYMENT, SERVICEMEN'S MORTGAGE INSURANCE PREMIUMS

Section 124, Public Law 560, 83rd Congress, the Housing Act of 1954, aids in providing homes for members of the Armed Forces of the United States and their families through a system of FHA mortgage insurance specially designed to assist such members in financing the construction or purchase of homes.

Based on the most recent experience on participation in this program and the latest information on average payment, the FY 1967 requirement is estimated as follows:

Fiscal year 1965:		
Number.....	-----	34,768
Average payment.....	-----	\$63.71
Amount.....	-----	\$2,214,000
Fiscal year 1966:		
Number.....	-----	37,000
Average payment.....	-----	\$63.71
Amount.....	-----	\$2,358,000
Fiscal year 1967:		
Number.....	-----	37,000
Average payment.....	-----	\$63.71
Amount.....	-----	\$2,358,000

HOUSING UNITS AT BASES SCHEDULED FOR CLOSURE

Mr. SIKES. What will be done with the family housing at bases now scheduled for closure or curtailment?

Colonel MANNING. Sir, these housing units, if none of the services can utilize them, will be turned over to GSA for disposal.

Mr. SIKES. I think it will be well for you to list the bases where this problem exists, giving the number of houses in each case.

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir, we will.

Mr. SIKES. Also list what use it is anticipated may be made of them, if that is known.

Colonel MANNING. We will be happy to do that.

(The information follows:)

While complete screening of our housing assets at installations scheduled for closure has not yet determined the ultimate disposition of all family housing units at all installations to be closed, those indicated below have been turned over to the GSA for disposal action:

(a) Lincoln AFB, Nebraska; 600 Capehart and 406 Appropriated Fund units. Interest in these units has been expressed by the University of Nebraska, the City of Lincoln, and the Job Corps.

(b) Stead AFB, Nevada; 645 Capehart units. Interest in these units has been expressed by the University of California, University of Nevada, and the City of Reno, Nevada.

(c) Olmsted AFB, Pennsylvania; 145 Capehart and 19 Appropriated Fund units. The University of Pennsylvania State has expressed an interest in these units.

(d) Larson AFB, Washington; 530 Wherry, 800 Capehart, and 5 Appropriated Fund units. The Job Corps has expressed an interest in these units.

(e) Madera Air Force Station, California; 27 Appropriated Fund units.

(f) Cottonwood AFS, Idaho; 27 Appropriated Fund units.

(g) Rockville AFS, Indiana; 20 Appropriated Fund units.

(h) Cutbank AFS, Montana; 27 Appropriated Fund units.

(i) Dickinson AFS, North Dakota; 22 Appropriated Fund units.

(j) Naselle AFS, Washington; 27 Appropriated Fund units.

Little if any interest has been expressed regarding the family housing units at the Air Force Stations.

FUTURE CLOSURE ACTIONS

Mr. SIKES. Are there any locations where the Air Force has family housing affected by contemplated base closures not yet announced?

Colonel MANNING. Sir, I am not aware of any other base closure program, or any that has not been announced. I am not aware of any, sir.

NO CAPEHART OR WHERRY ACQUISITIONS PLANNED

Mr. SIKES. Does the fiscal 1967 program contemplate the acquisition of any additional Capehart or Wherry projects?

Colonel MANNING. No, sir.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Mr. SIKES. Turning to operation and maintenance, insert in the record pages 17 and 21.

(The pages follow:)

Operation and maintenance

	Fiscal year 1965 actual		Fiscal year 1966 estimate		Fiscal year 1967 estimate	
Operating expenses.....	\$55,871,000		\$60,165,000		\$68,598,000	
Leasing.....	3,409,000		6,896,000		9,701,000	
Maintenance.....	49,492,000		53,371,000		61,518,000	
Total, operation and maintenance.....	108,772,000		120,432,000		139,817,000	
Less reimbursements.....	-746,000		-770,000		-731,000	
Plus unobligated balance lapsing.....	+32,000					
Appropriation.....	108,058,000		119,662,000		139,086,000	
A. Inventory data:						
Units in being beginning of year.....	147,510		148,505		150,971	
Units in being at end of year.....	148,505		150,971		155,597	
Average inventory for year requiring O. & M. funding:						
(a) Conterminous United States.....	111,626		112,901		114,604	
(b) Outside United States.....	36,531		36,838		38,680	
(c) Total.....	148,157		149,739		153,284	
	Total, all types	Unit cost	Total, all types	Unit cost	Total, all types	Unit cost
B. Funding requirement:						
1. Operations:						
(a) Operating expenses:						
(1) Administration.....	\$2,538,000	\$17	\$2,853,000	\$19	\$2,926,000	\$19
(2) Services.....	5,817,000	39	6,709,000	45	6,531,000	43
(3) Utility operations.....	41,178,000	278	43,405,000	290	43,752,000	285
(4) Furniture.....	6,338,000	43	7,198,000	48	15,389,000	100
Subtotal, gross obligations.....	55,871,000	377	60,165,000	402	68,598,000	447
Less anticipated reimbursements.....	746,000	5	770,000	5	731,000	4
Subtotal, operations (appropriated funds).....	55,125,000	372	59,395,000	397	67,867,000	443
2. Maintenance:						
(a) Maintenance and repair of dwellings.....	40,797,000	275	45,301,000	302	52,315,000	341
(b) Maintenance and repair of other real property.....	8,306,000	56	7,676,000	51	8,775,000	57
(c) Alterations and additions.....	389,000	3	394,000	3	428,000	3
Subtotal, maintenance (appropriated funds).....	49,492,000	334	53,371,000	356	61,518,000	401
3. Grand total, O. & M. expenses (including reimbursements).....	105,363,000	711	113,536,000	758	130,116,000	848
4. Grand total, O. & M. (1 and 2 above) (appropriated funds).....	104,617,000	706	112,766,000	753	129,385,000	844

NOTE.—Excludes leased units and costs.

USE OF MILITARY MAINTENANCE LABOR FOR FAMILY HOUSING

Mr. SIKES. What changes, if any, has the Air Force effected in the use of military labor in family housing?

Colonel MANNING. Sir, if you will note, we have picked up an additional \$5.4 million in civilian labor for fiscal 1967 over and above our normal, or previous, civilian labor costs for the operation and maintenance of our family housing units. This is due to the replacement of our military personnel by civilian personnel. The man-hours through this time period will be cut approximately one-half from the present position.

Mr. SIKES. I note that in fiscal year 1966 the Air Force position on operating expenses, unit costs, and expenses for administration was considerably lower than the other services, not merely because of the use of military labor. Has an effort been made to bring about a more uniform policy, or is the change simply the result of the directive to substitute civilians for military wherever possible?

Colonel MANNING. We have made no endeavor to equalize expenses between services. We report them actually as they are incurred. Of course, some of our military positions that are associated with administration of our housing will be replaced with civilian personnel. This should make our cost go up slightly.

PROCUREMENT OF APPLIANCES

Mr. SIKES. Last year the committee discussed with you the procurement of appliances and other similar items, pointing out the practicality of procuring through the national buying program of the General Services Administration. What experience has the Air Force had in the past year with procuring in this manner?

Colonel MANNING. All of our appliances, sir, are procured through GSA, if available.

Mr. SIKES. What maintenance is contemplated for fiscal 1967, including the implementation of the fiscal year 1966 construction program?

Colonel MANNING. Sir, we have not included the construction of the 1966 program in our maintenance expenditure or in our estimated cost of maintenance expenditures.

Mr. SIKES. The committee also pointed out possible savings which could be generated by the consolidation of procurement of these appliances, rather than handling them on each specific project. Has anything been done in this direction?

Colonel MANNING. Mr. Chairman, I do not believe that we have made any progress in this regard, because of the requirement to ship appliances at unusual dates, or at least dates different for each project. Consequently, we do order for our entire construction effort in ample time for the delivery of the appliances as they are required and needed.

VARIATIONS IN MAINTENANCE COSTS

Mr. SIKES. The staff has assembled some very interesting data on operation and maintenance of family housing. I note there is considerable difference between the costs of certain items between various services, and that there is considerable fluctuation between fiscal 1966 and fiscal 1967 on the same item within the respective services. This is a very useful chart. Rather than go into it in detail at this time, I think that I shall ask that it be placed in the record, and then ask that you prepare for the record some information showing why these differences exist from year to year and why there are these differences between your service and the other services.

Colonel MANNING. Very well, sir.

(The chart follows:)

Unit costs

Unit costs—Military family housing, operation and maintenance

	Fiscal year 1966					Fiscal year 1967				
	Air Force	Navy	Army	DASA	DSA	Air Force	Navy	Army	DASA	DSA
Operating expenses:										
Administration.....	\$19	\$47	\$48	\$49	-----	\$19	\$47	\$55	\$49	-----
Services.....	45	45	38	32	\$66	43	45	40	32	\$60
Utility operations.....	290	285	340	200	334	285	291	341	201	330
Furniture.....	48	76	136	52	85	100	87	95	101	140
Subtotal, gross obligations..	402	453	562	333	485	447	470	531	383	530
Less anticipated reimbursements.	5	35	14	-----	20	4	20	13	-----	20
Subtotal, operations (ap- propriated funds).....	397	418	548	333	465	443	450	518	383	510
Maintenance:										
Maintenance and repair of dwellings.....	302	280	325	376	510	341	310	325	373	510
Maintenance and repair of other real property.....	51	94	59	143	138	57	86	60	112	100
Alterations and additions.....	3	4	8	3	29	3	2	8	4	20
Subtotal, maintenance (ap- propriated funds).....	356	378	392	522	677	401	398	393	489	630
Total.....	753	796	940	855	1,142	844	848	911	872	1,140

(The information follows:)

While the type, size, age, location, etc. greatly affect the operation and maintenance costs of Government-owned family housing units and the various Department of Defense Agencies report their costs as they are actually incurred, great differences can normally be explained since all services and agencies use the same cost reporting system.

In regard to the administrative cost, the Air Force follows the pattern of using base services for such operations as assignment, supply, personnel, procurement, budget and accounting, in addition to civil engineer. These are generally more militarily oriented, and as such, the costs reported against family housing are predominantly military. As military labor is not costed in the reports from which the table is made, the final costing is low.

The variance between Air Force and Army cost for Utility Operations for FY-67 is attributable to the fact that the Army's older family housing units (constructed prior to 1950) greatly exceed those units within the Air Force in both number and size. For these reasons the Army units can be expected to cost more per unit than Air Force units. However, if costs were related to a comparable square footage basis, the Army and Air Force cost per square foot would be approximately the same.

The variance for Air Force furniture between the FY-66 and FY-67 Programs is due to the fact that furniture to be utilized in off-base private rental units in 2,000 pound weight limit areas was reflected in the normal base O&M Program in FY-67. This costing is now uniform throughout the services and DOD Agencies. Further, the variance between the Army, Navy, and Air Force furniture requirements for FY-67 is attributable to a greatly increased projection of expenditures with US Air Forces Europe where, for the past few years, the Department of Defense has restricted expenditures of this nature. For FY-67 the DOD has permitted additional programmed expenditures, and it is anticipated that our furniture cost for the next three years will slightly exceed that of the other services.

With regard to the variance between the Air Force FY-66 and FY-67 costs for maintenance and Repair of Dwellings, the increased cost for FY-67 is attributable to the conversion of military personnel to civilian personnel. Further, the slight escalation in the cost of materials and contractual services is reflected in the higher cost for FY-67. The variance between the FY-67 cost for maintenance and repair of Dwellings between the services can be attributed to the fact that with more units in the Air Force inventory our backlog of essential maintenance

tends to increase slightly faster than with the other services. Therefore, in order to hold our backlog of essential maintenance and repair at the current level, \$14 million, more funding in this area is required for FY-67.

Air Force variance between FY-66 and FY-67 costs for maintenance and repair of other real property is attributable to the conversion of military personnel to civilian personnel plus the fact that our streets and utilities systems, because of increased age, are beginning to cost more to maintain. The variance between Air Force and other services costs for maintenance and repair of other real property for FY-67 is attributable to the fact that for the most part, Air Force streets and utility systems are not as old as those of the other services and do not as yet cost quite as much per year as do those of the other services.

USE OF CONTRACT MAINTENANCE

Mr. SIKES. What is the Air Force policy with reference to the utilization of contract maintenance on family housing? What change does this reflect in previous policies?

Colonel MANNING. Sir, our previous policies have been that we would contract certain areas of our family housing endeavors to weigh the cost of these versus our in-house capability. We have had considerable experience with this, and the costs run very close. In fact, it is not enough difference to argue about. However, we find that, due to the southeast Asian conflict, we will be losing more of our base capability and would anticipate an increase in our contract maintenance. What degree it will be, of course, will depend on future developments.

OPERATIONS

Mr. SIKES. Turn to "Operations." What is the reason for the increase of \$8.4 million in operating expenses?

Colonel MANNING. This is an increase due to the civilian labor force coming into the picture, a pay raise, and the increase of furniture and equipment we will provide overseas.

REDESIGNATION OF RENTALS OF INADEQUATE QUARTERS

Mr. SIKES. What is the attitude of the Air Force toward the change to the redesignations of rentals to inadequate quarters?

Colonel MANNING. Sir, all of our inadequate quarters are on a rental basis at this time. Your question, sir, may refer to our leased units. We do not lease any inadequate units.

Mr. SIKES. What was the purpose of the redesignation?

Colonel MANNING. Sir, these units are weighed against current standards with regard to safety; for instance, fire hazards, electrical wiring, the soundness of the structure, the livability of the structure, and what appliances, and so forth, are provided with it. If it does not meet at least minimum standards as viewed by a combination of FHA and Air Force criteria, then we place this house in the inadequate category and put it on a rental basis. Most of our inadequate housing units are actually trailers.

Mr. SIKES. Is the rental reduced accordingly?

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir. The rental of these units is not on a forfeiture of BAQ, but an adjusted forfeiture of BAQ.

Mr. SIKES. Does it reflect the general level of rentals in the community?

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir. Our rental rates are established by fee appraisers who do evaluate comparable units within the community and establish these rents. They, in turn, are then placed in effect.

OVERSEAS PROGRAM

Mr. SIKES. Would you discuss with the committee the change in policy whereby no funds are included for the replacement of furniture overseas, but there is increased emphasis on the maintenance and repair of furniture in the United States?

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir. This is preponderantly because the 1966 program has not been cleared for overseas construction, and we don't need the furniture at this time. We will need it when the units are eventually completed.

LEASED HOUSING

Mr. SIKES. Tell us something about the leased housing program. There is a request for \$9.7 million, which is \$2.8 million more than was appropriated in fiscal year 1966.

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir; Mr. Chairman. The Department of Defense this year is asking for authority—and the appropriations—to increase their domestic leasing program, and of this increase we are to get 1,630 units. This is above our current allocation of 1,918. So we are essentially doubling our domestic leasing program.

Mr. SIKES. Is this a substitute for the construction of housing?

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir. We are told that this is an interim measure that the Department of Defense will support for fiscal year 1967 since we have no new construction in 1967.

Mr. SIKES. Do you enter into multiyear leases?

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir; we can go into multiyear leases.

Mr. SIKES. Is that your practice?

Colonel MANNING. No, sir; we normally lease for 1 year with the option to renew.

Mr. SIKES. What assurance do you have that you can secure the housing you are seeking by lease?

Colonel MANNING. Sir, we have very little assurance that all these units will be available in the locations the Department of Defense has insisted that we initiate the leasing program. We have great reservations about our ability to lease all these units.

Mr. SIKES. Did the Air Force recommend or request such a program?

Colonel MANNING. No, sir; we did not. We were told that the Department of Defense had made this determination, and that they would ask for the additional leasing program, and that our allocation would be 1,630 additional. In addition, we were told where they would be. We will do our best to implement this program.

Mr. SIKES. Have criteria been established as to average payment for these leased units?

Colonel MANNING. The legislation now applicable to the leasing program, sir, defines our average cost at \$160 per unit.

Mr. SIKES. Is that realistic?

Colonel MANNING. It appears to be realistic in the area that we have had success. We don't feel it will be realistic in some of the areas that the Department of Defense would like to initiate a leasing program.

MAINTENANCE

Mr. SIKES. You are requesting \$61,518,000 for maintenance of family housing, an increase of \$8.2 million. What is the reason for this increase?

Colonel MANNING. \$5 million of this is for civilian payroll, the change from military to civilian. The rest, sir, is a normal escalation of about 2 percent for increased cost of materials that we use.

STATUS OF DEFERRED MAINTENANCE

Mr. SIKES. What is the status of deferred maintenance?

Colonel MANNING. We have continued for the last couple of years, sir, and are projecting to continue through 1967 at about \$14 million in deferred maintenance, just slightly over \$14 million.

Mr. SIKES. Are you satisfied that ample provisions are being made for the proper maintenance of family housing?

Colonel MANNING. No, sir, not quite. We hope to eventually get there, though.

Mr. SIKES. How much additional money would be necessary to achieve satisfactory maintenance?

Colonel MANNING. The \$14 million would take care of our essential deferred maintenance. Over and above that, though, there is another \$20 million we actually need, but we don't have to have it right now, sir.

Mr. SIKES. How much of it is necessary? Any?

Colonel MANNING. In the DOD's approving of our program for presentation, it has been decided we didn't have to have that \$14 million.

Mr. SIKES. In your personal viewpoint, how much do you think should be provided this year?

Colonel MANNING. We need an additional \$14 million, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Are there questions?

Gentlemen, thank you very much.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY, FAMILY HOUSING

WITNESSES

LT. COMDR. G. S. TAGLIANTI, CEC, U.S. NAVY, HEAD, FAMILY HOUSING BRANCH, OFFICE OF CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

CAPT. H. L. BOWMAN, CEC, U.S. NAVY, ASSISTANT COMMANDER FOR FAMILY HOUSING, NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND

MAJ. J. S. HOLLIS, U.S. MARINE CORPS, HEAD, FAMILY HOUSING MANAGEMENT BRANCH, HEADQUARTERS, U.S. MARINE CORPS

COMDR. W. M. JOHNSON, CEC, U.S. NAVY, DIRECTOR, HOUSING O. & M. DIVISION, NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND

Mr. SIKES. We are ready to discuss military family housing for the Navy. I would like to insert in the record page 1.

(The page follows:)

Military family housing program, 1967—Summary/table of contents

	Navy	Page No.	Marine Corps	Total
1. Debt payment, Tab A:				
(a) Capehart housing.....	\$18,195,000	3-6	\$2,003,000	\$20,198,000
(b) Wherry housing.....	7,323,000	8-10	2,116,000	9,439,000
(c) Servicemen's mortgage insurance premiums.....	1,400,000	12	227,000	1,627,000
Total, debt payment program.....	26,918,000		4,346,000	31,264,000
Less: Reimbursements, Navy Capehart.....	400,000		0	400,000
Appropriation request.....	26,518,000		4,346,000	30,864,000
2. Operations and maintenance, including leasing, Tab B:				
(a) Operations and maintenance.....	63,731,000	14-16	8,478,000	72,209,000
(b) Leasing.....	9,033,000	17-21	0	9,033,000
Total, operation and maintenance program.....	72,764,000		8,478,000	81,242,000
Less: Reimbursements.....	1,489,000		93,000	1,582,000
Appropriation request.....	71,275,000		8,385,000	79,660,000
Total, program.....	99,682,000		12,824,000	112,506,000
Less: Reimbursements.....	1,889,000		93,000	1,982,000
Total, appropriation request.....	97,793,000		12,731,000	110,524,000

Mr. SIKES. The family housing construction program approved by the Congress in fiscal year 1966 was deferred by the Secretary of Defense. This committee noted that action with regret. We feel very strongly about the need for family housing. We took pride in the fact we made a major effort last year to help to improve the family housing picture. Will you tell us how this deferral is affecting Navy personnel from the standpoint of the accumulation of backlog of needed housing, and morale. Tell us what added cost, et cetera, may be incurred?

Commander TAGLIANTI. Mr. Chairman, before we begin, I would like to preface my comments with the fact that we have three gentlemen here who will support the Navy's program. Our principal spokesman will be Captain Bowman, on my right. Major Hollis will speak for the Marine Corps.

Mr. SIKES. Very well.

Commander TAGLIANTI. Captain Bowman will be our principal witness in that our program this year is essentially one of maintenance and management of housing. Captain Bowman represents the commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, who has this responsibility for the Department of the Navy.

EFFECTS OF HOUSING DEFERRALS

To answer your specific question on what the impact has been concerning the deferment of housing construction, we can only say that we have experienced a psychological impact, perhaps somewhat of a

loss of faith by the deferment. It is a little too early to determine what the true impact will be. We have been very gratified with the success of our leasing program to this point, which, of course, in fiscal year 1967 will be a temporary substitute for new construction. Leasing hasn't been responsive entirely as a substitute, but it certainly has all the earmarks of a fine housing program.

STATUS OF PLANNING AND DESIGN OF DEFERRED PROJECTS

Mr. SIKES. What steps has the Navy taken in the interim on planning, design, or site adaptation with reference to the deferred projects?

Captain BOWMAN. We have practically the entire fiscal year 1966 completely designed and ready for bid, with the exception of a couple of overseas projects. We will be ready to go on the street in a matter of weeks from the time the signal is given to place these projects under award.

REQUIREMENT FOR 1966 PROJECTS

Mr. SIKES. Are the various projects approved by the Congress in fiscal 1966 still valid requirements?

Commander TAGLIANTI. Yes, sir, they are; with one exception.

Mr. SIKES. And that is?

Commander TAGLIANTI. The exception is the Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, located in south San Francisco. Just recently a decision was made to realine the Military Airlift Command organization, whereby the Air Force will take over that responsibility entirely. This will involve the inactivation of three Navy air squadrons which formerly supported this function. This inactivation will substantially reduce our housing requirement at Moffett. Congress last year authorized the construction of 300 housing units for NAS, Moffett. The Navy is now analyzing the impact of the loss of these three air squadrons.

INADEQUACY OF FUNDS AUTHORIZED FOR FISCAL 1966 HOUSING

Mr. SIKES. Can you construct the projects approved by Congress last year within the funds made available for each project?

Captain BOWMAN. We have serious reservations about that, sir. We have now had to accept some deducts from our basic bid package for the 1965 program. We have so designed the 1966 program as to encompass any contingency of bidding, and that has necessitated providing deducts, which we would not like to take, to maintain the adequacy of the housing. We anticipate, because of the increased cost in the general construction industry, having difficulty in placing a complete house on the market under the present statutory cost limitations and under the funds appropriated.

Mr. SIKES. What will you do if it is found you cannot build for the funds appropriated?

Captain BOWMAN. As I have indicated, we have tried to so arrange each bid package so that there will be some position below the basic bid item upon which we can make an award.

Mr. SIKES. I should think you would want to avoid cheapening the housing or further reducing them in size. Do you agree with me on that?

Captain BOWMAN. I certainly do, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Very frankly, I would hope you would come back to Congress and ask for additional authorization rather than building houses that are going to be slums in the future.

Captain BOWMAN. I cannot but agree with you on that. As I indicated, the problem is the present statutory cost limits which are inadequate, in our estimation.

Mr. SIKES. I agree they are inadequate, and they should be raised.

SECTION 810 HOUSING

What use is the Navy making of section 810 housing?

Captain BOWMAN. We have four projects actually either 100 percent complete, or, in the case of Norfolk's 180-unit project, it has now just broken ground. We have not been able to make as good utilization of this program as we would have liked to. The problem seems to be twofold:

MORTGAGE RATES

One, the cost of money in the mortgage market. We are having problems with a 700-unit project in Oahu as of this date. We have been requested to certify to FHA increased rental rates to the sponsor, who is now in the process of getting a mortgage commitment. But the rental rates are up to the point where we think the project is no longer feasible.

LINE ITEM AUTHORIZATION

The second item that is causing problems is the necessity to obtain line item authorization for this program. In the case of this, the sponsor, who is viewing a marginal project to begin with in the way of mortgage feasibility, will be pushed over the brink of infeasibility by the fact he may have to wait 2 or 3 years to get a line item authorization. So, of the 50-or-so-odd projects in which sponsors have indicated interest, only 4 have come to fruition.

Mr. SIKES. Do you contemplate any expansion of this program in fiscal year 1967?

Captain BOWMAN. Not within the present statutory authority and the condition of the mortgage money market.

Mr. SIKES. It is strange that this has been such a difficult program to get underway. It would appear that an effort would be made to take greater advantage of it now that the Secretary of Defense has deferred the projects which were approved in fiscal 1966. Has this not resulted in increased interest on the part of builders?

Captain BOWMAN. No, sir. As I have indicated, at least I have been informed that the projects which were just marginally feasible within the condition of the mortgage money market before the rediscount rate was raised, last December, I believe, are no longer interested. We are continuing to prosecute this program. We are trying to develop sponsor interest where we can. But, as you know, we have to have an interested sponsor before this thing can move.

COOPERATION WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES

Mr. SIKES. Last year the committee pointed out to the military services the necessity of utilizing community support to meet housing

requirements. The committee also pointed out the necessity of informing the communities of the long-range housing requirements of the local military installations rather than waiting until the last minute. We said that ways and means must be found to improve the performance at the local installations and to make the long-range housing requirements at the various installations known to the local communities. What has been the Navy's action?

Commander TAGLIENTI. Mr. Chairman, we have in the Navy, essentially indicated our long-range requirements to field activities by providing them with a copy of our 5-year construction plan for family housing as approved by the Secretary of Defense. This construction plan we feel is most indicative of our housing needs in a particular area.

Mr. SIKES. Do you feel this is getting to the local people?

Commander TAGLIENTI. Yes, sir. In promulgating this 5-year plan, we have instructed field activities to communicate our needs to local developers.

USE OF FHA AND VA HOUSING

Mr. SIKES. What steps has the Navy taken to utilize housing held by FHA and VA?

Captain BOWMAN. Two steps were taken, sir. One, our leasing authority, which was granted to us by the Congress last year. We have made it mandatory upon the field activities who are placing the leases to research, as first priority, the FHA-held properties and VA properties, and we have had some limited success in this regard. We have leased a number of FHA-held properties around the country.

Mr. SIKES. Provide a listing for the record of the housing so obtained.

Captain BOWMAN. I will, sir.

(The information follows:)

Status of Navy leased FHA/VA-owned family housing units as of May 12, 1966

1. FHA:

Location:

Perth Amboy, N.J.-----	3
New York City, N.Y.-----	9
Grosse Ile, Mich-----	24
Campbell, Calif-----	18

Total----- 54

2. VA----- None

Captain BOWMAN. As I indicated, we have been encouraging voluntary inleasing by military families on a personal basis. We have had some success, particularly in Jacksonville, Fla., in this regard, which the Congress expressed interest in last year.

DEBT PAYMENT

Mr. SIKES. Turn to "Debt payment." We will insert in the record pages 2, 3, 8, and 12.

(The pages follow:)

Family housing, Defense—Fiscal year 1967 budget—Debt payment detail

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1965—actual			Fiscal year 1966—estimate			Fiscal year 1967—estimate		
	Navy	Marine Corps	Total	Navy	Marine Corps	Total	Navy	Marine Corps	Total
Capehart:									
Principal.....	7,081	771	7,852	7,405	805	8,210	7,731	840	8,571
Interest.....	10,705	1,189	11,894	10,407	1,155	11,562	10,081	1,120	11,201
Mortgage insurance premiums.....	359	42	401	410	46	456	383	43	426
Other expenses.....	28		28		9	9			
Total.....	18,173	2,002	20,175	18,222	2,015	20,237	18,195	2,003	20,198
Wherry:									
Principal.....	3,016	875	3,891	3,136	905	4,041	3,265	941	4,206
Interest.....	4,145	1,200	5,345	4,029	1,165	5,194	3,900	1,129	5,029
Mortgage insurance premiums.....	504	140	644	166	49	215	158	46	204
Other expenses.....				483		483			
Total.....	7,665	2,215	9,880	7,814	2,119	9,933	7,323	2,116	9,439
Servicemen's mortgage insurance premiums.....	1,219	196	1,415	1,361	194	1,555	1,400	227	1,627
Summary:									
Principal.....	10,097	1,646	11,743	10,541	1,710	12,251	10,996	1,781	12,777
Interest.....	14,850	2,389	17,239	14,436	2,320	16,756	13,981	2,249	16,230
Other expenses.....	28		28	483	9	492			
Mortgage insurance premiums.....	2,082	378	2,460	1,937	289	2,226	1,941	316	2,257
Total debt payment program.....	27,057	4,413	31,470	27,397	4,328	31,725	26,918	4,346	31,264
Less: Reimbursements.....	-443		-443	-400		-400	-400		-400
Plus: Unobligated balance lapsing.....	+1,344	+37	+1,381						
Appropriation.....	27,958	4,450	32,408	26,997	4,328	31,325	26,518	4,346	30,864

DEBT PAYMENTS—CAPEHART HOUSING

SUMMARY

Capehart.—This provides for the payment of principal, interest, mortgage insurance premiums, and other expenses resulting from assumption by the Government of mortgages on Capehart Housing.

Owed as of July 1, 1966

	Units acquired	Original mortgage	Amount owed as of July 1, 1966	Payments required in fiscal year 1967
Navy.....	16,893	\$271,610,562	\$236,037,135	\$18,195,000
Marine Corps.....	1,828	29,977,796	26,357,564	2,003,000
Total.....	18,721	301,588,358	262,394,699	20,198,000
Less anticipated reimbursements, Navy.....				-400,000
Fiscal year 1967 appropriation required.....				19,798,000

DEBT PAYMENTS—WHERRY HOUSING

SUMMARY

Wherry.—This provides for the payment of principal, interest, mortgage insurance premiums and other expenses resulting from assumption by the Government of mortgages on acquired Wherry Housing.

	Units originally acquired	Original mortgage	Amount owed as of July 1, 1966	Payments required in fiscal year 1967
Navy.....	17,013	\$116,241,063	\$98,441,108	\$7,323,000
Marine Corps.....	5,035	33,305,220	28,451,956	2,116,000
Total.....	22,048	149,546,283	126,893,064	9,439,000
Fiscal year 1967 appropriation required.....				9,439,000

SERVICEMEN'S MORTGAGE INSURANCE PREMIUMS

In accordance with authority contained in Section 222 of the National Housing Act, this provides for the payment of premiums due on mortgage insurance provided by Federal Housing Administration for mortgages assumed by active military personnel for housing purchased by them. FY 1967 estimates are based on actual payments for FY 1965 adjusted in accordance with the average annual change for the past five years.

	Fiscal year 1966	Fiscal year 1967
Navy.....	\$1,361,000	\$1,400,000
Marine Corps.....	194,000	227,000
Total.....	1,555,000	1,627,000

Mr. SIKES. In our discussion with the Assistant Secretary of Defense, he pointed out that the mortgage insurance premiums were decreasing. However, the Navy requirement for these funds is higher this year than last year. Why is that true?

Captain BOWMAN. I will ask Commander Johnson to respond to that.

Commander JOHNSON. Actually, the payments in comparison to previous years are decreasing. The indication of increase is due to the fact that the total also includes the estimate for "Servicemen's mortgage insurance premium" which is increasing. The net decrease in insurance payments from this year, say, to 1965 is approximately \$400,000.

HOUSING AT NAS BARBER'S POINT

Mr. SIKES. What will be done with the 1,755 units of Capehart and Wherry family housing at the Naval Air Station, Barber's Point, Hawaii, when this base is closed?

Commander JOHNSON. This is in anticipation of the barrier closing down?

Mr. SIKES. Yes.

Commander JOHNSON. Actually, this has no effect on the requirement. There is a requirement for the housing. While it was taken in effect in this budget and about \$200,000 was levied on the Navy, this in fact was an erroneous cut. At the time of apportionment we are going to ask DOD to reinstate this.

FAMILY HOUSING AFFECTED BY BASE CLOSURES

Mr. SIKES. Are there locations where the Navy has family housing that will be affected by base closures either announced or contemplated?

Commander TAGLIENTI. Yes, sir. We have family housing units at the Naval Air Station, Sanford, Fla.; seven units, I believe. A very small number.

Mr. SIKES. Is there any other base?

Commander TAGLIENTI. Another location would be the New York Naval Shipyard. Closure of this activity has necessitated or prompted the excessing of family housing units in that area.

Mr. SIKES. Complete that answer for the record and add any others that are either announced or contemplated.

(The information follows:)

The following other activities have family housing which will be affected by base closure action, either announced or contemplated:

Headquarters Support Activity, New Orleans, La.
 Naval Training Device Center, Port Washington, N.Y.
 Naval Station Trinidad, W. I.
 NAS Grosse Ile, Michigan
 Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, N.H.
 Naval Ordnance Plant, Macon, Georgia.
 Naval Magazine, Cartagena, Spain

ACQUISITION OF CAPEHART OR WHERRY PROJECTS

Mr. SIKES. I believe you said the fiscal 1967 program contemplates the acquisition of additional Capehart or Wherry projects?

Captain BOWMAN. Yes, sir; it does.

Mr. SIKES. Where will that be done?

Commander JOHNSON. The only ones in question are the transfers at Fort Buchanan, from the Army to the Navy, proposed for July 1, 1966.

Mr. SIKES. Provide details for the record on just what is involved.

(The information follows:)

The transfer contemplates that the Navy take over the following Housing assets:

Capehart units.....	100
Wherry units.....	237
Other public quarters.....	44
Substandard units.....	200
Total.....	581

The Army has budgeted for the debt payment of the Capehart and Wherry units, and the Operation and Maintenance of all units as part of their FY 1967 Program. The transfer of responsibility and funds will be a matter of discussion at the time of apportionment.

INCREASE IN SERVICEMEN'S MORTGAGE PREMIUMS

Mr. SIKES. What is the basis for the increase requested for servicemen's mortgage insurance premiums in fiscal 1967?

Captain BOWMAN. There is an anticipated increase in the number of mortgages which servicemen will place with the Federal Housing Administration.

Mr. SIKES. Please provide details for the record.

Captain BOWMAN. I will.

(The information follows:)

Over the past five fiscal years, the Navy has experienced a steady growth in the number of personnel obtaining mortgage insurance under the provisions of Section 222 of the National Housing Act. The Fiscal Year 1967 estimates are a projection of the average annual changes.

FAMILY HOUSING IN HAWAII

Mr. SIKES. Are there questions on debt payment?

Mr. JONAS. Did you say you would still have a requirement for the housing at Barber's Point?

Commander JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. JONAS. For use by people who will be stationed there, working there?

Captain BOWMAN. Stationed at Barber's Point, as far as we know.

Commander TAGLIENTI. I would like to make the record very clear in this respect. We have a substantial requirement for family housing in Hawaii, on the entire island of Oahu. We envision retention of all family housing units there, in particular any Capehart or Wherry units. We have had some personnel reduction there due to a phaseout of a barrier squadron. However, new units have increased our requirements.

Mr. JONAS. You mean at Barber's Point?

Commander TAGLIENTI. At Barber's Point, which we consider to be part of the Oahu Island housing complex.

Mr. JONAS. What I am getting at is this: Does this phasedown at Barber's Point contemplate closing the entire installation?

Commander TAGLIENTI. No, sir, it does not.

Mr. JONAS. What will you retain there?

Commander TAGLIENTI. To my knowledge, we are retaining all of the family housing.

Mr. JONAS. I understand. What I want to know is where will the people be working who will live in this housing.

Commander TAGLIENTI. Primarily they will be working at NAS Barber's Point. However, Navy families from the Pearl Harbor area, which is only some 25 minutes away, also have access to the housing.

Mr. JONAS. What is the actual distance away?

Commander TAGLIENTI. In the neighborhood of 10 miles.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Mr. SIKES. Turning to "Operation and maintenance," insert in the record pages 13 and 16.

(The pages follow :)

FAMILY HOUSING, DEFENSE—FISCAL YEAR 1967 BUDGET—PROGRAM AND FINANCING

Operation and maintenance, including leasing

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1965—actual			Fiscal year 1966—estimate			Fiscal year 1967—estimate		
	Navy	Marine Corps	Total	Navy	Marine Corps	Total	Navy	Marine Corps	Total
Operating expenses.....	30,711	4,208	34,919	31,477	4,105	35,582	34,519	4,552	39,071
Leasing.....	509		509	2,494		2,494	9,033		9,033
Maintenance.....	27,584	4,473	32,057	26,268	4,438	30,706	29,212	3,926	33,138
Total, operation and maintenance program.....	58,804	8,681	67,485	60,239	8,543	68,782	72,764	8,478	81,242
Less reimbursements.....	2,059	833	2,892	2,400	895	3,295	1,489	93	1,582
Plus unobligated balance lapsing.....	662	76	738						
Total appropriation.....	57,407	7,924	65,331	57,839	7,648	65,487	71,275	8,385	79,660

Family housing, defense, Department of the Navy—Operation and maintenance (excludes leased units and costs)

	Fiscal year 1965 actual		Fiscal year 1966 estimate		Fiscal year 1967 estimate	
A. Inventory data:						
Units in being beginning of year.....	69,317		66,205		71,826	
Units in being at end of year.....	66,205		71,826		74,935	
Average inventory of year requiring O. & M. funding:						
(a) Conterminous United States.....	49,169		48,497		51,142	
(b) Outside United States.....	20,078		21,020		22,237	
(c) Total.....	69,247		69,517		73,379	
	Total estimate, all types	Unit cost	Total estimate	Unit cost	Total estimate	Unit cost
B. Funding requirement:						
1. Operations:						
(a) Operating expenses:						
(1) Administration.....	\$3,220,000	\$47	\$3,279,000	\$47	\$3,430,000	\$47
(2) Services.....	2,975,000	43	3,146,000	45	3,315,000	45
(3) Utility operations.....	18,656,000	269	19,798,000	285	21,388,000	291
(4) Furniture.....	5,860,000	85	5,254,000	76	6,386,000	87
Subtotal, gross obligations.....	30,711,000	444	31,477,000	453	34,519,000	470
Less anticipated reimbursements.....	2,059,000	30	2,400,000	35	1,489,000	20
Subtotal, operations (appropriated funds).....	28,652,000	414	29,077,000	418	33,030,000	450
2. Maintenance:						
(a) Maintenance and repair of dwellings.....	21,199,000	306	19,487,000	280	22,734,000	310
(b) Maintenance and repair of other real property.....	6,210,000	90	6,521,000	94	6,289,000	86
(c) Alterations and additions.....	175,000	2	260,000	4	189,000	2
Subtotal, maintenance (appropriated funds).....	27,584,000	398	26,268,000	378	29,212,000	398
3. Grand total, O. & M. expenses (including reimbursements).....	58,295,000	842	57,745,000	831	63,731,000	868
4. Grand total, O. & M. (1 and 2, above) (appropriated funds).....	56,236,000	812	55,345,000	796	62,242,000	848

USE OF MILITARY LABOR TO MAINTAIN FAMILY HOUSING

Mr. SIKES. What changes, if any, has the Navy effected in the use of military labor in family housing since last year?

Captain BOWMAN. As we indicated during the previous hearings before you last year, sir, we are a very small user of military labor in the Navy family housing program. Less than 200 man-years worldwide. We contemplate about this same level of effort in 1967 as we are now doing in 1966 and actually utilized in 1965. A very small numerical change.

PROCUREMENT OF APPLIANCES

Mr. SIKES. Last year the committee discussed with you the procurement of appliances and other similar items, pointing out the practical experience of procuring through the national buying program of the General Services Administration. What experience, if any, have you had in the past year in procuring in this manner?

Captain BOWMAN. We procure all of our white goods, ranges and refrigerators, through the GSA if they have the proper items in stock, or if they have them under contract.

Mr. SIKES. What do you contemplate for fiscal 1967, including the implementation of the fiscal 1966 construction program?

Captain BOWMAN. We have no funds in our budget for buying appliances for the 1966 construction program. We contemplate that, if they do get the bid, the construction will not be completed in time to benefit by the 1967 budget.

Mr. SIKES. The committee also pointed out possible savings which could be generated by the consolidation of the procurement of these appliances, rather than handling them on each specific project. What has the Navy done with respect to this problem?

Captain BOWMAN. The Navy has done nothing to consolidate for a central buy. We have been participating with the Office of the Secretary of Defense in some general studies of the economies of placing a central buy. There are many problems posed there. No firm decision has been made yet either by the Office of the Secretary of Defense or the Navy independently.

Mr. SIKES. Please keep this subcommittee informed of the decisions that are reached on this study.

Captain BOWMAN. I will, sir.

Mr. SIKES. How long has the study been in progress?

Captain BOWMAN. I would like to have Commander Johnson answer.

Commander JOHNSON. The study right at the present time is aimed principally at the buying of basic items of furniture for housing.

Mr. SIKES. How long has the study been in progress?

Commander JOHNSON. I would say approximately a year.

Mr. SIKES. Sometimes studies seem to be used to keep from doing anything.

Captain BOWMAN. I would like to state for the record we had our last meeting, in which I participated, with the Office of the Secretary of Defense representatives in September or October 1965.

Commander JOHNSON. I would like to possibly add, for the record, that within the Navy we have decentralized the requirement in the

selection of furnishings. However, we do collect this at departmental level, and normally place one order with GSA. So we have centralized within the Navy as far as practical.

VARIANCES IN MAINTENANCE COSTS

Mr. SIKES. The committee staff has assembled some very interesting and pertinent information on relative maintenance costs between the services and between the same items in different years. In order to save time I will insert this listing in the record at this point and ask that the Navy study it, provide the committee with information on the reasons for the difference in those costs between years and in areas where the Navy cost is higher than that of other services.

Captain BOWMAN. I will do that, sir.
(The chart follows:)

Unit costs—Military family housing, operation and maintenance

	Fiscal year 1966					Fiscal year 1967				
	Air Force	Navy	Army	DASA	DSA	Air Force	Navy	Army	DASA	DSA
Operating expenses:										
Administration.....	\$19	\$47	\$48	\$49		\$19	\$47	\$55	\$49	
Services.....	45	45	38	32	\$66	43	45	40	32	\$60
Utility operations.....	290	285	340	200	334	285	291	341	201	330
Furniture.....	48	76	136	52	85	100	87	95	101	140
Subtotal, gross obligations..	402	453	562	333	485	447	470	531	383	530
Less anticipated reimbursements..	5	35	14		20	4	20	13		20
Subtotal, operations (appropriated funds).....	397	418	548	333	465	443	450	518	383	510
Maintenance:										
Maintenance and repair of dwellings.....	302	280	325	376	510	341	310	325	373	510
Maintenance and repair of other real property.....	51	94	59	143	138	57	86	60	112	100
Alterations and additions.....	3	4	8	3	29	3	2	8	4	20
Subtotal, maintenance (appropriated funds).....	356	378	392	522	677	401	398	393	489	630
Total.....	753	796	940	855	1,142	844	848	911	872	1,140

The Navy Department budget reflects increased unit costs from FY 1966 to FY 1967 in three areas, namely: utility operations, furniture, and maintenance and repair of dwellings.

The 2% increase in utility operations results from the increased cost to purchase, generate, and/or provide electricity, gas, fuel oil, water and sewage treatment. The increase is based on actual costs for FY 1965 in connection with expenditures estimated to occur during FY 1966 and is following the trends of the general economy. Secondly, the change in cost for furniture reflects the policy for FY 1967 to provide sufficient funds to ensure that furniture in need of repair can be repaired and placed in use. Finally, the increase in unit cost for the area of maintenance and repair of dwelling results from the estimate of funding effort required to hold the backlog of essential maintenance level. The estimate is based on actual cost experience in FY 1965 while considering the changes that occurred in the level of the backlog. The evaluation of these factors and the rising economy resulted in the requirement as reflected in our request.

A review of the chart indicates that there are two areas where the Navy unit costs are higher than the rest of the other Services, namely: "Services" and the "Maintenance and repair of other real Property". Comparing costs between

the different Services, two varying factors among others play an important role, and it is difficult to make any comparisons. These factors are: the amount of military labor used in the program, and accounting anomalies.

A review of those installations where high costs were reported in the area of "Services" and "Maintenance and Repair of other real property" indicated that a portion of costs can be attributed to the requirement to share large indirect (overhead) costs at industrial funded activities.

In addition, a further review in the area of "Services" reveals that the installations that result in above average costs are those where police and fire protection are required and paid for from the Family Housing account, and in urban areas, where the cost of refuse collection is high. Also, in the area of "Maintenance and Repair of other real property" while costs for FY 1967 are estimated to be lower than for FY 1966, specific costs above average will result from the accomplishment of scheduled repair projects to these properties.

CONTRACT MAINTENANCE

Mr. SIKES. What is Navy policy with reference to utilization of contract maintenance on family housing?

Captain BOWMAN. We utilize contract maintenance on a case-by-case basis where the economics indicate savings could be achieved thereby.

Mr. SIKES. Is that a change in policy from last year, or is it the same?

Captain BOWMAN. It is basically the same policy as last year.

OPERATIONS

Mr. SIKES. Turning to "Operations," I note on page 15 that you state the reason for the \$2.9 million increase in operating expenses is a result of the increase in the number of units and the change in reimbursements due to the redesignation of rentals to inadequate quarters effective July 1, 1966. For the record spell out just what is meant by this.

(The information follows:)

Captain BOWMAN. A portion of Navy sub-standard housing inventory is operated as rental housing with member receiving full BAQ payment from which he pays cash rental and utility cost. Remaining substandard housing is operated as inadequate quarters with member receiving a reduced BAQ payment. The reduction is equivalent in amount to fair rental value plus utilities cost for comparable rental housing.

Cost to member under both systems is identical. In the case of rental housing, however, the cash collections for utility costs are applied as reimbursements to the Family Housing O&M appropriation to pay a pro-rata share of the over-all utility expense. Thus, the Military Pay Appropriation (from which BAQ payments are made) subsidizes the O&M Appropriation to the extent that cash payments are applied as reimbursements. In the case of reduced BAQ payments for inadequate quarters no reimbursement is made and the Family Housing O&M Appropriation bears the full utilities expense.

OSD proposed to place rental housing occupied by military members in an inadequate quarters category with reduced BAQ payment in lieu of cash rent and utility payment.

Mr. SIKES. What is the Navy's attitude toward this change? Is it good or bad?

Captain BOWMAN. Personally, I believe it is beneficial.

Mr. SIKES. For the record tell us why.

(The information follows:)

Captain BOWMAN. Navy favors this change because—

It places all costs for O&M of family housing under the responsibility of a single appropriation source; and

It eliminates the need for cash collection personnel and duplicate accounting procedures at the activity level.

PROCUREMENT OF FURNITURE OVERSEAS

Mr. SIKES. Would you discuss with the committee the change in policy wherein no funds were included for replacement of furniture overseas but there is increased emphasis on the maintenance and repair of furniture in the United States? Do that for the record, if you will, Captain.

Captain BOWMAN. Yes, sir.
(The information follows:)

The Secretary of Defense has proposed that existing furniture continue to be used for another year in overseas areas. Consideration was given, however, that very limited replacement could be accomplished, where required on an urgent basis, to be financed within the over-all amounts provided for furniture expenses.

The increased emphasis on the maintenance and repair of furniture in the U.S. resulted from the determination to provide sufficient funds to ensure that existing furniture in need of repair, currently generating cost without benefit, can be repaired and placed in use. The effect of this for the Navy Department will be to return to use those repairable items located principally in warehouses. As an example, it is estimated that there are over 70,000 items currently in warehouses for lack of funds to accomplish minor repairs (under \$35).

LEASED HOUSING

Mr. SIKES. Would you discuss with the committee your leased housing program. You are requesting \$9,033,000, which is an increase of \$6.5 million over the program for fiscal year 1966. Tell us the Navy's attitude toward this.

Also what assurance do you have that you can secure this housing?

Commander TAGLIANTI. The Navy will realize a tremendous increase in its leasing program next year.

Mr. SIKES. This, of course, is an interim thing, apparently resulting from the decision to defer housing. What does the Navy think about it?

Commander TAGLIANTI. Thus far we have been very successful in leasing the number of units allocated to us by the Secretary of Defense.

Mr. SIKES. Does the Navy consider this as satisfactory as building its own housing?

Commander TAGLIANTI. We have found that it is not entirely responsive to our housing needs. Particularly it has not yet proved responsive in meeting the three- and four-bedroom housing needs in metropolitan areas where a significant number of Navy activities are located. In areas such as New York City and Hawaii we have experienced some difficulty.

Mr. SIKES. Spell out for the record the advantages and disadvantages, as the Navy sees them.

(The information follows:)

ADVANTAGES TO LEASING

There are three basic advantages in being able to lease private housing for Navy families:

First, leasing provides immediate housing. It is not necessary to wait for approved housing to be constructed.

Secondly, leasing provides flexibility in meeting our housing needs. We are able to redistribute our housing assets upon relocation of Naval forces. Relocating an aircraft carrier with some 2500 personnel aboard from one coast to

another is an example where redistribution of housing assets through leasing is possible.

Thirdly, we are able to provide suitable housing in areas where the Navy has only a short range or temporary housing need. Meeting temporary needs throughout the U.S. in support of the Vietnam buildup is an example where leasing can be used to good advantage.

DISADVANTAGES TO LEASING

As a substitute to new housing construction, the following disadvantages in government leasing have been encountered :

Basically, leasing over a long-range is more costly to the government. We estimate that leasing for periods of over 12 years would be more costly than to have constructed government housing. This takes into account the amortization of construction costs and the amount of housing allowances forfeited by military personnel when occupying government housing.

Under the current statutory cost limitation of \$160 monthly average per lease which must include maintenance and utility costs, our experience to date has shown us unable to lease the number of three and four bedroom units required. Units that we are able to lease within this cost criteria have been primarily townhouse or apartment-type units.

As a final limiting factor, leasing in many overseas areas is not feasible since adequate offbase housing is just not available to lease.

Mr. SIKES. Can you obtain the numbers of leased housing that have been assigned to you?

Captain BOWMAN. I am in charge of implementing the leasing program. We have serious reservations about being able to accommodate to the entire 3,510 leased unit increase.

Mr. SIKES. What is the average payment that you contemplate?

Captain BOWMAN. We are limited by statute to \$160 average.

Mr. SIKES. Is that realistic?

Captain BOWMAN. No, sir. We are experiencing increasing difficulty in getting adequate three- and four-bedroom housing in the metropolitan areas under this statutory limit.

MAINTENANCE

Mr. SIKES. Turn now to Maintenance. You are requesting \$33,138,000 for maintenance of family housing, an increase of \$2.9 million over fiscal year 1966. Why is that necessary?

Commander JOHNSON. The increase is in accordance with DOD policy to keep the backlog of essential maintenance level. This is our estimate of the increase. We also have an additional 3,862 units coming on the line this year, and an increased amount of money is necessary to take care of both of these efforts.

STATUS OF DEFERRED MAINTENANCE

Mr. SIKES. What is the status of deferred maintenance?

Commander JOHNSON. Currently we are estimating it at \$11.2 million.

Mr. SIKES. Is that enough?

Commander JOHNSON. This is our estimate of deferred maintenance.

Captain BOWMAN. It is our desire that we keep the backlog of essential maintenance at a reasonable level. Just for the purposes of goaling or targeting this effort, we would like to keep it at least not higher than one-half of 1 percent of the replacement value of the property.

Mr. SIKES. Are you doing that now?

Captain BOWMAN. No, sir, we are not.

Mr. SIKES. How much do you lack?

Commander JOHNSON. \$5 million.

Captain BOWMAN. Grosswise, \$5 million in this total program.

Mr. McFALL. In other words, it is twice as much as it ought to be?

Captain BOWMAN. It is twice as much as we think it should be.

Mr. SIKES. Are there questions?

HOUSING IN HAWAII

Mr. JONAS. The Navy contemplated in 1965 demolishing some alleged substandard housing in Hawaii, and as the result of intervention by this committee a waiver was obtained. I understand you have to renew that waiver or get authority every year to retain that housing. Is that correct?

Commander TAGLIENTI. No, sir. We have authority from the Secretary of Defense to retain this housing as long as it meets the retention criteria, in that it is safe, decent, and sanitary, economic to maintain, and meets a housing need which cannot be met in the community. Thus far, the units at Hawaii meet this criteria and will probably continue to meet it for the next 2 or 3 years until we begin construction again.

Mr. JONAS. You don't need additional legislation?

Commander TAGLIENTI. No, sir; it is not required.

Mr. JONAS. Why was the Navy planning to demolish all of this housing? I was informed it was required under the legislation requiring the elimination of the housing alleged to be substandard.

Commander TAGLIENTI. Approximately 3 years ago legislation required that all government housing units be surveyed, and that those units found inadequate be disposed of or demolished. It became obvious however that, if we did so, we would not have sufficient housing for our people. Accordingly, recent legislation recognized this and permitted us to retain inadequate housing which was as mentioned earlier, meets the retention criteria.

Mr. JONAS. That permission is for an indefinite period of time?

Commander TAGLIENTI. An indefinite period.

Mr. JONAS. That is all.

Mr. SIKES. Thank you very much, gentlemen.

MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING, ARMY

WITNESSES

BRIG. GEN. J. C. DALRYMPLE, DIRECTOR OF MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

BRIG. GEN. C. E. BECK, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, ARMY BUDGET (OPERATIONS), OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE ARMY

LT. COL. H. E. CURRY, ACTING CHIEF, FAMILY HOUSING DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

Mr. SIKES. We are ready to consider the "Military family housing" for the Army. I would like to have inserted in the record the summary page.

(The page follows :)

*Department of the Army—Fiscal year 1967 military family housing program—
Table of contents*

	Units	Cost \$000
A. Debt payment (summary sheet):		
1. Capehart housing.....	35,471	\$37,181
2. Wherry housing.....	19,849	9,308
3. Servicemen's mortgage insurance premiums.....		1,070
Total debt payment.....	55,320	47,559
Less reimbursements.....		-213
Appropriation request.....		47,346
B. Operations and maintenance (summary sheet):		
1. Operations and maintenance.....	131,524	121,512
2. Leasing costs.....	5,811	11,756
Total operations and maintenance.....	137,335	133,268
Less reimbursements.....		-1,707
Appropriation request.....		131,561
C. Total program.....		180,827
Less reimbursements.....		-1,920
Total appropriation request.....		178,907

EFFECT OF DEFERRAL OF FAMILY HOUSING

Mr. SIKES. The family housing construction program approved by the Congress in fiscal year 1966 was deferred by the Secretary of Defense. The committee considers this action a regrettable one. It has added to the backlog of needed housing, and apparently will result in increased costs of construction when the units are released for construction. Certainly it has had an adverse effect on morale. Will you discuss for the committee the Army's feeling in this matter? What has been the effect of deferral on the family housing picture and on the morale of the service?

General DALRYMPLE. First let me introduce Lieutenant Colonel Curry, Chief of the Family Housing Division under my directorate. At this point, I would like to furnish for the record my biographical sketch and general statement.

(The statement follows :)

STATEMENT BY BRIG. GEN. JOHN C. DALRYMPLE, DIRECTOR OF MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, ON ARMY FAMILY HOUSING

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Brigadier General John C. Dalrymple was born in Brazil, Indiana, on 10 February 1912. He was graduated from Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Indiana, with a Bachelor of Science degree (Electrical Engineering) in 1933, and commissioned a second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army Reserve, upon graduation.

General Dalrymple began his active military career in March 1941 as a lieutenant with the 24th Armored Engineer Battalion at Pine Camp, New York. As Commanding Officer, he led the 82d Engineers into Normandy, France, in June 1944. For this and subsequent operations in the European Theater he was awarded the Silver Star Medal and twice earned the Bronze Star Medal. In

March 1945, General Dalrymple took command of the 1117th Engineer Combat Group and directed its operations in the historic crossing of the Rhine. He was awarded the Legion of Merit for this action.

General Dalrymple graduated from the Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1947, and the following year earned a Master's Degree in Civil Engineering from Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa. He served as Deputy Engineer, Third Army at Ft McPherson, Georgia, until 1949 at which time he returned to Germany as Commanding Officer of the 1st Engineer Combat Battalion, First Infantry Division. He subsequently became Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, European Command.

Returning to the United States in August 1953, General Dalrymple attended the Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, Virginia. He was Executive Officer of the U.S. Army Engineer District, Huntington, West Virginia, from February 1954 to December 1955.

From 1956 to 1959, General Dalrymple was on duty at the Pentagon, Washington, D.C., as Chief of Plans, Office of the Chief of Research and Development, and later as Executive Officer to the Secretary of the Army.

General Dalrymple graduated from the National War College in June 1960, after which he was assigned as Senior Engineer Advisor to the Republic of Korea Army as a member of the Korean Military Assistance Advisory Group. Upon his return to the United States in July 1961, he was designated District Engineer, U.S. Army Engineer District, Little Rock, Arkansas.

General Dalrymple assumed command of the U.S. Army Engineer Division, North Atlantic, New York, N.Y., as Division Engineer from 1962 to 1965. He was named Director of Military Construction in the Office of the Chief of Engineers on 1 July 1965.

General Dalrymple is a past Regional Vice President of the Society of American Military Engineers and also formerly served on the Board of Directors of the Engineer Joint Council. He is a registered Professional Engineer in Arkansas and the District of Columbia.

General Dalrymple is married to the former Dorothea Bell Smith of Brazil, Indiana.

ARMY FAMILY HOUSING

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I appreciate this opportunity to appear before this Committee on behalf of the Army's Fiscal Year 1967 Military Family Housing Program.

This program consists of three major budget categories—Construction, Debt Payment; and Operation and Maintenance. Because of the large demands of our military operations in Southeast Asia, it has been determined to temporarily defer construction of the 1,680 new family housing units funded for FY 1966. In addition, the FY 1967 budget contains no funds under the Construction category for family housing. In lieu of an FY 1967 new housing construction program, we are requesting under the category for Operation and Maintenance an increase of 935 units in the domestic leasing program which is intended to partially offset the deferral of new housing construction. While leasing does not provide a permanent solution to the military family housing problem, it will provide some relief during this period when capital outlays are being minimized.

The program before you requests total obligational authority in the amount of \$180,827,000, however, excluding reimbursable authority, the new obligational authority requested is \$178,907,000. Taking each category separately for which funds are requested, the requirements are:

(a) *Debt payments, \$47,559,000*

This amount is required to reduce the debt (\$710 million) incurred by acquisition of 35,471 units of Capehart housing and 19,849 units of Wherry housing. Approximately \$21 million of the amount required is for principal, \$24 million for interest and \$2 million for payment of mortgage insurance. Excluding reimbursement authority, new obligational authority requested is \$47,346,000.

(b) *Operation and maintenance, \$133,268,000*

Funds requested for this program are primarily for the support of an average of 137,335 units of family housing. In addition to the operation, maintenance and utility costs for these housing units, funds are also required for maintenance and repair of supporting appurtenances within the housing area, such as, streets, grounds and utility distribution systems, items of incidental improvements, furniture and for the various miscellaneous services. Funds are also included for

the leasing of an average of 5,811 family housing units, worldwide. Of this number, 4,905 units are in the United States and Hawaii at an average cost of \$1,920 per year, including operation and maintenance costs. Excluding reimbursable authority, the new obligatory authority requested is \$131,561,000.

The budget book before you contains detailed justification for the two programs, Debt Payment and Operation and Maintenance.

Mr. Chairman, I have with me Lieutenant Colonel Harold E. Curry, Acting Chief of the Army's Family Housing Division. We are ready to provide the committee with whatever information you may desire.

General DALRYMPLE. The Army has always considered that, in order to obtain and retain the caliber of personnel it needed in its branch of the service, housing was one of the inducements that contributed very greatly toward that. We have had some indication of a slight impact on the morale due to the cutback in family housing, the deferral of family housing. We think it is temporary. However, should it continue for an unlimited period of time, morale would suffer more.

STATUS OF PLANNING, DESIGN, AND SITE ADAPTATION OF DEFERRED PROJECTS

Mr. SIKES. What steps has the Army taken in the interim for planning, design, and site adaptation on the deferred projects?

General DALRYMPLE. We are proceeding with our design on the 1966 deferral, and we are optimistic that, should that deferral be lifted, we would be able to go out for advertisement in a very short period of time, a matter of weeks.

VALIDITY OF 1966 PROGRAM

Mr. SIKES. Are the various projects approved by the Congress in fiscal year 1966 still valid requirements?

General DALRYMPLE. In our long-term planning, there is no question as to their validity. Due to some of the intermediate troop rearrangements which are going on now, and have not completely been stabilized, there will be some that are not valid. But on the long haul they are all valid.

Mr. SIKES. Identify those that will not be needed.

General DALRYMPLE. None on the long term, no, sir.

ADEQUACY OF FUNDS ALLOWED IN FISCAL YEAR 1966

Mr. SIKES. Can you construct adequate housing within the funds made available for each project approved for fiscal year 1966?

General DALRYMPLE. We would hope so, but every year this deferral obtains we know that, based on our construction experience, the cost of construction is escalating, and while we would hope to get the same quality and same type of house we would have gotten earlier, we would have to take a look at it.

RESTRICTIONS ON HOUSING COSTS

Mr. SIKES. In the event prices are up, and they are, do you propose to cut back on the size of the house or to cut corners in order to stay within the budgeted amounts?

General DALRYMPLE. We feel that the house we are now getting is minimal and would hesitate very, very much to cut back on the quality.

Mr. SIKES. I would hope you would neither cut back on quality nor size, but that you would come back to Congress for reauthorization. We don't want to build slums for tomorrow.

General DALRYMPLE. Thank you, sir.

SECTION 810 HOUSING

Mr. SIKES. What use is the Army making of section 810 housing at the present time? It appears that this could be utilized to a greater extent in view of the deferrals. Is this being done?

Lieutenant Colonel CURRY. We have two completed projects of 810 housing at this time. We have an interest shown in 12 projects.

Mr. SIKES. Has this occurred within recent months, or is this an old story?

Lieutenant Colonel CURRY. It is over the past years, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Have you had any recent show of interest?

Lieutenant Colonel CURRY. I have had some recent show of interest in personal conversations with builders.

Mr. SIKES. Is anything programed for fiscal 1967?

Lieutenant Colonel CURRY. No, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Spell this out more in detail for the record, if you will. (The information follows:)

Section 704(a), Public Law 86-372, 23 Sep 1959, enacted Section 810 of the National Housing Act, which authorized the Commissioner, FHA to insure mortgages on private rental housing constructed at or near installations of the DOD, NASA and AEC for rental to military and essential civilian employees of the Government or its contractors.

Prior to enactment of Public Law 88-174, on Nov 7, 1963, which requires line item authorization for Section 810 housing, Department of the Army received from FHA inquiries as to need for Section 810 housing at 22 locations and had furnished requirements data to FHA indicating a need for such housing at 12 locations.

Projects have been approved by FHA at three Army installations:

Redstone Arsenal, Ala., 100 units: Completed.

Fort Polk, La., 350 units: Completed.

Fort Monroe, Va., 122 units (includes 22 units for USCG): Under construction.

Since enactment of Public Law 88-174, there have been several informal inquiries concerning need for Section 810 housing but none have resulted in submission of a formal proposal and no request for specific authorization for use of Section 810 has been submitted.

COOPERATION WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES

Mr. SIKES. Last year the committee pointed out to the military services the necessity of utilizing community support to meet housing requirements. The committee also pointed out the necessity of informing the communities of the long-range housing requirements of the military installations rather than waiting until the last minute. We stated that ways and means must be found to improve the performance at the local installations and to make the long-range housing requirements at the various installations known to the local communities. What has the Army done in this respect?

General DALRYMPLE. The Department of the Army has notified its field commanders to acquaint the local officials, particularly chambers of commerce and real estate associations, and those people of the upcoming needs as we view them. I think this varies from place to place, Mr. Chairman. We have been quite successful in imparting this

knowledge in certain areas, but we admit there have been places where a number of people have not received the knowledge they should have concerning our plans.

Mr. SIKES. Is it not important that this be done?

General DALRYMPLE. It is important, sir, and the Army realizes its importance.

USE OF FHA AND VA HOUSING

Mr. SIKES. What steps has the Army taken to utilize housing held by FHA and VA?

Lieutenant Colonel CURRY. Sir, we have at this time 56 leases of FHA or VA housing. Our requirements are not in those areas in which there are surpluses.

Mr. SIKES. How much additional use of such housing is contemplated in fiscal 1967?

Lieutenant Colonel CURRY. We hope, provided that our troop build-up is such that we require off-post housing, we will be able to use more FHA and VA housing. However, at this time, as was pointed out, the troop turbulence is such that we have vacant on-post housing.

DEBT PAYMENT

Mr. SIKES. Turn to "Debt payment." Insert in the record pages 1, 3, 8, and 11.

(The pages follow.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—FAMILY HOUSING, DEFENSE—FISCAL YEAR 1967 BUDGET

Debt payment

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1965 actual	Fiscal year 1966 estimate	Fiscal year 1967 estimate
Capehart:			
Principal.....	\$15,450	\$16,156	\$16,720
Interest.....	21,132	20,443	19,685
Mortgage insurance premiums.....	1,160	821	772
Other expenses.....	6	566	4
Total.....	37,757	37,986	37,181
Wherry:			
Principal.....	3,964	4,247	4,328
Interest.....	5,056	4,847	4,779
Mortgage insurance premiums.....	610	209	201
Total.....	9,630	9,303	9,308
Servicemen's mortgage insurance premiums.....	965	1,100	1,070
Summary:			
Principal.....	19,423	20,403	21,048
Interest.....	26,188	25,290	24,464
Other expenses.....	6	566	4
Mortgage insurance premiums.....	2,735	2,130	2,043
Total debt payment program.....	48,352	48,389	47,559
Less: Reimbursements.....	-250	-217	-213
Plus: Unobligated balance lapsing.....	+516		
Appropriation.....	48,618	48,172	47,346

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—FAMILY HOUSING, DEFENSE

Debt payment—Capehart housing

	Fiscal year 1965 actual	Fiscal year 1966 estimate	Fiscal year 1967 estimate
Principal.....	\$15,458,954	\$16,156,060	\$16,720,075
Interest.....	21,132,297	20,443,145	19,685,158
Mortgage insurance premiums.....	1,159,709	821,098	772,076
Claims.....	3,615	561,495	-----
Other expenses.....	2,400	4,000	4,000
Total.....	37,756,975	37,985,798	37,181,309
Rounded to.....	37,757,000	37,986,000	37,181,000
Less anticipated reimbursements.....	250,000	217,000	213,000
Appropriation.....	37,507,000	37,769,000	36,968,000

Debt payment—Wherry housing

	Fiscal year 1965 actual	Fiscal year 1966 estimate	Fiscal year 1967 estimate
Principal.....	\$3,963,953	\$4,247,253	\$4,328,001
Interest.....	5,056,412	4,847,390	4,778,594
Mortgage insurance premiums.....	609,724	208,828	201,536
Total.....	9,630,089	9,303,471	9,308,131
Rounded to: Appropriation.....	9,630,000	9,303,000	9,308,000

DEBT PAYMENT—SERVICEMEN'S MORTGAGE INSURANCE, FISCAL YEAR 1967

Program justification

The purpose and scope of this program is to provide for payment of mortgage insurance premiums for servicemen eligible to purchase homes under Section 222(c), Public Law 560, 83rd Congress, the Housing Act of 1954. The premium rate is 1/2 of 1% of the unpaid balance of the mortgage.

The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 provides for larger insured mortgages for servicemen by increasing the maximum amount insurable by FHA from \$20,000 to \$30,000. Increasing the limit to \$30,000 will extend this benefit to senior career military personnel, major and above. Based on the most recent information on participation in the program, and the latest information on average payments, the FY 1967 requirement is estimated at \$1,070,000.

Fiscal year 1965:

Number..... 14, 191
 Average payment..... \$68
 Amount..... \$965, 052

Fiscal year 1966:

Number..... 15, 714
 Average payment..... \$70
 Amount..... \$1, 100, 000

Fiscal year 1967:

Number..... 15, 285
 Average payment..... \$70
 Amount..... \$1, 070, 000

FAMILY HOUSING AT BASES TO BE CLOSED

Mr. SIKES. What will be done with family housing at bases now scheduled for closure or curtailment?

General DALRYMPLE. The Army is not affected in a very large degree by surplus housing being created by base closures, sir.

Lieutenant Colonel CURRY. The major one, sir, is Fort Jay in New

York which has been transferred to the Coast Guard.

Mr. SIKES. Does the Coast Guard require the housing?

Lieutenant Colonel CURRY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Are there any other locations where the Army has family housing affected by base closures which are contemplated but not yet announced?

General DALRYMPLE. There may be some isolated areas, such as air defense sites, the NIKE sites, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Expand on that for the record and tell us what is in the picture, including such areas as Fort Lawton.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

There are 44 Army installations which have been announced for current or future closure, reduction or inactivation. These installations included 2,428 adequate housing units of which 454 units will be retained, 1,048 units transferred to the Navy, Air Force or Coast Guard, and the balance of 926 units will be excessed to GSA for disposal. Among the units to be retained, 87 of 93 units at Fort Lawton, Washington, will be used by the Army. The remaining 6 units are oversize quarters in poor condition that are located on land scheduled for disposal. Further retention of these 6 units cannot be justified as they are uneconomical to retain for continued operation. In addition, the Army will acquire 800 units at Biggs AFB by transfer and is operating 735 units at the former Schilling AFB, Salina, Kansas, on an experimental program to provide housing for dependents of military personnel on unaccompanied tours of duty, principally in Vietnam.

ACQUISITION OF CAPEHART OR WHERRY PROJECTS

Mr. SIKES. Does the fiscal year 1967 program contemplate the acquisition of any additional Capehart or Wherry projects?

Lieutenant Colonel CURRY. No, sir, it does not.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Mr. SIKES. We will turn to "Operation and maintenance."

Insert in the record pages 12 and 13.

(The pages follow:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—FAMILY HOUSING, DEFENSE—FISCAL YEAR 1967 BUDGET

Operation and maintenance

(In thousands of dollars)

	Fiscal year 1965 actual	Fiscal year 1966 estimate	Fiscal year 1967 estimate
Operating expenses.....	67,783	73,037	69,768
Leasing.....	6,216	10,324	11,756
Maintenance.....	52,424	50,953	51,744
Total operation and maintenance program.....	126,423	134,314	133,268
Less: Reimbursements.....	-2,295	-1,837	-1,707
Plus: Unobligated balance lapsing.....	+582		
Total appropriation.....	124,710	132,477	131,561

Family housing, defense, Department of the Army—Operation and maintenance

	Fiscal year 1965 actual		Fiscal year 1966 Estimate		Fiscal year 1967 estimate	
A. Inventory data:						
Units in being beginning of year	129,821		128,921		130,905	
Units in being at end of year	128,921		130,905		132,141	
Average inventory for year requiring O. & M. funding:						
(a) Conterminous United States	70,381		70,683		71,530	
(b) Outside United States	58,422		59,232		59,994	
(c) Total	128,803		129,915		131,524	
	Total estimated, all types	Unit cost	Total estimated	Unit cost	Total estimated	Unit cost
B. Funding requirement:						
1. Operations:						
(a) Operating expenses:						
(1) Administration	\$5,594,000	\$43	\$6,204,000	\$48	\$7,210,000	\$55
(2) Services	4,801,000	37	4,881,000	38	5,213,000	40
(3) Utility operations	43,480,000	338	44,246,000	340	44,810,000	341
(4) Furniture	13,908,000	108	17,706,000	136	12,535,000	95
Subtotal, gross obligations	67,783,000	526	73,037,000	562	69,768,000	531
Less anticipated reimbursements	2,295,000	18	1,837,000	14	1,707,000	13
Subtotal, operations (appropriated funds)	65,488,000	508	71,200,000	548	68,061,000	518
2. Maintenance:						
(a) Maintenance and repair of dwellings	43,878,000	341	42,219,000	325	42,716,000	325
(b) Maintenance and repair of other real property	7,653,000	59	7,646,000	59	7,950,000	60
(c) Alterations and additions	893,000	7	1,088,000	8	1,078,000	8
Subtotal, maintenance (appropriated funds)	52,424,000	407	50,953,000	392	51,744,000	393
3. Grand total, O. & M. expenses (including reimbursements) ..						
	120,207,000	933	123,990,000	954	121,512,000	924
4. Grand total, O. & M. (1 and 2, above) (appropriated funds) ..						
	117,912,000	915	122,153,000	940	119,805,000	911

NOTE.—Excludes leased units and costs.

Mr. SIKES. The committee staff has developed a very informative and very helpful chart showing differences in unit cost of various aspects of military family housing operation and maintenance. This chart shows there is a difference between costs within the services, between fiscal 1966 and 1967 in a number of instances, and some rather striking differences between services. In order to save time, I shall place this in the record. It will be made available to the witnesses, of course. I will ask you to prepare a statement showing why there are these differences, where the differences are significant within the Army between 1966 and 1967, and why there are differences, if they are significant, between the Army and other services.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

(The chart follows:)

Unit costs—Military family housing, operation and maintenance

	Fiscal year 1966					Fiscal year 1967				
	Air Force	Navy	Army	DASA	DSA	Air Force	Navy	Army	DASA	DSA
Operating expenses:										
Administration.....	\$19	\$47	\$48	\$49	-----	\$19	\$47	\$55	\$49	-----
Services.....	45	45	38	32	\$66	43	45	40	32	\$60
Utility operations.....	290	285	340	200	334	285	291	341	201	330
Furniture.....	48	76	136	52	85	100	87	95	101	140
Subtotal, gross obligations..	402	453	562	333	485	447	470	531	383	530
Less anticipated reimbursements	5	35	14	-----	20	4	20	13	-----	20
Subtotal, operations (ap- propriated funds).....	397	418	548	333	465	443	450	518	383	510
Maintenance:										
Maintenance and repair of dwellings.....	302	280	325	376	510	341	310	325	373	510
Maintenance and repair of other real property.....	51	94	59	143	138	57	86	60	112	100
Alterations and additions.....	3	4	8	3	29	3	2	8	4	20
Subtotal, maintenance (ap- propriated funds).....	356	378	392	522	677	401	398	393	489	630
Total.....	753	796	940	855	1,142	844	848	911	872	1,140

(The information follows:)

General DALRYMPLE. The reasons for the difference in the Army's unit costs for FY 1967 over FY 1966 are as follows:

Administration increases from \$47 per unit in FY 66 to \$55 per unit in FY 67. This increase reflects the replacement of 218 military personnel with civilians in the Family Housing offices and includes a pay raise for civilian personnel. All civilians working in the Family Housing offices are charged to this account. There are 687 full time civilians programmed worldwide for these offices in FY 67.

The slight increase for services and utilities is attributable to the anticipated increase in the costs of labor and materials. The decrease in the unit cost for furniture from \$136 in FY 1966 to \$95 in FY 1967 is due to the deferral of the overseas furniture replacement program. This decrease is partially offset by an increase in maintenance and repair of furniture in warehouses in the United States which is not usable in its present condition. There is no significant change in the maintenance unit costs between FY 66 and FY 67.

Comparison of significant differences between the Army and the other services is as follows:

The unit costs reflected in this budget is on an obligation basis and does not include the costs of military labor. A comparison of these costs can only be made on a total cost basis which includes military labor.

The Army's high unit cost of utilities is directly attributable to two commands, Europe (\$515 per unit) and Alaska (\$473 per unit). These commands have 56% of the Army's total utility costs and only 36% of the total housing. Without these commands, utility costs would only be \$230 per unit. The extensive use of United States procured coal and the high cost of electricity in Europe and Alaska are the primary reasons contributing to the Army's high cost of utilities.

USE OF MILITARY LABOR TO MAINTAIN FAMILY HOUSING

Mr. SIKES. For the record, what changes, if any, has the Army effected in the use of military labor in family housing since you were last before the committee?

General DALRYMPLE. Under the Secretary of Defense's civilianization program this budget contains \$938,000 for conversion of 218 military spaces to civilians in fiscal year 1967.

PROCUREMENT OF APPLIANCES

Mr. SIKES. Last year the committee discussed with you the procurement of appliances and other similar items, and pointed out the practical experience of procuring through the national buying program of the General Services Administration. What experience, if any, have you had in the past year with procuring in this manner? Are you doing so?

Lieutenant Colonel CURRY. Yes, sir; where it is economically feasible to do so.

Mr. SIKES. What do you contemplate for fiscal year 1967, including the implementation of the fiscal 1966 construction program? Please provide the answer for the record.

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

Execution of the FY 1966 new Construction Program, when authorized by the Secretary of Defense, will be on the basis of procurement of movable equipment (ranges, refrigerators, and similar items) through the General Services Administration.

Mr. SIKES. The committee also pointed out the possible savings which could be generated by the consolidation of procurement of the requirements of the military services for the procurement of these appliances, rather than handling them on the basis of each specific project. Tell us what the Army has done with respect to this problem.

General DALRYMPLE. Replacement items are now being procured through General Services Administration. The Army has cooperated with Department of Defense in determining the most economical procedures to be used in future initial issue for new construction and replacement of uneconomically repairable items. It is anticipated that Department of Defense will issue uniform instructions to the services for consolidated central procurement.

CONTRACT MAINTENANCE

Mr. SIKES. What is the Army policy with reference to the utilization of contract maintenance on family housing?

General DALRYMPLE. Family housing that is located on base is usually taken care of through the post engineers' organization. In some instances there are contracts for certain maintenance operations. For the most part, they are done by post engineering personnel.

Mr. SIKES. Does this reflect a change in policy or is it the same as last year?

General DALRYMPLE. Essentially the same, sir.

OPERATIONS

Mr. SIKES. Explain the reason for the decrease of \$3.3 million in operating expenses.

General DALRYMPLE. The decrease of \$3.3 million in operating expenses is actually due to several increases and decreases as follows:

	<i>Million</i>
(a) Deferral of oversea furniture replacement program.....	-\$7.1
(b) Increase in M. & R. of furniture in the United States.....	+2.0
(c) Replacement of military with civilians.....	+.7
(d) Support of new housing units.....	+.9
(e) Decrease in replacement of equipment.....	-.6
(f) Disposal of units.....	-.4
(g) Price and wage increase for utilities and services.....	+1.2
Total.....	-3.3

REDESIGNATION OF RENTALS TO INADEQUATE QUARTERS

Mr. SIKES. What is the attitude of the Army toward the change to the redesignations of rentals to inadequate quarters? In other words, is it good or bad?

General DALRYMPLE. I feel that the change is good. Beginning July 1, 1966, collections for inadequate rentals will be accomplished uniformly through a deduction in BAQ, where previously a cash collection was made of the military occupant.

REPLACEMENT OF FURNITURE OVERSEAS

Mr. SIKES. Discuss with the committee the change in policy wherein no funds are included for the replacement of furniture overseas but there is increased emphasis on the maintenance and repair of furniture for the United States.

General DALRYMPLE. Because of the large demands of our military operations in southeast Asia, it has been determined to temporarily defer replacement of uneconomically repairable furniture in overseas areas.

Since fiscal year 1963, the Bureau of the Budget has greatly restricted the procurement of furniture in the United States and has limited maintenance and repair to "minimum essential" to protect current investment in the inventory. The increase in funds will permit rehabilitation of economical repairable furniture in our warehouses and allow full realization of life expectancy.

LEASED HOUSING

Mr. SIKES. Will you discuss with the committee the leased housing program for which there is a request of \$11.7 million, an increase of \$1.4 million over fiscal year 1966?

General DALRYMPLE. The fiscal year 1967 budget includes \$11.7 million to cover 5,811 leases (4,905 domestic and 906 foreign). The increase of \$1.4 million represents an increase of 935 domestic leases at 7 installations at an estimated cost of \$1.7 and a decrease of 89 foreign leases at an estimated cost of \$0.3 million, or a net increase of \$1.4 million.

The additional 935 units requested as a temporary and partial substitution for new construction were allocated to 7 installations where construction has been deferred.

Mr. SIKES. Tell us what progress you are making with it.

General DALRYMPLE. Due to large troop deployments and the phase out of Nike sites at SAC bases only 67 percent of domestic leases and 71 percent of foreign leases were in effect as of March 31, 1966. It is

anticipated that utilization of this program will expand to the planned, authorized ceiling by the end of fiscal year 1966 and will be fully utilized during fiscal year 1967.

Mr. SIKES. What assurance do you have that you can secure this housing, whether or not it is a good thing for the service in principle?

General DALRYMPLE. Yes, sir. We are requesting 935 additional units for the domestic leasing program. We are hoping that by obtaining suitable leases in the areas where we had originally scheduled the construction of permanent housing, that we will be able to accomplish a high rate of utilization of this increase in domestic leased units.

Mr. SIKES. Does it look like a realistic proposal to you?

General DALRYMPLE. In certain areas we are very optimistic. In others—

Mr. SIKES. Did you consider it in those areas as something to be followed permanently, or would you hope to get back to military housing, Army military housing, where you can?

General DALRYMPLE. We do not feel that leasing units are a suitable substitute for permanent housing.

Mr. SIKES. What is the average payment that you contemplate?

General DALRYMPLE. The statutory limitation, sir, establishes \$160 per month.

Mr. SIKES. Is this realistic?

General DALRYMPLE. In certain areas it can be accomplished but in metropolitan areas and in our large cities it is not adequate.

Mr. SIKES. Does this essentially limit the effectiveness of the program?

General DALRYMPLE. It certainly affects our utilization.

Mr. SIKES. Do you propose to come to Congress to ask for a waiver on the limit? Is it an administrative matter?

Lieutenant Colonel CURRY. There is a statutory limit of \$160. We have been in constant discussion with the Department of Defense with regard to this.

Mr. SIKES. Do you recommend that an increase be requested?

Lieutenant Colonel CURRY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. I should think you would.

Lieutenant Colonel CURRY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. It is not a very realistic figure?

Lieutenant Colonel CURRY. No, sir.

Mr. JONAS. That \$160 is average?

Lieutenant Colonel CURRY. That is average, yes, sir.

MAINTENANCE

Mr. SIKES. You are requesting \$51.744 million for maintenance of family housing, an increase of \$800,000. What is the reason for the increase?

General DALRYMPLE. We are attempting to maintain our deferred maintenance at a constant level of \$17,500,000. This increase reflects the additional that we will need to stay at that figure.

Lieutenant Colonel CURRY. This also reflects the increase in the number of units being supported.

Mr. SIKES. What is the status of the deferred maintenance?

General DALRYMPLE. The figure I just gave you of \$17,500,000.

Mr. SIKES. Are you losing ground?

General DALRYMPLE. No, sir, it has stayed at that level.

Mr. SIKES. Are you satisfied that ample provisions are being made for maintenance of family housing?

Lieutenant Colonel CURRY. Sir, we would prefer to reduce the backlog of unfunded requirements and deferred maintenance.

Mr. SIKES. How large is the backlog?

Lieutenant Colonel CURRY. \$17.5 million. We are just holding our own.

Mr. SIKES. Is that sufficient to hold your own?

Lieutenant Colonel CURRY. It is questionable with the increase in prices, if they continue to spiral.

Mr. SIKES. I would think so. Thank you, gentlemen.

General DALRYMPLE. Thank you, sir.

MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING PROGRAM, DEFENSE AGENCIES

Mr. SIKES. For the family housing program for the defense agencies, I shall ask that there be inserted in the record DASA requirements shown on page 1, DSA requirements shown on page 3, and DIA requirements shown on pages 7 to 10 of the justifications.

(The pages follow:)

Family housing, defense, Defense Atomic Support Agency, operation and maintenance

	Fiscal year 1965 actual		Fiscal year 1966 estimate		Fiscal year 1967 estimate	
	Total estimate all types (thou- sands)	Unit cost	Total estimate (thou- sands)	Unit cost	Total estimate (thou- sands)	Unit cost
A. Inventory data:						
Units in being beginning of year.....	2,481		2,481		2,481	
Units in being at end of year.....	2,481		2,481		2,481	
Average inventory for year requiring O. & M. funding:						
(a) Conterminous United States.....	2,481		2,481		2,481	
(b) Outside United States.....						
(c) Total.....	2,481		2,481		2,481	
B. Funding requirement:						
1. Operations:						
(a) Operating expenses:						
(1) Administration.....	\$140	\$57	\$121	\$49	\$122	\$49
(2) Services.....	79	32	80	32	80	32
(3) Utility operations.....	423	170	494	200	498	201
(4) Furniture.....	152	61	130	52	249	101
Subtotal, gross obligations.....	794	320	825	333	949	383
Less anticipated reimbursements.....						
Subtotal, operations (appropriated funds).....	794	320	825	333	949	383
2. Maintenance:						
(a) Maintenance and repair of dwellings.....	897	362	934	376	924	373
(b) Maintenance and repair of other real property.....	389	157	355	143	279	112
(c) Alterations and additions.....	6	2	7	3	11	4
Subtotal, maintenance (appropriated funds).....	1,292	521	1,296	522	1,214	489
3. Grand total, O. & M. expenses (including reimbursement).....						
	2,086	841	2,121	855	2,163	872
4. Grand total, O. & M. (1 and 2, above) (appropriated funds).....						
	2,086	841	2,121	855	2,163	872

Family housing, defense—Defense supply agency, operation and maintenance

	Fiscal year 1965, actual		Fiscal year 1966, estimate,		Fiscal year 1967, estimate	
	Total esti- mate, all types	Unit cost	Total esti- mate	Unit cost	Total esti- mate	Unit cost
A. Inventory data:						
Units in being beginning of year	125		107		103	
Units in being at end of year	107		103		97	
Average inventory for year requiring O. & M. funding:						
(a) Conterminous United States	110		105		100	
(b) Outside United States	0		0		0	
(c) Total	110		105		100	
B. Funding requirement:						
1. Operations:						
(a) Operating expenses:						
(1) Administration						
(2) Services	\$6	\$55	\$7	\$66	\$6	\$60
(3) Utility operations	35	317	35	334	33	330
(4) Furniture	8	77	9	85	14	140
Subtotal, gross obligations	49	449	51	485	53	530
Less anticipated reimbursements	-2	-15	-2	-20	-2	-20
Subtotal, operations (appropriated funds)	47	434	49	465	51	510
2. Maintenance:						
(a) Maintenance and repair of dwellings						
(b) Maintenance and repair of other real property	57	522	54	510	51	510
(c) Alterations and additions	19	170	14	138	10	100
	3	24	3	29	2	20
Subtotal, maintenance (appropriated funds)	79	716	71	677	63	630
3. Grand total, O. & M. expenses (including reimbursement)	128	1,165	122	1,162	116	1,160
4. Grand total, O. & M. (1 and 2 above) (appropriated funds)	126	1,150	120	1,142	114	1,140

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

FAMILY HOUSING, DEFENSE—LEASING

In addition to the leased housing units contained in this request, 102 sets of family quarters are provided by the Foreign Buildings Operations, Department of State for occupancy of Defense Attache personnel. For these quarters, the Defense Intelligence Agency pays only the utilities and other minor operating expenses.

The leased units, the FBO units and the estimated costs of each are shown by country on the following pages.

(Dollars in thousands)

Country	Leased units		Units on permit from State Department		Total amount
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	
Aden	1	\$5.2			\$5.2
Afghanistan	11	37.5			37.5
Algeria	4	22.0			22.0
Argentina	11	33.5	2	\$3.6	37.1
Australia			3	2.6	2.6
Austria			2	2.6	2.6
Bolivia	3	9.5	1	.5	10.0
Brazil	5	14.9			14.9
Bulgaria	4	7.6			7.6
Burma	7	24.1	3	8.4	32.5

[Dollars in thousands]

Country	Leased units		Units on permit from State Department		Total amount
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	
Cameroon.....	2	\$18.5			\$18.5
Chad.....	8	97.6			97.6
Ceylon.....			1	\$1.4	1.4
Chile.....	13	57.5			57.5
Congo (Léopoldville).....	16	50.8			50.8
Czechoslovakia.....	2	18.4	2	2.0	20.4
Denmark.....	1	7.0	2	3.6	10.6
Dominican Republic.....	10	66.0			66.0
England.....			3	13.3	13.3
Ethiopia.....	9	39.5			39.5
Finland.....	1	5.5	2	1.6	7.1
France.....			5	8.5	8.5
Germany.....			22	24.6	24.6
Ghana.....	3	18.8			18.8
Greece.....			3	5.5	5.5
Guatemala.....	9	25.9			25.9
Hungary.....			4	3.3	3.3
Hong Kong.....	15	75.8			75.8
India.....	23	124.3	3	3.3	127.6
Indonesia.....	8	12.4	4	2.3	14.7
Iraq.....	10	35.1			35.1
Israel.....	17	67.6			67.6
Italy.....	12	39.0			39.0
Ivory Coast.....	4	50.6			50.6
Japan.....	25	98.7	1	1.7	100.4
Jordan.....	6	22.9			22.9
Korea.....	6	9.8	3	5.8	15.6
Laos.....	12	98.6			98.6
Liberia.....	4	20.0	2	4.0	24.0
Malagasy.....	7	31.4			31.4
Malawi.....	2	7.0			7.0
Malaysia.....	5	26.4			26.4
Mexico.....	1	6.5	1	1.5	8.0
Morocco.....	6	17.7			17.7
Nepal.....	3	13.8			13.8
Netherlands.....	5	41.0	1	.8	41.8
Nigeria.....	3	59.5			59.5
Norway.....			3	2.6	2.6
Pakistan.....	8	46.3	1	2.0	48.3
Peru.....	7	23.3			23.3
Philippines.....	8	22.3			22.3
Poland.....	11	65.1			65.1
Rwanda.....	2	10.9			10.9
Saudi Arabia.....	4	29.6			29.6
Senegal.....	4	28.0			28.0
Singapore.....	7	30.5	1	1.5	32.0
Somali Republic.....	1	9.0			9.0
South Africa.....	2	10.4	1	.8	11.2
Sudan.....	3	23.3			23.3
Sweden.....	16	66.7			66.7
Taiwan.....	19	57.8	1	1.2	59.0
Turkey.....	4	22.1			22.1
United Arab Republic.....	1	5.5	2	1.5	7.0
U.S.S.R.....			18	39.6	39.6
Venezuela.....	6	21.3			21.3
Yemen.....	2	11.7			11.7
Yugoslavia.....	11	20.3	5	5.9	26.2
Total.....	409	1,922.0	102	156.0	2,078.0

Mr. SIKES. Thank you very much.

TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1966.

SOUTHEAST ASIA CONSTRUCTION

WITNESSES

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

EDWARD J. SHERIDAN, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (PROPERTIES AND INSTALLATIONS)

ROBERT C. MOOT, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
(LOGISTICS SERVICES)

BRIG. GEN. CHARLES C. NOBLE, U.S. ARMY, DIRECTOR, SOUTHEAST
ASIA CONSTRUCTION DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT
SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (PROPERTIES AND INSTALLA-
TIONS)

BRIG. GEN. C. H. DUNN, U.S. ARMY, DIRECTOR OF CONSTRUCTION,
U.S. MILITARY ASSISTANCE COMMAND, VIETNAM

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

BRIG. GEN. ANDREW P. ROLLINS, JR., U.S. ARMY, DEPUTY DIREC-
TOR OF MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, OCE

COL. BRUCE D. JONES, U.S. ARMY, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, MILITARY
CONSTRUCTION

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

REAR ADM. A. C. HUSBAND, U.S. NAVY, COMMANDER, NAVAL
FACILITIES, ENGINEERING COMMAND

CAPT. F. M. LALOR, U.S. NAVY, NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING
COMMAND, ASSISTANT COMMANDER FOR CONSTRUCTION

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT H. CURTIN, U.S. AIR FORCE, DIRECTOR OF CIVIL
ENGINEERING, HEADQUARTERS, U.S. AIR FORCE

BRIEFINGS AND VISUAL PRESENTATIONS BY—

COL. CLIFTON H. CHAMBERLAIN, U.S. ARMY

LT. COL. C. H. WOOD, U.S. ARMY

CAPT. F. M. LALOR, U.S. NAVY

LT. COMDR. M. T. MOONEY, U.S. NAVY

Mr. SIKES. The committee is in session to hear a report on the mili-
tary construction programs in South Vietnam and other South Pacific
areas.

We are privileged to have before us the Honorable Edward J. Sheri-
dan, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense.

Mr. Sheridan, are you ready to proceed?

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Please do so.

STATEMENT OF DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, PROPERTIES,
AND INSTALLATIONS

Mr. SHERIDAN. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, we wel-
come the opportunity to appear today before you to report on construc-
tion programs supporting military operations in South Vietnam.

Although I have not been able to make a tour of construction in the
Pacific area in recent months, I have information from a number of
reliable sources who have made such inspection trips, some of whom
are with me today, that progress on construction is much more pro-
nounced than is indicated by the reports we have received in Washing-
ton.

In the hearings by this committee in January and again in early
February on the status of construction and on the fiscal year 1966 sup-

plemental program, the progress of the work, the problems being encountered, and our objectives to further increase our effectiveness were discussed. We cannot report that all of our objectives have been met; however, there have been substantial improvements, as there will increasingly continue to be. In view of the comparatively short time that has elapsed since our last appearance, we feel that considerable progress has been made in the execution of the construction program and that this progress will become more evident each successive month.

In February, Secretary Ignatius advised that we had provided greater flexibility to MACV for the management of the military construction programs in South Vietnam and that a theater engineer, with broad authority in programming and execution, had been appointed to coordinate our construction efforts and resources in Vietnam. Brig. Gen. Carroll H. Dunn, U.S. Army, who was assigned this job with the title of Director of Construction MACV, and who was introduced to the committee prior to his assumption of these duties is with us today and is prepared to answer questions relating to his work.

Because of the magnitude of the program, a Director of Construction for Southeast Asia was also appointed to my office. Brig. Gen. Charles C. Noble, U.S. Army, who is also with me today, has this assignment.

Since the subject of ports, data on offloading and shipping has been a matter of primary concern to the committee, we again have Mr. Robert Moot, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Logistics Services, whose responsibilities lie in this area and who is known to the committee, having testified in the earlier hearings on southeast Asia activities.

Also, to represent the military departments there are for the Army, Brig. Gen. A. P. Rollins, for the Navy, Rear Adm. A. C. Husband, and for the Air Force, Maj. Gen. Robert Curtin.

This concludes my statement Mr. Chairman. I understand that both Admiral Husband and General Curtin have statements they would like to make, with your permission, prior to the start of the graphic presentation of construction progress in Vietnam — by the Army and Navy.

POSITION OF COORDINATOR FOR SOUTHEAST ASIA CONSTRUCTION

Mr. SIKES. General Dunn wears one star and General Noble wears one star. These men are doing very important work. They are outranked by a lot of people out there. If they are going to run this job, why aren't they wearing more rank?

Mr. SHERIDAN. I think part of their problem is going to be taken care of shortly when General Dunn is promoted to major general, which should help somewhat.

Mr. SIKES. It will help as far as his career is concerned and I think he richly deserves the promotion, but he will be working there under a man who has less rank than he. It does not seem to me that this gives the coordinator much of a voice in what is going on. It is similar to having a captain working for a lieutenant.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes, sir; that is correct. I acknowledge your observation and we will see what can be done about it.

Mr. SIKES. We will now hear from the Navy, which is the construc-

tion agent for South Vietnam. Admiral Husband, do you have a statement?

STATEMENT OF COMMANDER, NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND,
U.S.N.

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, my report will be an updating of what has occurred since our last appearance before the committee in January of this year. Over the past 4½ months we have continued to increase our construction capability in Vietnam. Our work force has grown from 26,000 to 46,000 men. Construction equipment inventory in-country has doubled; it is now 3,700 pieces, with an additional 1,000 pieces en route. Included in these equipment acquisitions were major rock crushing plants, 11 of which are installed and operating, with a total capacity of 1,145 tons per hour. In the near future, with a few additional plants on the line, crushed rock availability will cease to be a critical pacing factor in our construction program. Our waterfront construction equipment—14 dredges, pile-driving rigs, and comparable items—are in-country and working. In the construction material area we are beginning to see the beneficial effects of the \$200 million advance buy authorization of last January. Our flow of materials, although sizably increased over the past few months, is moving across the sea at a faster pace than we had previously experienced. We continue to have some unloading problems in-country as well as coastal transshipment difficulties. The significance of these problems today is minor in relation to our experience in 1965, and we can foresee, as construction and logistic efforts are implemented, a solution to our material delivery problem.

The size of the 1966 supplemental program was such that large forward strides were necessary. The increases I have mentioned over the last few months are indicative of this. At the same time, we have experienced a twofold increase in the number of A. & E. firms in-country. There are now 20 A. & E.'s working out of Saigon offices. As of this moment, the major impact of the 1966 supplemental funds has been in the material and equipment procurement and the engineering, planning, and design areas. We still will have to face the myriad of day-to-day problems that will certainly come as we put the construction associated with this program into place. In the engineering area we continue to have problems with siting, real estate availability, and customer definition. The advent of the MACV directorate of construction staff has done much and promises even more, to afford solutions to these problems. Standards of construction have been made available to us and enforced. Priorities for construction are firm and definite.

I am pleased to say that, as of now, the much feared critical shortage of skilled labor has not become a fact of life. My feelings here are a mixture of optimism and pessimism. Optimism, for the success we have realized, and the additional gains we foresee, in training large numbers of Vietnamese as well as the ability to import free world journeymen in the numbers we require. We continue to be concerned about the increasing unrest we are experiencing among our Vietnamese work force which appears to be a combination of dissatisfaction with wages and a reflection of recent civil unrest.

The three common ingredients of construction—manpower, equipment, and materials—are being delivered as we had planned. We are on schedule. We are on schedule with our work-in-place rate. The month of April saw a placement of \$21.9 million.

Parenthetically, that is 20 times what it was a year ago this time. This includes slightly under 2 million cubic yards of earth moved, nearly 1¼ million cubic yards of dredge material moved, and the placement of 44,000 cubic yards of concrete. We are now working on nearly 2½ million square feet of building construction as opposed to less than 700,000 square feet on April 1. The real impact in the form of physical facilities is starting to appear and will be dramatic in the months to come as we come closer to, and meet, our \$40 million work-in-place goal.

A moment ago, as I mentioned the common ingredients of construction, I omitted the catalyst for these ingredients—management. The contractor's organization, very ably led by Mr. Bert Perkins, has made many gains in the management area. On the Navy side of the House, I have added seasoned senior officers at key locations in Vietnam with a view toward a decentralized execution of the actual placement of construction materials. The most significant management technique implemented in these last few months was the conversion of the RMK-BRJ contract to an incentive type award fee concept. We have also instituted other management improvements, such as a more responsive and automated data reporting system.

A word about our Seabees. We have increased our in-country battalion deployments from four to seven. There are now 5,000 Seabees deployed in Vietnam——.

Outside of Vietnam we have continued to use competitive procurements to the maximum practical extent, although we have two new major incentive cost contractors working—— we have continued to award competitive contracts—— the latest of which was a \$3 million Army project at——.

The work authorized in the United States in support of southeast Asia has been designed and is scheduled to be competitively advertised in June for fiscal year 1966 award.

In summary, I am pleased with our recent progress. It is satisfactory and I can foresee the attainment of our construction goals. However, I do not want to leave you with the impression that all of our problems are solved. I have mentioned only a few current and potential problems here today. I believe we now have the organization and resources to lick these problems as they develop.

Mr. SIKES. Admiral Husband, that is a very encouraging report and I congratulate you on the progress that has been made.

BACKLOG IN CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

When we last discussed this, in January, we were about a year behind in our construction program. Is that a fair statement?

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Chairman, I think it has to be related to the times at which the authorization for the program became available.

Mr. SIKES. How far were we behind in January?

Admiral HUSBAND. As far as the tactical commanders were concerned, I think we were about a half a year behind.

Mr. SIKES. What is the situation now? Have we gained on the backlog of construction projects?

Admiral HUSBAND. For that answer, I would like to defer to General Dunn who represents the commander in the field.

Mr. SIKES. What is your opinion, General Dunn? How far were we behind when you went out there, the first of this year?

General DUNN. Not quite a year, sir. I think 6 months is probably a better figure.

Mr. SIKES. What is the situation now?

General DUNN. I would say we are about the same distance behind but we are in much better shape to proceed and to get the job done.

Mr. SIKES. Are we now in position to begin to gain on this problem?

General DUNN. To do something about it, that is right.

As you are quite aware, of course, the decisions were deliberately made to feed in the tactical troops immediately, recognizing that the logistic support, including construction, was going to have to come later. We have passed through, in my opinion, our greatest hour of travail and everything now is looking up because we are in a better position to move; we are in a better position in contracting and construction; we are in a better position in troop construction. We can move out and meet these needs and build up the logistic support base that we need.

To give you a figure and say we are now 5 months as opposed to 6 months, I am afraid I am really not in a position to be so exact, but there is no question that the optimistic look which Admiral Husband has given you is a valid one in terms of our capability to do the job.

Mr. SIKES. Is the situation now going to permit a more rapid buildup of forces, Mr. Sheridan, in the area?

Mr. SHERIDAN. Not necessarily. It could permit it, but it doesn't mean we will have it.

Mr. SIKES. Now, General Curtin, before you give us your statement, do you concur generally in what has been said about the amount of lag in the construction program?

General CURTIN. Yes. In response to your first question, I just have a reaction in a broad sense that we were some 6 to 8 months behind. I would buy a statement that we are in that ball park at the present time as we see it, Mr. Chairman, but I do concur that particularly in the horizontal construction we have sensed definite improvements.

Mr. SIKES. General Curtin, will you proceed now with your statement?

General CURTIN. My statement is a brief two-page one and it is classified. Is this session closed?

Mr. SIKES. Yes.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, HEADQUARTERS,
U.S. AIR FORCE

General CURTIN. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, since this committee last reviewed the Air Force construction program in support of SEA, the major action which has taken place was the passage by the Congress of the Supplemental Defense Appropriations Act of 1966, March 25, 1966.

This act provided \$274.1 million to the Air Force which amount

brought the total Air Force SEA construction and design to about \$410 million.

Of this total, \$385 million is for construction; the balance for design.

The 1966 supplemental funds provided for ——. In addition, training facilities, ——. This funding cycle also provided for continuation of construction of the new airfields at Cam Ranh Bay, Phan Rang and Phu Cat in RVN, ——. A portion of the \$274 million was applied to cost increases in prior programs.

Among other factors, it is our view that this cost growth is generally the result of difficulties in estimating and defining engineering requirements, as well as the understandable exigencies of the tactical situation generating program changes.

As of the end of April 1966, construction agencies report a total of \$125 million as obligated and the value of work in place as \$45 million.

This is against the \$385 million total for construction.

Of the total, again as of end-April, about \$15 million of work for the Air Force has been completed and turned over to us for use.

Against this background, we anticipate that a significant portion of the 1966 supplemental program will be placed under contract in May-June of this year.

The overall construction requirements in Vietnam have been particularly difficult to meet.

Looking forward to June 30, 1966, we anticipate that all SEA construction funds, except \$72 million, will be obligated.

By that date, we also anticipate that about \$40 million of facilities will have been completed and turned over to us.

Looking even further forward, schedules indicate that about one-third of the facilities represented by the \$410 million total program will be completed by December of this year and over 75 percent possibly by mid-1967.

The remainder will be completed during the balance of calendar year 1967, as we see it, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Sheridan, I understand we will have a report from General Dunn.

Mr. SHERIDAN. From the Army and from the Navy, yes.

Mr. SIKES. Very well, who is first?

STATUS OF ENGINEER TROOP CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

General ROLLINS. This is Colonel Wood, sir, from the Department of the Army staff who will report on the status of engineer troop construction in the Republic of Vietnam.

I am General Rollins and this is Colonel Wood.

Colonel WOOD. Mr. Chairman, these are broken down into the 15 construction categories in Vietnam. This chart only shows the construction work by the engineer troops for the U.S. Army.

(The chart follows:)

Status of Engineer troop construction for U.S. Army in Vietnam, Public Laws 89-18 and 89-213 (fiscal year 1965 supplemental, and fiscal year 1966 appropriation)

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Construction categories	Program amount	Work in place	Percent complete
Cantonments.....	\$9,109	\$3,047	33
Airfield pavements.....	9,061	4,073	45
Airfield support complexes.....	3,189	612	19
Communication facilities.....	294	78	27
Ports.....	1,329	418	32
Liquid fuel storage.....	5,797	1,845	32
Maintenance buildings.....	277	65	23
Ammo storage.....	2,357	445	19
Cold storage.....	2,000	22	1
Warehouse storage.....	3,016	767	25
Shed storage.....	1,562	409	26
Open storage.....	287	85	30
Hospitals.....	2,543	2,069	82
Administration buildings.....			
LOC.....			
Total.....	40,821	13,935	34

PROGRESS IN CONSTRUCTING PROJECTS IN FISCAL YEAR 1965 SUPPLEMENTAL AND AMENDMENT TO FISCAL YEAR 1966 BUDGET

Colonel WOOD. This chart covers the funds for the 1965 supplemental and the 1966 amendment in dollars. The total projects are about 34 percent in place with the totals in the right-hand column there, each of the categories as shown on the slide.

Mr. SIKES. We will have approximately \$14 million worth of work in place out of some \$41 million programed.

Colonel WOOD. That is right.

Mr. SIKES. What is the status of the other projects?

Colonel WOOD. Which other projects?

Mr. SIKES. Let me see if I understand what you mean by work in place. Does that mean projects that have been assigned and on which work is being done?

Colonel WOOD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. The remaining \$27 million is work not yet undertaken?

Colonel WOOD. That is right.

General DUNN. It is underway, but not completed. This represents the completed portion of the \$40 million.

Mr. SIKES. Does the chart show work which is completed?

General DUNN. That is right, and the rest is underway.

Mr. SIKES. All of the \$41 million then is underway.

General DUNN. That is correct, yes.

Mr. SIKES. Very well.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I am glad you brought that out because I was going to inquire about what projects have been completed and are now in use.

General, do you mean that the \$13.9 million worth of projects that you say were in place are now in use?

General DUNN. This is correct, sir.

Mr. JONAS. Actually in use by the soldiers and airmen?

General DUNN. I think I better try to explain the term "work in place" a little more carefully here, sir.

We measure progress, of course, monthly, for our progress reports, by

a percentage of the amount done in that particular month as measured by the total amount which has to be done.

Some of these will represent—say in the cantonment area—a relatively small project in one place and that may be totally complete and in use. The rest of this may mean, however, that of a large number to be built that 30 percent of the project is completed. That may mean the foundations are in and certain things are up, but it doesn't mean that specifically \$14 million is actually completed and in use.

NUMBER OF PROJECTS COMPLETED AND IN USE VERSUS NUMBER NOT YET STARTED

Mr. JONAS. That is what I was afraid of.

I wonder, Mr. Chairman, if we could get a list, in those broad categories, of the projects that have been completed in the last 6 months and actually in use?

Mr. SIKES. I had assumed from the previous answers that this was the case with the \$14 million or the \$13.9 million which is shown as work in place.

If that does not represent completed projects in use, then I'd like to know what projects are completed and in use.

Can you provide that now or will it have to be submitted for the record?

Mr. SHERIDAN. That will have to be submitted for the record, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SIKES. We will have to have information as to what has been completed and is in use. We also want to know what projects have not even been started.

Mr. SHERIDAN. I think as we go through the presentation, Mr. Chairman, you will see some of the facilities that are finished and it may give you a better feel than you have at this point.

Mr. SIKES. Please supply the information requested by Mr. Jonas for the record.

(The information follows:)

Dollar value, by broad categories, of military construction fully completed during past 6 months, and totals against which work was being accomplished

[In thousands of dollars]

Category	Complete	Total
Cantonment.....	19,917	217,464
Airfield pavement.....	10,329	90,667
Airfield support complexes.....	4,549	44,177
Communication facilities.....	1,217	22,000
Ports.....	2,113	68,847
Liquid fuel storage.....	3,285	23,074
Maintenance buildings.....		17,100
Ammunition storage.....	487	12,700
Depot storage.....	9,088	114,400
Hospitals.....		19,200
Administration buildings.....		10,300
LOC.....		32,800
Total.....	50,985	672,729

NOTE.—In addition, projects totaling \$47,872,000 have been completed, which were funded under MAP and other programs.

Mr. SIKES. Dr. Long, do you have any questions now?

Mr. LONG. Could you give us any general feeling for what is in it? Would you say as much as 5 percent is actually in use? I get a feeling it is only one-third underway—in other words, you have the forms up to pour the concrete and that is a large part of the \$13.9 million. The percentage actually in use must be extremely small.

Mr. SHERIDAN. It undoubtedly would be.

Mr. LONG. Would 5 percent, 10 percent, be the figure?

General CURTIN. Yes.

Mr. LONG. That is something of a dismal picture, isn't it?

General DUNN. It would be hard to give you a percentage. I can give you some specific examples which I am sure will be shown you in the pictorial presentation.

Mr. SIKES. Do you think the presentation will bring that out as we go along?

General DUNN. I would suggest we defer the question and then try to answer specifically later.

Mr. SIKES. All right.

VIETNAM SUPPLEMENTAL FISCAL YEAR 1966

Colonel WOOD. The next chart, Mr. Chairman, covers the 1966 supplemental funds.

(The chart follows:)

Engineer Troop Construction for U.S. Army in Vietnam, Public Law 89-367 (FY 66S)

Construction categories:

	<i>Program amount</i>
Cantonments.....	\$49,062,000
Airfield pavements.....	3,449,000
Airfield support complexes.....	3,400,000
Communication facilities.....	210,000
Ports.....	9,310,000
Liquid fuel storage.....	5,655,000
Maintenance buildings.....	535,000
Ammo storage.....	2,267,000
Cold storage.....	2,500,000
Warehouse storage.....	2,157,000
Shed storage.....	-----
Open storage.....	3,891,000
Hospitals.....	1,462,000
Administration buildings.....	500,000
LOC.....	9,806,000
Total.....	94,204,000

Colonel WOOD. Here the \$94 million has been programed by the Army troops for construction purposes and because these funds have just been made available to the theater—a little over 30 days ago—there has been no project that has been completed with the use of those funds. The breakdown of the categories again is shown here for the total \$94,204,000.

Mr. JONAS. Were these funds provided in last year's bill or in the supplemental?

Colonel WOOD. The 1966 supplemental.

Mr. JONAS. Just the supplemental?

Colonel WOOD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Will you want copies of those charts for the record, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. SIKES. Yes.

TROOP CONSTRUCTION

General ROLLINS. Colonel Chamberlain of the Office, Chief of Engineers, will give us a chart status report on troop construction, the requirements and the capabilities that are in the theater, and further remarks by an officer of the corps who brings back a periodic status report on how we are actually doing on certain projects. Colonel Chamberlain of the Office of the Chief of Engineers.

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. The Army troop construction force available in South Vietnam is the 18th Engineer Brigade commanded by Brig. Gen. Robert Ploger. General Ploger is also the Staff Engineer, Headquarters, U.S. Army, Vietnam.

The 18th Engineer Brigade is presently composed of three group headquarters as shown on this chart.

(The chart is classified :)

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. ——— construction battalions, ——— non-divisional combat engineer battalions, ——— separate specialized support companies and platoons as shown on the slide.

The brigade has a strength of over ——— personnel and has in country more than 2,000 major items of engineer construction equipment.

The brigade does not include personnel or equipment of combat engineer units which are a part of the 1st and the 25th Infantry Divisions or the 1st Cavalry Air Mobile Division, or the 173rd Airborne Brigade or the brigade from the 101st Airborne Division, which is in country.

The engineer units organic to the combat forces are capable of doing many of the troop construction projects. However, they are usually fully occupied on tasks related to direct support of combat operations. This includes such tasks as construction of pioneer roads, temporary airfields, clearing of mines and booby traps and destruction of enemy tunnel systems and fortifications and fighting as infantry if and when required.

Mr. SIKES. I would not think that as high a degree of skill would be necessary to build a primary airfield or a road. Surely there are civilian construction firms available which can do that. These men are so much more valuable in other categories of activity. Why would they be assigned to that type of work?

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. Sir, there are, of course, areas where civilian contractors cannot work. We use our combat battalions—

Mr. SIKES. Were none of these men employed in areas where civilian contractors can work?

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. Sir, in instances there are men of our construction battalions working on the same job with the contractor, or in proximity to the contractor, yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. That is my point. Then why aren't they used in areas where their skills are needed more?

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. Sir, this is up to General Dunn in theater to assign these priorities.

Mr. SIKES. It took you a long time to pass the buck on that one, but now that you have done it, General Dunn, what is the answer?

General DUNN. To answer your first question, sir, as I understand it, the units that are directly supporting—with pioneer roads and airfields, these are operational requirements which must be done by troop units. This is really the first priority for all troop units, the support of tactical operations. This support may be an advance airfield for air resupply; it may be some of these things like breaking up Vietcong tunnels.

Mr. SIKES. That has already been brought out. But in areas where civilian contractors can work, is it not more appropriate to use them rather than valuable troop labor which can do other essential things in areas where civilians can't go?

General DUNN. We are turning to the other side. Our definite plan is to make maximum use of our civilian construction effort which, of course, is primarily the Navy contract with RMK, and their associates. We are concentrating contractor effort in those areas such as major airfields, ports, and projects of that sort, of a type that they can do best, that they are best equipped to do. The troops did start some of these jobs when they first arrived in Vietnam. Some of those projects, the troops will phase out and move to other areas, but there will be places where troops are doing the things that they can do best and the contractor is doing the things that he can do best, and both may be operating in the same area. The total capacity is not such that we have any excess of either. So we say priority on troops is first to support the tactical operations and then to go into the basic construction support as much as they are able. Starting from the other end, the primary job of the contractor is to do the heavy work and move as far forward in general terms as he can and the place where they meet varies from time to time in any given location.

Mr. SIKES. Very well, go ahead, Colonel.

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. The combat engineer workload in forward areas frequently exceeds the capacity of the engineers with the combat forces. As a result, it is usually necessary to reinforce these units with units from the 18th Engineer Brigade. This, of course, reduces the amount of effort the Engineer Brigade can apply to the military construction program.

Based on data from the field, it is estimated that about 75 percent of the productive effort of the brigade will be available for the military construction program. On the other hand, it should be noted that our combat forces are participating in a self-help construction program for building their own cantonments. In this program the combat units provide some of the construction forces. The 18th Brigade provides the materials and equipment and the technical assistance.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I think it would be a lot easier for me to get the picture here if you would tell me what the Engineer Brigade did. You are telling me what it consists of. I am more interested in what it did in the last year and what it is doing. Show us what they built and why they built it and what you intend to build and why you need it. These things would be much more helpful to me.

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. Sir, I will show you some examples of some of the actual construction sites further on in my presentation. Actual jobs that are being constructed and the status of construction at the present time, sir.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I would also like a comparison with where you were—how long has this Engineer Brigade been there?

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. Since last summer, sir.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I would like to see what they have done since last summer.

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. This slide shows a comparison of the troop construction capabilities with construction requirements in terms of battalion months of work.

(The chart is classified:)

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. This slide is classified confidential. At present the brigade has a capability of doing about _____ battalion months of military construction work per month. After deducting the effort diverted to direct support of combat operations, that is. This is slightly more than the eight-plus figure shown for January 1966 on the bottom of the slide. _____.

The bottom line of figures on the chart shows the cumulative battalion months of work which will be available for the construction program. For example, as of the end of January 1966, 38 battalion months of work have gone into the construction program. The figure for the end of April 1966, which is not shown on the slide, is about 64 battalion months. The troop construction capabilities curve on the slide presents accumulative work capability graphically based on attaining the engineer troop buildup that I discussed earlier.

Currently approved and funded troop construction projects in South Vietnam will require approximately _____. Comparison of the troop construction capabilities curve and the level of work supported by current funding indicates the troop construction units will complete their currently assigned and funded projects by _____ as shown on this slide.

I also have a chart which shows the capability and requirement _____. _____.

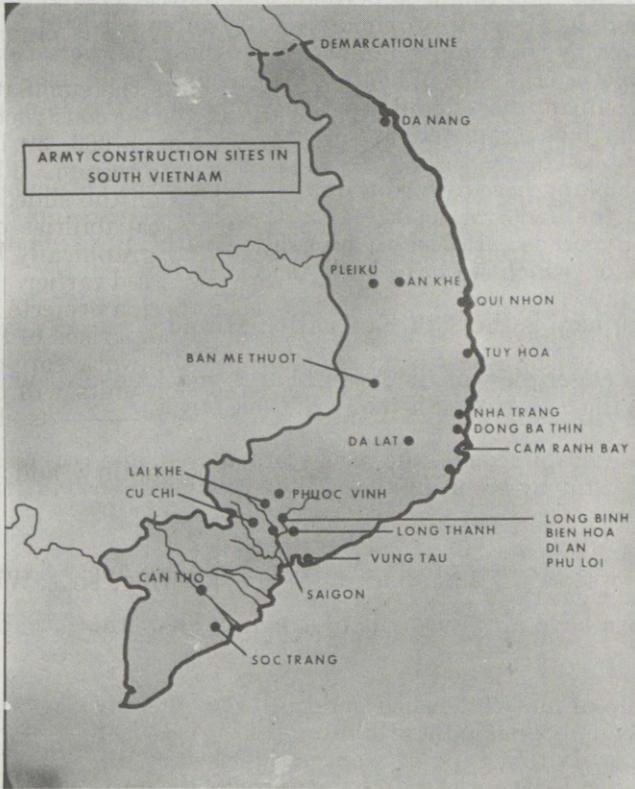
(The chart is classified.)

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. _____.

This completes the first portion of my briefing, sir. With your indulgence, I will change the slide.

Mr. SIKES. Thank you, Colonel Chamberlain.

(A map follows:)



Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Chairman, sir, I am going to start at the area of Qui Nhon, talk about construction there and move to An Khe, and Pleiku, down to Nha Trang and Cam Ranh Bay and down in the Saigon area.

(The following presentation was delivered with the aid of slides.)
(Slide.)

QUI NHON

First, here is the area of Qui Nhon. At the present time, sir, the majority of the Army construction is concentrated on the point here.

An LST loading ramp, a permanent ramp is being constructed there. There has been approximately 6,000 cubic yards of fill hauled into this area by troop units and at the present time there is a dredge there completing the fill. When the fill is complete, and the port construction company has completed the bulkhead in the area, then the LST ramp will be completed.

(Slide.)

We are looking here toward the east. This is the Da Nang airfield and this is the logistics depot. This area, sir, a year ago, was sand and swampy beach. It has all been filled with approximately four feet of fill, on which we have built the depot.

(Slide.)

This area here is the 85th Evacuation Hospital.

(Slide.)

This is a closer view of the hospital area and logistics depot in Qui Nhon. In the background is the POL tank farm.

(Slide.)

Again the hospital area, the open storage area, and covered storage area being built by troop units. All of this has been built since last summer, sir.

(Slide.)

Again a closeup view of the shed-type buildings for storage and of the open storage area.

The above have all been built by troop units of the 18th Engineer Brigade.

(Slide.)

A close-up of one of the shed buildings showing our class 1 supplies or rations being stored in these buildings.

Mr. SIKES. Is that type of storage satisfactory under the weather conditions you have out there, frequent torrential rains during part of the year?

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. Sir, there will have to be some plastic sides put on some of those buildings to prevent the rain from blowing in. In the dry season, when they were constructed, yes, sir, they were considered adequate, but there certainly will have to be some supplemental construction to keep the blowing rain from getting on the materials stored inside, yes, sir.

This is a little more of the sophisticated-type construction, sir. This shows troop units putting up a prefabricated or pre-engineered building.

(Slide.)

This one is in the depot at Qui Nhon, being again constructed by the 18th Engineer Brigade.

(Slide.)

Again a close-up view. These are actually men from one of the combat battalions of the 18th Brigade putting siding on one of the warehouse buildings.

Mr. McFALL. This is the kind of plastic siding you discussed earlier?

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. These are plastic sidings, yes, sir, along the windows.

(Slide.)

This is a close-up view of the hospital. This has all been completed in the last few months. The work going on there now is completion of covered walks between the buildings so that the patients may go from building to building without getting in the weather.

(Slide.)

This tent area here is actually the cantonment area for the personnel, medics in the hospital. The casualties are flown directly by helicopter from An Khe in the 1st Cavalry Division to this hospital area.

(Slide.)

This is the POL tank farm. The marine equipment has just been received and will be installed off the point here. All of the tanks are virtually complete—again being constructed by troop units. The work going on now is in the manifolding—that is, the pipes connecting the various tanks—and the pump station and all the valving it takes to be able to transfer from tank to tank, from ship to shore, and inland to the truck fill stands.

(Slide.)

This is a view of some of the manifolding and the pumps on a concrete foundation at the tank farm at Qui Nhon.

(Slide.)

This is another view of the tank farm. This is the West Tank Farm. These tanks are to be used in conjunction with truck-fill stands. There will be a total of eight truck-fill stands such as these.

Here our trucks can come up and receive their load of gasoline. Again this is all being constructed by the troop units of the 18th Engineer Brigade.

(Slide.)

Now, we move inland from the town of Qui Nhon ———.

This is a view inland from Qui Nhon showing a major logistics complex. In this area will be an Engineer Repair Parts Depot, and repair depot; also a cantonment area for all the personnel, the mechanics involved in this area. This will be a logistics support area here, sir.

(Slide.)

This is the ROK Army cantonment area built by U.S. Army Engineer troops for them. The mess hall, the headquarters building, the roads, and in this slide you will see the heliport built by U.S. Army Engineer troops for the ROK Army.

There is the area where all of the Republic of Korea Army troops are located.

(Slide.)

AN KHE

This is An Khe, the site of the First Cavalry Division. This is the Logistics area which is being constructed by the 7th Engineer Combat Battalion, a part of the 18th Engineer Brigade, which is assigned in support of the 1st Cavalry Division. They have just started up on their first prefabricated warehouse in the area.

(Slide.)

This is the famous golf course, or their heliport landing area. They call the heliport the golf course. I don't know why. It has no resemblance to a golf course, as you will see from the picture.

(Slide.)

This is a picture of the heliport. The major work that is going on there now, sir, is the building of the large pads for the Chinook helicopters. You can see a great number of these have been laid out and are in various stages of construction. Five of these have actually been completed. Also, there are over 400 helicopters which will be based in this area. Dust, of course, is a major problem and the area between the heliport is being treated, some sodded, some treated with various types of emulsions and chemicals to keep the dust down.

(Slide.)

This is a picture of the men of the 70th Engineer Battalion laying some M-8 pierced steel plank on a prepared surface for handling the Flying Crane helicopter. This shows a picture of the Flying Crane just preparatory to moving to its completed stand. As soon as the asphalt has cured, the Flying Cranes will move over here. This is also at An Khe.

Mr. LONG. Why are we not using the extruded aluminum?

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. There is no weight requirement for the extruded aluminum. The AM-2 mat, sir, it is quite expensive and is used primarily for jet aircraft. There is no need to use the exotic materials for the helicopters at this time.

(Slide.)

This is another view, sir, of the 1st Cavalry Division area. This building here is the telephone exchange building. I will show you a closeup of this in just a moment.

(Slide.)

This area is the hospital area for the 1st Cavalry Division.

(Slide.)

This shows the interior of one of those quonset huts. This is one of the hospital wards in the 1st Cavalry Division area. Again, this is built by combat engineer troops. I don't think anybody can kick on the quality of construction that these people are doing. They are doing very, very good work, even complete with fluorescent lights.

(Slide.)

This is the telephone exchange building. This is a full basement. It has a cable vault in the basement and it is completely air-conditioned so that the telephone equipment will not deteriorate in the bad climate which we have in Vietnam, sir.

(Slide.)

This is an example of a battalion-size messhall being built by engineer troops at An Khe. We have built several of these. They are minimum, austere construction, and they go up rather rapidly.

Mr. SIKES. Aren't you limited on door space there?

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. Yes, sir; it does look as if door space is somewhat limited.

Mr. SIKES. I would think it would be difficult for a number of men to leave or enter the buildings quickly.

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. There are entrances on the other end. They come in both ways. Actually, the kitchen portion is in the middle and there are tables on either side for the men. They can go in one door and go out the other side.

Mr. SIKES. What would happen in the event of an attack? They would be trapped in there; would they not?

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. Yes, sir; it could possibly be that there are not enough exits. Again, I will have to see the plans. I do not know what is on the other side except I do know there are some doors over there. I think they are very large double doors rather than the single door you see here. The one I was in, I remember they did have a very large area. Also, this side is louvered and is nothing but string wire here. So there is very good ventilation in the building. They are actually quite comfortable.

Mr. SIKES. I was not talking about ventilation. I realize there are louvers there for ventilation.

(Slide.)

PLEIKU

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. This, sir, is a shot of the Army airstrip in the vicinity of Pleiku, near An Khe.

(Slide.)

This is at Pleiku. The work that is going on here now is a large maintenance area being constructed in this portion of the field. The concrete crossovers have been constructed by the troops. There is also a cantonment area being constructed here for the mechanics who will be working in this area.

This is another view showing the combat engineer forces constructing one of the concrete crossovers from the runway into the maintenance area. Of course, this is one of the Army aircraft landing on the pierced steel plank runway.

(Slide.)

This is a hospital area under construction, also at Pleiku. These are four quonset buildings hooked together in a cross, built by troops. Even the unusual designs for connecting these buildings were designed by the troop units.

They did not complete with this type of metal work.

This slide shows a closeup of the troops engaged in construction of this building. This insulating material is now being put on the inside. The plywood will go inside of that.

Of course, the metal work on the outside to finish the complete building.

(Slide.)

NHA TRANG

Just to refresh your memory again, we are going down to Nha Trang and Dong Ba Thin, Cam Ranh Bay and down into the Saigon area. Here is a fuel oil tank farm facility. This is at Nha Trang. The airfield is in the background.

(Slide.)

DONG BA THIN

We are now at Dong Ba Thin, sir, looking across Cam Ranh Bay. This is the 10,000-foot Cam Ranh Bay airstrip. This is a maintenance facility for Army aircraft that is being constructed by engineer troops, and a cantonment area for the engineer battalion that will be working on this job. The work now is on the taxiway and the crossways here and upon the parking area back here.

VULNERABILITY OF FACILITIES TO ATTACK

Mr. SIKES. You have shown us a number of installations along the coastline where there is a very considerable congestion of facilities,

in troop housing, storage facilities, airfields. In the event of an involvement by submarines or other craft firing from offshore, would these bases be tenable? Could you operate them? They would be extremely vulnerable, would they not?

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. Sir, many of these are certainly built within gunfire of ships or submarines that would surface off the coast; yes, sir. — They are somewhat dispersed. In the event of missile attack from North Vietnam or even farther away, yes, sir; there would be some difficulty in operating some of these facilities.

Mr. SIKES. Is it a situation which is unavoidable in view of the limited terrain and in view of the fact that no location in Vietnam is very far removed from a possible source of attack? Is that the problem?

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. Sir, the sites were selected by a selection team representing the commander of the forces in the area. I would hesitate to put words in his mouth, but I would assume, yes, sir; there are very few good construction sites away from the coast, particularly where you require level ground for airfields and things of this sort.

Mr. SIKES. You can perceive what the Monday morning quarterbacks are going to say if this war should broaden and these bases are brought under attack. These bases are extremely vulnerable.

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. But in view of the necessity for having facilities near ports, in view of the limited areas which are available for construction, in view of the general Vietcong threat throughout the interior, I would assume that these are the best locations attainable. Is that about the size of it?

Mr. SHERIDAN. That is a safe assumption; yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Very well.

(Slide.)

CAM RANH BAY

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. We are now at Cam Ranh Bay. This is the site of a 5,000-man convalescent hospital and cantonment area being constructed by engineer troops on the east side of the Cam Ranh Bay Peninsula.

Mr. SIKES. When this hospital complex is completed, will this remove the necessity for depending on Clark Field in the Philippines—and other areas—for a convalescent hospital?

General DUNN. May I answer that, sir?

The answer is "Yes." Basically this is to provide in a safe place, an area where people who are not seriously ill but yet who need to be taken away, can be taken care of in Vietnam so that they can be returned to duty. This started when we ran into the malaria problem. But it will handle all types of convalescents. Those people do not need to be shipped out and we can return them to duty. This facility will provide for such cases.

Mr. SIKES. It will also free a great deal of transportation that is tied down now with convalescent cases.

General DUNN. Yes, sir.

(Slide.)

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. This is a POL tank farm, — at Cam Ranh Bay. In the background you see the main port area and the ships waiting to be discharged.

This tank farm was built by engineer troops and is essentially complete and is in operation at this time. The work that is going on now

is constructing the safety berms around the tank and treating the sand berms to prevent the wind from blowing them away. The POL is piped up to the air base.

(Slide.)

This is the main Army logistics area at Cam Ranh Bay. This is a job that the contractor and engineer troops are working together on at the same time. The contractor is engaged in building this set of warehouses and essentially the troops have built these warehouses. When I say "contractor," I mean the RMK combine, sir.

(Slide.)

Again the main port area at Cam Ranh Bay. This is a closeup of the buildings being constructed by engineer troops and this happens to be contractor equipment in the background, leveling ground for outside storage. These are quonset-type buildings of various sizes, 220 by 400, 120 by 200.

(Slide.)

This is the port area of Cam Ranh Bay.

This building happens to be the headquarters of the 35th Engineer Group at Cam Ranh Bay. This is the military assistance program pier that was in the area when the hostilities started. This is the one Delong pier that was installed at Cam Ranh Bay.

Mr. SIKES. What is the story on the remainder of those piers? When are the others going in?

General DUNN. The next one at Cam Ranh Bay will be finished the 15th of June, sir, and will be just to the left of this picture. They are scheduled on through to about ——— at various ports.

Mr. SIKES. What will be the total number?

General DUNN. ——— sir.

Mr. SIKES. I thought there were going to be ——— additional. What happened to that? Did you decide that you do not need them?

General DUNN. There is a question whether there will be ——— at Cam Ranh Bay now, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Was the question determined on the basis of the gold flow problem, or was it based entirely on need in the theater?

General DUNN. It is a question of what is our actual need that we are still studying. This is one of the later piers. The requirement has not yet been fully determined, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Very well.

(Slide.)

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. This also shows that the area between the two piers has been built with a bulkhead having been driven here by the engineer port construction company in the area.

(Slide.)

This is the picture of the site that General Dunn just mentioned, where the ——— will be installed. The ramp is being prepared at this time. This is the Delong pier and the MAP pier here. This is looking south on Cam Ranh Bay. This is looking from the south to the north. Again this area is the pier area that we just looked at. One LST ramp has been completed. There is another here that is partially completed. Designs are being refined on this now. This is the "Engineer class 4" material depot, various types of material being stored in this area.

(Slide.)

Again another view of the same area showing a wooden pile pier built by the engineer port construction company. This is for unloading barges as well as LST's, if the LST ramp is full or has deck

cargo. This is rated about ——— short tons per day over this small pier, sir.

(Slide.)

PHAN RANG

We are now at Phan Rang, sir. This is where the engineer battalion is building this airstrip for the Air Force. The main runway, 10,000 feet, is operational at this time and has been for some time. The work that is going on now is completing the taxiway, the crossover from the old airstrip into the taxiway and also into the airstrip and some of the maintenance and parking facilities.

(Slide.)

This slide shows a picture of some of the AM-2 mat being installed by members of the 62d Army Engineer Battalion. There will be anchorage here for the mat. Notice there is a membrane being placed under the mat. We have found in the torrential rains that the water will go between the joints and as traffic goes over the AM-2 plank it will begin to pump and the material will come up on top of the plank. We now put this plastic material underneath the mat to prevent the water from wetting and weakening the foundation.

Mr. SIKES. Do you have any information on the durability of the plastic which you use?

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. Sir, we have conducted a number of experiments here in the States at our own Waterways Experiment Station at Vicksburg, Miss. We have tested approximately a dozen different types of materials. The ones that we have found to be the best are— or the three best ones have withstood approximately 200 coverages of a simulated aircraft loading; that is, we have rigged up an old truck that has exactly the same wheel spacing and tire pressures that the aircraft has, and we traverse this back and forth across the mat with this membrane underneath it until each portion of the mat has been covered one time. We call this one coverage. This represents several hundred landings of aircraft.

Mr. SIKES. What do you anticipate the lifespan of the material in use to be?

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. I would say several thousand aircraft landings. Again, this is dependent upon the type of material in the sub-grade as well as the weather conditions. Just to make some exact statement, sir, I cannot state. I will be happy to furnish for the record the results of the test at the Waterways Experiment Station.

Mr. SIKES. Does exposure to weather have anything to do with its lifespan?

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. Within the time frame we are considering, within a possible 2-year life of this field, it is my personal opinion that there will be very little, if any effect from the weather. The plastic material does not deteriorate rapidly, is mostly nylon or neoprene base material.

(Slide.)

This is a view of the parking area at the Phan Rang Airfield.

(Slide.)

Again, this is an orientation map of the area. We are going down into the Saigon—

Mr. LONG. Colonel, may I ask why you give 2 years as the lifespan of this airfield? Isn't that a pretty optimistic view of operations there?

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. Sir, this was my estimate of how long this material would last.

Mr. LONG. You said something to the effect that the airfield would be there for only 2 ye ars or that that was the projected period of its use.

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. Actually, these are expeditionary type airfields and they should not be there nearly this long. I think 2 years as I used it was probably a maximum.

General DUNN. There is a parallel concrete runway being built right now. This expeditionary field is to gain time. This is its purpose. The parallel runway will be finished by ———. So there will be a concrete runway to be sure that this field continues in operation.

Mr. LONG. I was told, perhaps erroneously, that the extruded aluminum mats served a perfectly good function for a long time.

General ROLLINS. Yes, sir.

General DUNN. The mats themselves are fine. It depends on how much time you take to put the subgrades and other material under the mat. This determines how long it can be used and how much repair and maintenance has to be done. These are things that we are learning now. We do not know all the answers. The mat itself is very good and gives very good service. If it was placed on a hastily prepared subgrade as was at Cam Ranh Bay, this means it is requiring continuous repair because there is a tendency for the sand to move out from under the mat. The mat does meet an emergency need while we prepare a permanent runway.

Mr. LONG. Are we trying to put in permanent runways all over the place or just in Cam Ranh Bay?

General DUNN. We are putting them at Cam Ranh, Phan Rang and Chu Lai. In these three places we are putting permanent runways where we now have the temporary expeditionary type of runway.

(Slide.)

CU CHI

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. Sir, this is a general view of the area that the 25th Infantry Division is located in at Cu Chi. This shows the hospital buildings in the 25th Infantry Division area that were constructed by engineer troops.

(Slide.)

The next slide shows the condition of the roads. Actually, this is one of the roads in better condition at the Cu Chi area. This area is actually just a few inches above the level of the water in the surrounding rice paddies. During the rainy season it is going to be quite muddy. During the dry season it was very dry and dusty. It is on silty material. This was a better day. It is not dusty and it is not muddy. This is the type of environment that the troops are living in in the Cu Chi area.

Mr. SIKES. Is that area boggy when it is wet?

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. Yes, sir, it is quite boggy when it is wet. It is a very, very fine grained silt. The more you work it, the more traffic you have, the more it gets like soup. It is very difficult to operate in. (Slide.)

LAI KAE

This is a C-130 type airstrip being constructed by troops at Lai Kae. The troops are the 168th Engineer Battalion who have been working on this. This picture was actually taken on the 15th of April. The strip was completed two months ahead of the required schedule, the

completion date being in June. The 168th Battalion did this job completely.

(Slide.)

This is an example of the company-size messhall also being constructed in the Lai Kae area. This is in a rubber plantation.

(Slide.)

Disposing of sewage is a difficult problem. We use a burnout type of latrine and this is an assembly line making burnout latrines for the 25th Infantry Division, again being constructed by Engineer troops.

(Slide.)

This shows part of the perimeter clearing around an area of the 25th Division where the jungle has completely been cleared and eventually a security fence and lighting will be constructed around the area.

(Slide.)

Similar type work. This is earthwork completely around one of the brigade camps. This is complete with emplacements for crew-served weapons and the fields and farms being cleared. This area is badly infested with Vietcong and this protection is required.

Mr. LONG. How wide are those cleared strips?

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. Approximately 300 feet.

(Slide.)

This is showing the native laborers using the locally procured hand-made brick for building a headquarters building. This is actually for the headquarters of a brigade of the 25th Infantry Division.

(Slide.)

This type of building was designed by the 25th Division showing a brick wainscoting effect here, or base, and then the wooden roof. However, this is no longer being constructed as they are now using the MACV standard tropical construction for all the barracks buildings.

Mr. McFALL. May I ask you, why would you want a headquarters building built of that kind of brick?

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. Mainly, sir, because the material is available. It is not as expensive as lumber. You have the native laborers who are skilled in using these materials.

General DUNN. That is just about a 3-foot-high wall, sir, and from there on up it is lumber. It is not a solid brick building at all.

(Slide.)

LONG BINH

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. We are now at Long Binh. This is the Headquarters of the Field Force Victor II, the second field force headquarters being located in Vietnam at this time. All of the quonset huts in the area are being constructed by Engineer troops. A signal battalion is moving in here.

(Slide.)

This, again, is a straight wall quonset being built by Engineer troops for the Headquarters of the Field Force Victor II at Long Binh. This is the evacuation hospital at Long Binh showing again the cross-configuration for the hospital wards and operating rooms. These will be connected by covered walkways or are in the process of being connected now.

This design was actually suggested by the medical people on the ground as being the most functional design for their use for the mate-

rials available. Each of the wings is a ward and the doctors and nurses offices are in the center here.

TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION USED FOR PERSONNEL SPACE

Mr. SIKES. When you utilize quonset hut construction, do you use any insulation to keep out the heat?

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. Yes, sir. These quonset huts are tropicalized versions. They do have additional windows on the side of them. They also have Fiberglas insulation underneath the metal skin of the building. In many of the wards and operating rooms they have air conditioning.

Mr. SIKES. Can you tell us anything about the comparative comfort and livability of this insulated quonset as compared to the native type of construction? The local Vietnamese construction, of course, evolved from the environment and from the available materials but it is, after all, comfortable for the area. Are our quonset-type buildings as cool? Do you have as much circulation of air as you do in the type of construction used locally?

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. Sir, if they are properly tropicalized, if you are not going to use air conditioning, there must be a vent system on the side so that the windows are vented. If the insulation is adequate and there are vents in the ceiling, they are fairly comfortable. I would say equally as comfortable as the wooden version that is being built in-country. For use in a hospital area here, sir, they are much better than the normal wood construction due to the fact that they are air conditioned and they can be closed up to keep the dirt and the dust out. The ones that I was in there, sir, the patients were quite comfortable in them. Also, the ones without air conditioning where some of the hospital corpsmen were living and they were tropicalized and they were comfortable. It was not a hot day when I was there, sir.

(Slide.)

This is a closeup view of the tank farm, three of the tanks having been completed. Two foundations are completed. Roads and manifolding in the area are being constructed by the troops.

(Slide.)

— This is a picture of the tank farm. There actually have been nine tanks completed. This is also one of the complex, again built by troop units. This is part of the pump and manifolding area. There are buildings being constructed in the area.

(Slide.)

— These are examples of the standard design for living quarters.

(Slide.)

This shows another portion of a road. This happens to be a portion of a tactical bridge under construction, a bypass. I say this would be a military road. At the present time it will not be surfaced by hard surface material but gravel. All of the bridges are one-way bridges, but they will have a bypass for all of them.

(Slide.)

Again, this is another view of the road. This is a view of one of the cantonment areas for one of the companies of the — Battalion which is now working on the road. Another view of the road, showing again a bridge; its bypass, and a portion of the cantonment area of

another one of the companies of the battalion. Most of the work at the present time is being concentrated in this mountain pass.

(Slide.)

_____. We have one company engaged in this work at the present time. A lot of sidehill cuts, several bridges, and a lot of very steep grades in the area that have to be lessened. Sir, that completes my briefing.

Mr. SIKES. Thank you very much. It was very interesting and very helpful to see the slides of the installations in the area.

TRAMWAY FOR UNLOADING SHIPS

Mr. McFALL. I am told you are to have a tramway for unloading ships in areas where you have no docks. What is the status of this project?

Admiral HUSBAND. That is a Navy thing. We have investigated two kinds of tramways. One was a very heavy tramway capable of making a 25-ton lift between towers some 2,000 feet apart. We concluded that the construction of this heavy tramway would take more time than the construction of comparable conventional facilities. We have also studied what we call an expeditionary tramway, one capable of rapid erection by troops in an amphibious assault area. We asked for quotation from some 28 firms in industry. We got only one which was actually responsive to the request for quotation. We concluded that we had to do additional studies on this before we could produce a tramway that would do what we wanted it to do and be recoverable, which was the feature of the amphibious or expeditionary tramway.

Mr. McFALL. The idea was that you could set this tramway up in very shallow water and run it out to a ship, unload the material onto the tramway. This would eliminate the use of lighters.

Admiral HUSBAND. That is correct, sir. There would have to be a sea island alongside which the deep-draft vessel would be berthed. The first transfer would be from the ship to the sea island. Then the sea island would be the terminus of the tramway.

Mr. McFALL. Are you in the process of studying the design again?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir. We have been unable to produce a design so far that met the troops' requirement for rapid erection and recoverability in the field.

Mr. SIKES. Do you think it will have use in this area?

Admiral HUSBAND. I think it will have an application, Mr. Chairman. I suspect as far as Vietnam is concerned, we will have conventional facilities before we have the tramway.

Mr. SIKES. Under what circumstances do you envision that this would be useful?

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Chairman, this would have been extremely useful to us had we had it in our inventory last summer.

Mr. McFALL. You could have set these things up and run the material in without having to build these wharves.

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir. It has a further advantage that the tramway does not have to end at the highwater line. It can actually carry the material right to the dump or depot area.

NAVY CONSTRUCTION

Mr. SIKES. We will now hear from the Navy. Commander Mooney, are you giving the presentation?

Commander MOONEY. Yes, sir. This will give you an updating of the briefing you had in January. I will point out the significant accomplishments and if you have questions please stop me. I will start in the north in the I Corps area and down to Danang and Chu Lai where the Marines and Seabees are located. I will show you the Seabee work and the contractor's work.

Mr. SIKES. Is the green color an indication of the secure area?

PHU BAI

Commander MOONEY. No, sir. That is merely the 1st Tactical Corps Zone. This is the airfield at Phu Bai just south of Hue. We have one of our seven Seabee battalions located in this area who are doing work in support of the marine squadrons and their supply group located here, building hospital, warehousing and roads.

(Slide.)

DANANG

Down at Danang, from the main airfield we will move off to the right to the hill 327 location and back to the bridge facility and up the Danang East Peninsula. The 400-bed hospital, the airfield, the storage yard, the headquarters for the Marines and the waterfront work at the end of the peninsula.

(Slide.)

STRIKE AT DANANG

You heard we have had some difficulty lately in Danang. We lost about 12 days when the locals went out on strike. However, during this time we had our U.S. nationals and third country people under the contract, plus the Marines loaned us about 150 combat engineers and we borrowed about 15 Seabees to keep the top priority work going on.

Mr. SIKES. Is this the first time we have lost construction time due to strikes?

Commander MOONEY. I would say in a sizable amount in one place. We have had sporadic occurrences continually throughout the country.

Mr. SIKES. Can you attribute these strikes to Vietcong activities, to the Buddhists, or are they really wildcat strikes?

Commander MOONEY. I would hesitate to hazard a guess which was the basic cause ———. Work at the Da Nang Airfield consists of the parallel runway and a large parking apron for the Marines.

(Slide.)

This shows the Marine Engineers stabilizing our base course and operating our equipment.

(Slide.)

This 60,000-square-yard parking apron for the Air Force was completed in January. The Seabees are working on ammunition storage in this general vicinity.

(Slide.)

A security fence is being put around the base, roughly 50 meters apart, double chain link for security.

Mr. SIKES. Is that security against pilferage, or is it primarily for security against Viet Cong?

Commander MOONEY. Infiltration, sir. We have guardhouses at each end.

Mr. McFALL. How high?

Commander MOONEY. I cannot answer that. I think it is about 8 feet, but I am not sure.

Captain LALOR. My recollection is 10 feet.

(Slide.)

Commander MOONEY. This is the base of Hill 327. When you saw this picture last the Seabee camp was here and we were just opening up this quarry. They have added a Navy support facility consisting of an exchange, a chapel, a bowling alley and open-air theater for the Marines and U.S. personnel in the area. The contractor is building up a housing area to get his people out of Da Nang. This will eventually accommodate all the U.S. and third country people on the main side of Da Nang. He has a large open storage area with a few repair shops.

(Slide.)

The Seabees are working at the bridge cargo facility consisting of two LST ramps and a couple of LCU ramps. They have completed this 1,700 foot bulkhead. We have two dredges on the site filling the area, dredging a turning basin and also a channel to the main river entrance. They have stabilized the surface of these areas. ———.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Is this the bridge we had to place under our own guard during this disturbance?

Commander MOONEY. This is the only bridge that crosses the river.

Mr. CEDERBERG. We put our own troops to protect that?

Commander MOONEY. Yes.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Was that bridge ever in jeopardy?

Commander MOONEY. It has had structural problems but not through Vietcong action.

(Slide.)

This is the 400-bed hospital advance base structure, butler buildings. They have now completed this. You will notice the walkways between the various wards. We are going to put a helicopter pad in the front yard so they can bring the casualties straight in.

(Slide.)

Marble Mountain Airfield has had a 50,000-square-yard apron added. The contractor has opened up a 70-acre plot of land here where he is commencing to set up a storage area and material transfer for a depot in the Danang area and also some housing.

(Slide.)

This is an old picture of the naval support activity storage yard I showed you in January.

(Slide.)

This is what the Seabees have done since January. These warehouses were due for completion at the end of May.

Mr. SIKES. That is why you should have more Seabees over there.

Commander MOONEY. Yes, sir, we have seven battalions in the country at present ——— in the Danang area.

Mr. SIKES. You should have twice as many. You ought to have 14, and you could if it were authorized.

(Slide.)

Commander MOONEY. We will move out and look at the Third MAF Headquarters. We took over seven buildings from the Vietnamese. We have erected a messhall, several barracks. We are replacing a

pier. During the strike the Seabees were flown in to this facility and landed on these helicopter pads.

(Slide.)

TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION FOR PERSONNEL SPACES

This is a typical structure we use where real estate is tight in Vietnam to house our personnel.

Mr. SIKES. Go back to that picture. I cannot tell from your photograph—

Commander MOONEY. It is wood.

Mr. SIKES. I assumed it was wood. Is that ventilated throughout or just where the window protection is shown.

Commander MOONEY. It has large overhanging eaves and it has open screen windows at both levels for good cross-ventilation.

Mr. SIKES. That overlap indicated that all of it might be open.

General DUNN. It is. It is louvered so that air can get in throughout the side of the building—

Mr. SIKES. That actually is your most comfortable type of construction, is it not?

General DUNN. Yes, sir; for sleeping quarters. It has deficiencies in that dust gets in and some moisture during heavy wind and rain. For hospitals and administrative space we need to use the prefabricated-type building. But for all of our personnel housing in Vietnam for all forces, this is pretty much the standard. Two-story buildings are used where land is precious, but have the same type of building in a one-story version to use in other areas where we have more room.

(Slide.)

Commander MOONEY. At the base of Monkey Mountain we now have a 27-inch dredge on the site working on the small boat repair facility. The contractor has constructed a camp in this area to house people working at this facility and at the point. This will eventually be occupied by the personnel operating in this area.

(Slide.)

At Observation Island a 30-inch dredge is now on the site. This was taken in April. We now have about 75 percent of the fill in this 34-acre area in place. There will be a steel pile bulkhead. The first Delong-type pier will be ready in ———. We will have a steel pier in ——— and an additional one in ———.

Mr. SIKES. What is the real reason for the fills you have referred to? Is there a shortage of land?

Commander MOONEY. No, sir. In the location in this instance we will put our steel pile bulkhead and if we did not fill behind it we would have to build a road system along the pier. Since we have to dredge in the foreground it gives us a place for spoil material.

General DUNN. As you say, sir, it is a shortage of land, also. This gives us the working area we need for temporary storage at the same time we are providing the depth that we need for ships to anchor.

(Slide.)

Commander MOONEY. On the top of Monkey Mountain another Seabee job, housing of the marines who operate this missile battalion.

(Slide.)

CHU LAI

Commander MOONEY. At Chu Lai the Seabee 8,000-foot aluminum strip. The contractor is working full out on the permanent facility. We will move down the peninsula from the LST ramp to the aprons and into the main complex.

(Slide.)

This is the north end of the peninsula. We have a dredge on the site that was loaned to us by the Corps of Engineers. We have enlarged our LST ramp, stabilized it, built a road network around it so we can handle five LST's or a combination. One of the new Seabee battalions has moved into the country to work on the Navy support activity. In building this camp they prefabricated all the material in the United States. When they get finished with the facilities in this area the operating people will move into that camp.

(Slide.)

They have completed linking the two large helicopter pads. They are putting up two maintenance buildings and a messhall.

(Slide.)

We have a big road stabilizing program that the Seabees are working on in order to beat the monsoon season.

(Slide.)

This is an old picture shown in January of the status of the permanent runway. They now have the base course in, the stabilized base for the first parking apron. We hope to have the runway connected to the first apron by August of this year.

(Slide.)

PROBLEMS FACED IN CONSTRUCTION EFFORT

We are working our crushers 20 hours a day at Chu Lai and elsewhere where security permits in order to get ahead of the concrete work.

Mr. SIKES. Are you getting all the aggregate you need?

General DUNN. No, sir. But we are a lot better off and we are getting better every day.

Mr. SIKES. What is the shortage now, equipment?

General DUNN. Equipment is still coming in. Finding a space, real estate has been a problem in many areas. There have been many problems. We are just beginning to see daylight. I would say it will be ——— before we really have the rock production we would like to have.

Mr. LONG. Are you taking away farms from the Vietnamese when you take this land?

General DUNN. In some cases these are paddy fields. However, we try to get an area that is not under cultivation. We get the land from the Vietnamese Government. Wherever we can we try to get land that is not being used. We also are making every attempt to stay out of the populated area, so as to reduce our impact on the local economy.

(Slide.)

QUI NHON

Commander MOONEY. At Qui Nhon we have installed a market time facility for the Navy. We have a 25-inch dredge on the site

which will widen the channel and put the spoil inside the breakwater in an effort to develop a deepwater port here. Moving ——— inland we have a new base at ——— just in the early stages of construction. ——— They will have security problems. The runway will go along this ridge. At this particular site when we were reconnoitering it, Admiral Wooding and General Thompson of the Air Force along with one of the colonels from the Air Force section landed here in a helicopter. The two senior officers got out on one side of the chopper and the colonel on the other where he landed on a phosphorous mine and was killed. This is the kind of situation you are faced with. They have to clear the site. We have a ROK battalion in the area.

CAM RAHN BAY

(Slide.)

Down at Cam Rahn Bay on the southern end work is underway on a new market time facility. We have just broken through the hills to gain overland access to this site. Previously all materials were brought in by barge.

(Slide.)

Moving up the peninsula now, a brief look at the pier situation, then on up to the new causeway being built for the ammo pier, ammo storage area, and permanent runway.

(Slide.)

You have seen this picture. Here is the location of the third Delong pier. We have given the contractor a notice to proceed to widen the existing MAP pier and lengthen it to 850 feet.

(Slide.)

The warehousing area that you saw. This is the beginning of the causeway to the ammo pier.

(Slide.)

It will eventually extend out 3,500 feet. This dredge will complete the fill.

(Slide.)

All of this material was taken from this cut in the hills and was accomplished in a 6-week period with this equipment.

(Slide.)

We are building 136 ammo storage pads for the Army and up at the airfield we have completed ammunition storage for the Air Force. Work is underway on the parallel runway.

(Slide.)

We have completed these four pullthrough hangars and several of the additional structures at the airfield.

(Slide.)

Right now after 6 months of intensive use certain areas of the field are showing some signs of distress and we have to maintain the base course.

(Slide.)

Work underway on the parallel strip showing one of our Vietnamese operators hard at it.

(Slide.)

We are going to replace the existing pontoon bridge with a steel structure.

Again the sections are being fabricated in the Philippines for this job.

(Slide.)

Moving down for a brief look at Phan Rang, Vung Tau and the Saigon area.

PHAN RANG

(Slide.)

This is an old picture of the Phan Rang Airfield which you saw an update of.

(Slide.)

This is a new airstrip built by the Army Engineers. The contractor loaned a lot of equipment to this job. Consequently, we have just now since completion of this in the middle of March been able to get started on the permanent runway.

(Slide.)

We are very fortunate we have a good source of aggregate at this site and we are pushing it from the hill to the runway where sections will be 15 feet deep in certain instances.

(Slide.)

Ammunition storage has been completed.

(Slide.)

VUNG TAU

Moving to Vung Tau, if you ever get to Vung Tau, this is Premier Ky's palace. _____

(Slide.)

Moving to the top of the mountain to the _____ system_____

Mr. SIKES. Have you talked to the Premier about building the pier _____

General DUNN. That is not the worst problem. We have other problems before we can get a pier in.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Can you get a submarine up to that pier? _____

(Slide.)

Commander MOONEY. This is a communications facility to be put in by a turnkey contractor.

(Slide.)

Moving over to the airfield itself, this cantonment on the 1st of March was a 211-man Army camp. We received a notice to change this into an evacuation hospital on the 7th of March. The contractor went in, the people moved out to a partially completed new area.

(Slide.)

We joined the quonsets together and the facility was occupied on the 1st of April, in less than a month.

(Slide.)

CAT LO

Moving up from Vung Tau to Cat Lo we have completed three of the four Navy barracks for the market time facility there. We put a pontoon pier here. _____

SAIGON

(Slide.) Moving up to Saigon, we will look at the Army Logistic Depot and the new port facility.

(Slide.) This is the status of the fish market installation as of the middle of April. These three buildings are now occupied. Work is

underway on the balance of the cantonment. Out here on the waterfront where you see this floating crane we have work underway on the quay wharf. We are putting our pilecap on. The pile are all in place. We precast the deck for this. It should be usable by the ———.

(Slide.) At the main port area this is our contractor's area that he has been in since 1962 when he first went into the country. We are moving out of this and up the river which will make this area available for commercial use.

Mr. SIKES. Do we have the use of the French docks now?

General DUNN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Full use?

Mr. MOOT. Military and AID are using them. The M. & M. piers are exclusively used for U.S. requirements.

BIEN HOA

Commander MOONEY. This is our new port facility. We have barge offloading in this area and a couple of the LST slots. This is the Bien Hoa Highway. The fill for this area is being brought in from our Saigon University quarry just up the road a piece and we have a subcontract with a local contractor to bring in 2,000 cubic meters of sand each day by barge.

(Slide.) This is where the contractor is removing his facilities to the south port area. This entire area is in his control at the present time.

(Slide.) Out at Bien Hoa Airfield, I will point out progress on the parking apron, the Army area, and the 173rd Airborne Battalion cantonment.

(Slide.) This is the picture I showed you in January of the military assistance funded 100,000-square-yard parking apron. In 4 months they have completed the facilities, the Air Force has installed the revetment, and the two maintenance hangars are completed.

(Slide.) In the Army area the pads have been installed for the helicopters, the hangars are up, vehicle maintenance sheds have been constructed, and we are working on a 600-man cantonment.

(Slide.) This is the site for the 100,000-square-yard Air Force parking apron at the east end of the field as it appeared in early January.

(Slide.) It is now half completed. The balance will be done in July and the stabilized area for a hangar and a road network have been constructed.

(Slide.) At the airborne battalion camp work is well underway on the first increment. Concrete slabs, wood frame with tents is the criteria. We use quonset huts for latrine structures and butler-type structures for messhalls.

CAN THO

(Slide.) Just to show you that something is going elsewhere in the country, here is the delta.

(Slide.) The airfield at Can Tho is being expanded by increasing its parking apron and the housing facilities.

PHU QUOC ISLAND

(Slide.) At Phu Quoc Island we put a 3,500-foot strip in and a slip for the market time facility.

Mr. SIKES. Is that island secure now?

Commander MOONEY. I do not know. At least this much is. I could not guarantee anything beyond the tree line.

Mr. SIKES. We do have an operating airstrip and we have facilities.

Commander MOONEY. Yes, sir. It is a small strip of 3,500 feet.

General DUNN. This is to bring in relatively light planes, 123's and things of that sort to supply the small installation that there is there.

VINH LONG

(Slide.) Commander MOONEY. At Vinh Long we have completed the cantonment for the Army troops. Our parking apron is nearly completed and the hangar is nearly completed.

OTHER AREAS

———. We put in a good deal of the storage area that you see. This was by local contract.

Mr. LONG. Is —— fully operational now?

Commander MOONEY. Yes, sir.

It has been operational for a long time. We have been expanding the facilities really.

(Slide.) ——. We have completed the four dehumidified warehouses and our new contractor has mobilized to build a 500-man cantonment in this area.

(Slide.) At —— we have broken the real estate problem. —— Here is the POL line and farm that the Army is working on.

(Slide.)

This is a picture as the strip looked in January. This is the old airfield which had been abandoned and some drainage ditches that were cut.

(Slide.)

Today we now have the entire runway, 11,500 feet long by 200 feet wide completed. The last concrete was placed on the 2d of May.

They are working on the parking apron which will be completed in July.

(Slide.)

The way we did it we put down 25-foot-wide lanes at the rate of approximately 3,000 feet a day in order to get this strip paved in 55 days.

(Slide.)

We were able to do this because our double-drum mixers were putting out 16 cubic yards of concrete every 50 seconds.

(Slide.)

Here is the site for the new deepwater port on which construction has not been started. That completes the presentation.

Mr. SIKES. That is very good and very complete. Thank you.

Mr. LONG. Commander, do you have a table similar to what the Army used which shows the percentage of the various projects which are in place?

Commander MOONEY. We have so many projects going on we have many reports. A summarized version could be made available to you in some form.

Mr. LONG. Mr. Chairman, would you not think it would be useful to us to have a table for the Navy similar to what the Army had showing the various projects and the percentage completed?

Mr. SIKES. That will be covered by the questions I will ask but it is a useful suggestion. It is now 12 o'clock. The committee has outside witnesses to hear at 2. I do not believe it would take more than 30 minutes to complete the hearings for the outside witnesses. So we shall ask you to be back at 2:30. Thank you very much.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Mr. SIKES. This morning we completed the briefings and may I say, Mr. Sheridan and gentlemen, they were very complete briefings, and very helpful to the committee. We appreciate the careful detail with which the witnesses prepared their presentations.

Let me ask a few question on what we have heard.

POSITION OF COORDINATOR FOR SOUTHEAST ASIA CONSTRUCTION

General Dunn, you were sent there to coordinate and direct this construction program. Have you been able to do that? Do you have a free hand?

General DUNN. Mr. Chairman, I think I have a proper free hand.

Mr. SIKES. That would indicate you don't quite have a free hand.

General DUNN. Well, I don't think I should have, sir.

Mr. SIKES. What are the limitations on you?

General DUNN. First are the limitations of this committee and the Congress, of course.

Mr. SIKES. Those are wise and sound limitations. We are talking about the other type the Pentagon puts on you.

General DUNN. A free hand to manage the job as we have it, I do have, both with General Westmoreland's support in acting for him and in terms of each of the services. They have been responsive to the directions which we felt we had to put out in terms of standards and priorities. I feel that I have been given the necessary authority to do the job.

Mr. SIKES. What further directive authority do you need?

General DUNN. I have no further request to make. I am quite satisfied with what has been given.

Mr. SIKES. May I ask the same question of General Noble from a theater standpoint?

General NOBLE. Yes, sir. We have now assembled in the office all of the responsibilities for the whole program in support of southeast Asia. We have no further requests to make. I have my job and I am trying to do it.

Mr. SIKES. Do you have the support you need to do this job properly?

General NOBLE. Yes, sir.

CONSTRUCTION FUNDS APPROPRIATED, OBLIGATED, AND EXPENDED FOR SOUTHEAST ASIA

Mr. SIKES. Provide a tabulation showing the military construction funds made available by Congress to date in support of the operations in southeast Asia. Break it down by country and service and by major category. I would like to have the compilation of the status of these funds as to obligations and expenditures.

(The information follows:)

Funds provided for southeast Asia construction

[Dollars in thousands]

Army-----	\$662, 800
Navy-----	374, 154
Air Force-----	409, 550
Total-----	¹ 1, 446, 504

¹ In addition \$200,000,000 is available to DoD for emergency construction worldwide.*Status of portion of military construction in Vietnam assigned to Navy—
Summary*

	Assigned	Obligated, Apr. 30, 1966	Accrued cost, Apr. 30, 1966
MCON			
Fiscal year 1965 supplemental-----	\$22, 000, 000	\$20, 031, 001	\$6, 447, 444
Fiscal year 1965 reprogramming-----	13, 388, 000	12, 323, 255	6, 459, 476
Fiscal year 1966 regular-----	17, 200, 000	13, 682, 393	432, 353
Fiscal year 1966 budget amendment ¹ -----	43, 180, 000	29, 819, 392	4, 835, 999
Fiscal year 1966 reprogramming-----	0	0	0
Fiscal year 1966 supplemental-----	239, 010, 000	121, 841, 000	1, 015, 750
Fiscal year 1966 sec. 403-----	13, 100, 000	9, 983, 261	0
Total, military construction-----	347, 878, 000	207, 680, 302	19, 191, 022
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE			
Fiscal year 1965 supplemental-----	34, 450, 300	31, 667, 855	16, 009, 168
Fiscal year 1965 reprogramming-----	14, 687, 175	14, 458, 109	11, 883, 687
Fiscal year 1966 budget amendment-----	61, 000, 000	47, 433, 815	16, 026, 647
Fiscal year 1966 sec. 403-----	14, 250, 000	10, 954, 423	194, 802
Fiscal year 1966 supplemental-----	183, 726, 700	94, 331, 433	5, 083, 228
Total military construction, Air Force-----	308, 114, 175	198, 845, 635	49, 197, 532
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY			
Fiscal year 1965 supplemental-----	18, 190, 000	15, 176, 240	3, 492, 494
Fiscal year 1965 reprogramming-----	9, 648, 000	9, 090, 499	1, 111, 518
Fiscal year 1966 budget amendment-----	33, 146, 000	24, 857, 886	1, 371, 479
Fiscal year 1966 sec. 403-----	23, 029, 000	20, 660, 716	7, 221
Fiscal year 1966 reprogramming-----	4, 300, 000	4, 056, 604	14, 604
Fiscal year 1966 supplemental-----	335, 200, 000	175, 384, 886	0
Total, Military construction, Army-----	423, 513, 000	249, 226, 831	5, 997, 316

¹ \$30,000 unassigned.*Military construction, Navy program in support of Vietnam*

	Assigned through Apr. 30, 1966	Obligations, Apr. 30, 1966	Accrued costs, Apr. 30, 1966
FISCAL YEAR 1965 SUPPLEMENTAL			
Vietnam:			
VS01 various locations: Cantonments-----	\$17, 400, 000	\$16, 435, 574	\$4, 661, 776
Philippines:			
VS02 NS Sangley Point, Philippine Islands-----	1, 600, 000	1, 422, 426	857, 523
VS03 NM Subic Bay, Philippine Islands-----	1, 300, 000	1, 174, 304	572, 510
VS04 NRS Tarlac, Philippine Islands-----	1, 700, 000	998, 697	355, 635
Subtotal, Philippines-----	4, 600, 000	3, 595, 427	1, 785, 668
Total fiscal year 1965 supplemental-----	22, 000, 000	20, 031, 001	6, 447, 444
FISCAL YEAR 1965 REPROGRAMMING			
Vietnam:			
V603 various locations, construction-----	8, 000, 000	7, 468, 262	3, 945, 949
V605 Da Nang support facility-----	1, 388, 000	1, 304, 902	117, 789
Subtotal, Vietnam-----	9, 388, 000	8, 773, 164	4, 063, 738
Philippines:			
V606 NSD Subic Bay-----	3, 000, 000	2, 642, 032	1, 937, 789
V607 NM Subic Bay-----	1, 000, 000	908, 059	457, 949
Subtotal, Philippines-----	4, 000, 000	3, 550, 091	2, 395, 738
Total fiscal year 1965 reprogramming-----	13, 388, 000	12, 323, 255	6, 459, 476

Military construction, Navy program in support of Vietnam—Continued

	Assigned through Apr. 30, 1966	Obligations, Apr. 30, 1966	Accrued costs, Apr. 30, 1966
FISCAL YEAR 1966 REGULAR APPROPRIATION			
W507 Saigon Station Hospital.....	\$2,000,000	\$1,925,478	\$331,648
W527 various locations, Vietnam.....	15,200,000	11,756,915	100,705
Total, fiscal year 1966 regular appropriation.....	17,200,000	13,682,393	432,353
FISCAL YEAR 1966 BUDGET AMENDMENT			
WA01 various locations, Vietnam.....	32,900,000	29,573,257	4,835,999
WA02 various locations, Philippines (\$30,000 of WA02 remains unassigned).....	9,970,000	0	0
WA03 NAD, Crane, Ind.....	310,000	246,135	0
Total, fiscal year 1966 budget amendment.....	43,180,000	29,819,392	4,835,999
FISCAL YEAR 1966 SEC. 403			
WB01 various locations, Vietnam (total fiscal year 1966 sec. 403).....	13,100,000	9,983,261	0
FISCAL YEAR 1966 REPROGRAMING			
WS01 various locations, Vietnam (total fiscal year 1966 reprogramming).....	0		
FISCAL YEAR 1966 SUPPLEMENTAL VIETNAM			
WS01 various locations, Vietnam.....	157,100,000	110,457,948	
various:			
complex.....	16,300,000	6,000,000	
Pacific division:			
WS03 various locations, Philippines.....	28,276,000	10,497,585	
WS04 various locations.....	3,281,000	815,000	
WS05 shore-to-ship utilities, other.....	2,300,000	2,300,000	
WS06 various locations, Guam.....	4,546,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
WS07 various locations, Midway.....	2,100,000		
WS08 various locations, Hawaii.....	1,723,000	188,679	
Subtotal, PACDOCKS.....	42,226,000	14,801,264	1,000,000
Caribbean division:			
WS13 Guantanamo.....	152,000		
WS14 Roosevelt Roads.....	120,000		
Subtotal, CARIBDOCKS.....	272,000		
Southeast division:			
WS11 various locations.....	15,743,000		
Northeast division:			
WS12 Davisville, R.I.....	290,000		
Southwest division:			
WS10 various locations.....	1,043,000		
Western division:			
WS09 NWS Concord, Calif.....	6,000,000		
WS15 NAAS, Fallon, Nev.....	36,000	15,750	15,750
Subtotal, WESTDOCKS.....	6,036,000	15,750	15,750
Total, fiscal year 1966 supplemental.....	239,010,000	127,841,000	1,015,750
Total, MCON program.....	347,878,000	207,680,302	19,191,022

Military construction, Air Force program in support of Vietnam

	Assigned through Apr. 30, 1966	Obligations, Apr. 30, 1966	Accrued costs, Apr. 30, 1966
FISCAL 1965 SUPPLEMENTAL			
Vietnam:			
5-V5S planning, BAAN 5-914.....	\$1,250,000	\$827,659	\$751,066
5-914 various locations, construction.....	20,908,300	19,496,507	5,617,624
Subtotal, Vietnam.....	22,158,300	20,324,166	6,368,690

Military construction, Air Force program in support of Vietnam—Continued

	Assigned through Apr. 30, 1966	Obligations, Apr. 30, 1966	Accrued costs, Apr. 30, 1966
FISCAL YEAR 1965 SUPPLEMENTAL—continued			
— various:			
5-T5S planning, BAAN 5-915.....	\$700,000	\$632,670	\$618,529
5-915 various locations, construction.....	11,547,000	10,675,172	8,986,102
Subtotal, — various.....	12,247,000	11,307,842	9,604,631
Other:			
5-914 assigned to 01 ND.....	45,000	35,847	35,847
Total, fiscal year 1965 supplemental.....	34,450,300	31,667,855	16,009,168
FISCAL YEAR 1965 REPROGRAMING			
Vietnam:			
5-05E planning, BAAN 5-911.....	169,000	169,000	151,003
5-911 various locations, construction.....	8,913,300	8,790,450	7,057,309
Subtotal, Vietnam.....	9,082,300	8,959,450	7,208,312
— various:			
5-05E planning, BAAN 5-912.....	189,875	156,094	140,000
5-912 various locations, construction.....	5,415,000	5,342,565	4,535,375
Subtotal, — various.....	5,604,875	5,498,659	4,675,375
Total, fiscal year 1965 reprograming.....	14,687,175	14,458,109	11,883,687
FISCAL YEAR 1966 BUDGET AMENDMENT			
Vietnam:			
6-V6A planning, BAAN 6-919.....	2,000,000	1,737,349	1,390,087
6-919 various locations, construction.....	39,179,900	28,878,515	4,070,426
Subtotal, Vietnam.....	41,179,900	30,615,864	5,460,513
— various:			
6-T6A planning, BAAN 6-920.....	800,000	227,698	217,083
6-920 various locations, construction.....	14,227,800	13,887,047	8,209,672
Subtotal, various.....	15,027,800	14,064,745	8,426,755
Other:			
6-06A SWPAC.....	185,000		
6-06A Marianas.....	115,000	261,888	237,247
6-921 various locations, construction, Philippines.....	2,900,000	1,075,832	601,794
6-922 various locations, construction, Guam.....	1,592,300	1,415,486	1,300,379
Subtotal, other.....	4,792,300	2,753,206	2,139,379
Total, fiscal year 1966 budget amendment.....	61,000,000	47,433,815	16,026,647
FISCAL YEAR 1966, SEC. 403			
Vietnam:			
6-V6T planning, BAAN 6-918.....	750,000		
6-918 various locations, construction.....	13,500,000	10,954,423	194,802
Total, fiscal year 1966, sec. 403.....	14,250,000	10,954,423	194,802
FISCAL YEAR 1966 SUPPLEMENTAL			
Vietnam:			
6-V6S planning, various locations.....	5,000,000	228,078	13,028
6-923 various locations, construction.....	59,700,000	56,320,755	0
Subtotal, Vietnam.....	64,700,000	56,548,833	13,028
— various:			
6-T6S planning, various locations.....	6,000,000	2,982,150	1,323,524
6-924 various locations, construction.....	94,817,000	30,054,288	1,561,868
Subtotal — various.....	100,817,000	33,036,438	2,885,392
Other:			
6-06S planning assigned to 12 ND.....	100,000	73,352	60,027
6-06S planning various locations, SEA.....	1,600,000	1,302,090	968,445
6-928 Construction, Philippines.....	6,750,000	0	0
6-929 Construction, Guam.....	7,997,700	2,795,720	1,156,336
6-930 Construction, Wake Island.....	384,000	0	0
6-934 Construction, Travis AFB.....	1,378,000	575,000	0
Subtotal, other.....	18,209,700	4,746,162	2,184,808
Total, fiscal year 1966 supplemental.....	183,726,700	94,331,433	5,083,228
Total, MCAF program.....	308,114,175	198,845,635	49,197,532

Military construction, Army program in support of Vietnam

	Assigned through Apr. 30, 1966	Obligations, Apr. 30, 1966	Accrued costs, Apr. 30, 1966
FISCAL YEAR 1965 SUPPLEMENTAL			
Vietnam:			
VA24 supplemental, MCA, construction.....	\$14,888,000	\$14,189,574	\$2,616,927
VA25 supplemental, MCA planning.....	600,000	586,773	511,371
Subtotal, Vietnam.....	15,488,000	14,776,347	3,128,298
—various:			
VA46 supplemental, MCA, planning.....	400,000	399,893	364,196
VA80 supplemental, MCA, construction.....	2,302,000	0	0
Subtotal, —various.....	2,702,000	399,893	364,196
Total, fiscal year 1965 supplemental.....	18,190,000	15,176,240	3,492,494
FISCAL YEAR 1965 REPROGRAMING			
Vietnam:			
VA20 Cat 1, MCA, construction.....	8,648,000	8,183,764	395,707
V970 Cat 1, MCA, planning.....	650,000	563,522	449,015
Subtotal, Vietnam.....	9,298,000	8,747,286	844,722
—various:			
V971 Cat 1, MCA, planning.....	350,000	343,213	266,796
Total, fiscal year 1965 reprograming.....	9,648,000	9,090,499	1,111,518
FISCAL YEAR 1966 BUDGET AMENDMENT			
Vietnam:			
W809 fiscal year 1966 MCA, design.....	2,500,000	2,037,846	610,964
W848 fiscal year 1966 MCA, construction.....	16,296,000	15,021,668	268,978
Subtotal, Vietnam.....	18,796,000	17,059,514	879,942
—various:			
W807 fiscal year 1966 MCA, design.....	2,000,000	1,768,041	491,537
W847 fiscal year 1966 MCA, construction.....	6,950,000	6,028,000	0
W903 location 178, MCA, construction.....	5,400,000	2,331	0
Subtotal — various.....	14,350,000	7,798,372	491,537
Total, fiscal year 1966 budget amendment.....	33,146,000	24,857,886	1,371,479
FISCAL YEAR 1966 SEC. 403			
Vietnam:			
W901 fiscal year 1966 table A add-on.....	13,400,000	12,641,510	0
W900 fiscal year 1966 MCA, construction.....	8,500,000	8,019,206	7,221
W904 fiscal year 1966 MCA, construction.....	1,129,000	0	0
Total, fiscal year 1966 sec. 403.....	23,029,000	20,660,716	7,221
FISCAL 1966 REPROGRAMING			
W902 fiscal year 1966 construction, Vietnam (total, fiscal year 1966 reprograming).....	4,300,000	4,056,604	14,604
FISCAL YEAR 1966 SUPPLEMENTAL			
W986 various locations, planning, Vietnam.....	12,200,000	847,150	0
W996 various locations, construction, Vietnam.....	323,000,000	174,537,736	0
Total, fiscal year 1966 supplemental.....	335,200,000	175,384,886	0
Total, MCA program.....	423,513,000	249,226,831	5,997,316

(Department of Defense was unable to supply status of military construction assigned to Army for Vietnam in time for printing.)

ADEQUACY OF COST ESTIMATES AND AVAILABLE FUNDS

Mr. SIKES. I direct these questions generally so that they may be answered by the most appropriate witness:

What has been the experience to date with reference to the adequacy of cost estimates and the funds made available to meet construction?

Mr. SHERIDAN. I think Admiral Husband might answer that.

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Chairman, it is a little difficult to answer the question and cover it totally. I believe that the situation has been so dynamic that in some instances we have had to take advantage of the flexibility granted to General Dunn to change the program to represent the changing tactical situation.

Mr. SIKES. Does that mean you have to guess at a lot of these costs? I can understand that. I don't see how you could have totally firm cost estimates. How close have the estimates been?

Admiral HUSBAND. At the beginning of the program they were not too accurate. As we gained experience under the speeded-up program they have come closer to the mark.

Mr. SIKES. Is there enough money available for the job or will you have to come back for additional funds, either supplemental or re-programing funding?

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Chairman, as we are currently operating, each of the services make their moneys available to General Dunn and he allocates them to either "Troop construction," or "Contract construction." I would refer to him the question of overall funding.

General DUNN. Mr. Chairman, in some of the early programs as you, of course, are well aware, there have been cost overruns which have had to be met out of funds made available in the 1966 supplemental.

As we define the 1966 supplemental program, we are making every attempt to define this on the basis of realistic cost estimates. Admiral Husband's people in Vietnam and the contractors are constantly refining cost data, as we gain experience.

To answer your question, I feel we have a much better feel today than we had 6 months ago of what these costs are. To be able to tell you we can finish the program with what we have, I am not in a position to do that.

Mr. SIKES. Do you feel we are within 10 percent of the actual cost?

General DUNN. On those things within the 1966 program which I have defined by directive, using our current cost estimate, I believe that we can say that we should be within 10 percent.

Mr. SIKES. Does that mean the costs are running approximately 10 percent more than we anticipated, or 10 percent less?

General DUNN. May I go off the record a minute?

Mr. SIKES. All right.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. SIKES. On the record.

We appropriated specific amounts for specific installations and specific activities. Now that you have an experience factor which tells you more definitely what construction is costing, do you have an estimate of the amounts, if any, that you will have to come back to Congress for to complete the job?

General DUNN. At this time I do not have such an estimate, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Do you anticipate it will be more, rather than less, than the appropriated amounts?

Mr. SHERIDAN. I have some figures that may be of some help to the chairman and the members of the committee.

On the Southeast Asia construction program prior to the 1966 supplemental, the Army cost increase has been \$19.9 million dollars, the

Navy \$28.7 million, and the Air Force \$30.9 million, or a total of \$79.5 million.

EFFECT OF INFLATION IN VIETNAM ON CONSTRUCTION

Mr. SIKES. Will you discuss with the committee briefly the experiences of our forces in Vietnam in relation to inflation in that country?

I have, of course, particular reference to its effect on the military construction program.

Mr. SHERIDAN. ———.

EFFECT OF INFLATION IN UNITED STATES ON CONSTRUCTION COSTS

Mr. SIKES. Some of the steps which you enumerated could, because of the policy of procurement and inflation in the United States, result in a greater cost to the taxpayer than would the inflation which exists in Vietnam, would they not?

Mr. SHERIDAN. Because of the relationship of the amount of money being spent in this country to the amount being spent for construction in comparison to the overall input in Vietnam, it would not be as great a problem. This country could undoubtedly absorb it better than the Vietnamese economy. It will increase costs. There is no doubt about that.

Mr. SIKES. Those were rather general terms that you used. Are these things actually being done or are they still being talked about?

Mr. SHERIDAN. The ones that I mentioned ——— are already being done. True, they have only been done within the past week or 10 days, but they are in effect now.

PORT CONSTRUCTION

Mr. SIKES. The port problem has, of course, been a major bottleneck in logistical operations in Vietnam. What is the present status of the port construction program?

Place a statement in the record on that, bringing it fully into focus. (The information follows:)

Contractor (RMK-BRJ) construction of port facilities underway in Vietnam has a dollar value of \$39,143,000 funded under MILCON programs prior to the FY 1966 Supplemental program. This work is ——— complete overall. In addition, in April and May, MACDC issued construction directives for the FY 1966 Supplemental program allocating to the contractor \$11,100,000 of port facilities as contract work. The OICC, RVN is in the process of incorporating this work into the contract by formal negotiation. The contractor has made advance procurement in so far as possible for these projects and is mobilizing at the sites to proceed with the work. The status of contract construction under way on Port facilities is as follows.

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Location	Service	Cost	Scope
Cam Ranh Bay:			
Hydraulic fill.....	(A)	\$360	Lump sum.
Pier addition.....	(A)	1,000	240 FB.
Bridge.....	(A)	9,043	1.6 miles.
Railroad.....	(A)	3,000	Do.
Dredging.....	(A)	2,000	1,250,000 cubic yards.
Do.....	(N)	2,635	500,000 cubic yards.
Danang:			
Dredge bridge facility.....	(N)	287	Lump sum.
LST ramp and pier.....	(N)	883	720 FB.
Road rehabilitation.....	(N)	900	8 miles.
Danang East:			
LST pier.....	(N)	360	720 FB.
Supply pier and staging area.....	(N)	9,416	1,200 FB.
Chu Lai:			
LST ramps, roads and dredging.....	(N)	1,753	Lump sum.
Waterfront facilities.....	(N)	3,527	1,360 FB.
Qui Nhon:			
Port improvement.....	(A)	579	Lump sum.
Storage facilities.....	(N)	407	360 FB.
Saigon:			
Wharf.....	(A)	1,441	506 FB.
LST slips.....	(A)	700	2 berths.
Barge wharf.....	(A)	500	4 berths.
LCM/LCU landing.....	(A)	700	10 berths.

ARMY CONSTRUCTION

The status of port construction as of 1 April 1966 follows:

CAM RANH BAY

- Current port facilities and rated capacity:
 - Deep draft—1 Perm pier (523'x39')----- classified ST/day.
1 DeLong Pier #1
In-stream capability
 - Shallow draft—1 LST Ramp, perm----- classified ST/day.
2 LST Ramps, temp----- classified ST/day.
Sheet pile wharf (300')----- classified ST/day.
 - POL—Jetty w/two 6" lines----- classified BBL/day.

NHA TRANG

- Current port facilities and rated capacity:
 - Deep draft—In-stream capability
 - Shallow draft—4 LST Ramps----- classified ST/day.
 - POL—Temp 4" submarine line----- classified BBL/day.

PHAN RANG

- Current port facilities and rated capacity:
 - Deep draft—None.
 - Shallow draft—2 LST ramps (temp)----- classified ST/day.
 - POL—Temp 4" submarine lines (2)----- classified BBL/day.

QUI NHON

- Current port facilities and rated capacity:
 - Deep draft—4 (in-stream) discharge via lighter-
age to floating pier and beach----- classified ST/day.
 - Shallow draft—2 LST ramps----- classified ST/day.

SAIGON

- Current port facilities and rated capacity (military only):
 - Deep draft—7 berths (wharf)*----- classified ST/day.
*3 berths full time, 4 berths part-time
(3x1000+75% (4x1000))=6,000 ST/day
 - Shallow draft—2 LST piers----- classified ST/day.
 - POL—6" ground line to Tan Son Nhut----- classified BBL/day.

VUNG TAU

1. Current port facilities and rated capacity :

A. Deep draft—In-stream

B. Shallow draft—1 LST ramp/temp----- classified ST/day.

Mr. SIKES. What are the principal delays that are now being experienced in each of the major port areas?

Mr. SHERIDAN. I would like to ask Mr. Moot to answer this question.

Mr. SIKES. Also tell us when the ports will be fully operational?

Mr. MOOT. Capability has been staying ahead of requirements in terms of the port throughput. When we were here in January, the level of throughput was running 700,000 to 800,000 measurement tons. It is currently 1 million to 1,100,000 measurement tons per month.

Mr. SIKES. Are you talking about requirements or capabilities?

Mr. MOOT. I am talking about the tonnage actually going through the ports. Capability is a little ahead of this. This is actual tonnage going through at the present time.

We are programed on a requirement basis to get to about _____ by December with capability ahead of it. By October _____ of the ports will have capability to berth deep-draft vessels. Except for Newport, which is programed for deep-draft vessels in _____ all ports will be fully operational prior to the _____ which means that the target date for most construction to be completed is _____.

DELAYS AT PORTS

Mr. SIKES. As of the latest known date, what is now the waiting time for unloading of ships in the harbors?

Mr. MOOT. In January, when we were here, we had 88 ships, military-sponsored cargo ships in the waters as contrasted with 122 in November. As of Saturday night, there were 62 ships there. In January the average time of each ship in RVN waters was 31 days. In April it was 13.5 days. The average ship makes 1.5 ports. The average working time is 6.9 days, which means that the waiting time, including in the hold areas per ship is averaging about 3 days.

Mr. SIKES. This is a very great improvement. Do you anticipate this situation will prevail henceforth?

Mr. MOOT. No, sir; I would expect that we would run into an occasional problem period, as we would expect in June, for example, with bad weather. With the tonnage we are sending out there increasing continuously with last week's tonnage going from continental United States being the largest single week that we have yet unloaded, I would expect we would begin to see a peaking of ships now and then, but I would not think we would get to the problem situation we had last fall. We are currently holding ships for small periods of time on the way out in Manila and Subic primarily to keep the bonus pay premium at a minimum.

COSTS OF PREMIUM PAY, EXTRA CHARTER FEES, AND DEMURRAGE

Mr. SIKES. How long do they wait there?

Mr. MOOT. They are actually waiting no more than 24 to 36 hours. But that does save us a thousand dollars a day in terms of premium pay.

Mr. SIKES. Per ship?

Mr. MOOT. Per ship per day.

Mr. SIKES. Has anyone ever attempted to estimate the cost of premium pay? You are speaking of danger area pay, are you not?

Mr. MOOT. Yes, sir; I am talking about the hundred-percent bonus pay.

Mr. SIKES. Has anyone attempted to estimate the actual cost to the Treasury of the bonus pay since the beginning of the Vietnamese problem?

Mr. MOOT. No, sir; it would not be difficult to isolate the cost in terms of the number of ships in RVN waters during any month.

Mr. SIKES. It would run into a great many millions of dollars.

Mr. MOOT. Yes, it would.

Mr. SIKES. How about demurrage?

Mr. MOOT. There are two types of cost that are incurred through ship delays in addition to the premium pay. We charter ships on a time charter basis and we pay them on a per diem basis and the average ship we are using out there costs us about \$3,000 a day to charter. Each day's delay costs us \$3,000 for that ship. On berth term where we just use space aboard a commercial, regularly scheduled ship, we are charged demurrage by the ship operator when and if he is held over and we have received claims, I believe to date, or reasonably to date of over \$3 million, all of which have not been paid or validated.

Mr. SIKES. This would not be the total, would it?

Mr. MOOT. No, sir. Berth term shipping to Vietnam is pretty well restricted to Saigon. So that the type of demurrage that we pay is a small part of the total shipping cost.

The other cost would be in the ship charters. Here again when you are having a ship being held 31 days versus 13 days, you can appreciate at \$3,000 a day the cost gets fairly significant.

Mr. SIKES. Again this would run into a total of many millions of dollars. Is that situation relatively under control now?

Mr. MOOT. It is now. I would be the last to say that there won't be periods of time with weather degradation and so forth that we won't have problems. But it is under control at the moment.

SCHEDULING SHIPPING

Mr. SIKES. Hindsight is always better than foresight; but could it not have been planned to outload these ships so that we could avoid that pileup and the resulting bonus time and demurrage or excess charter time?

Mr. MOOT. The primary problem port has been Saigon, sir. We have a priorities agency which releases cargo under Cincpac control located at Oakland. The problem has been aggravated by the combination of military, AID and commercial cargo requirements for facilities in Saigon so the total requirement for the port has exceeded the port's capability. AID is now working closely with the military and has a representative in our priorities agency on the west coast. We are working together with AID in terms of scheduling cargo going out. The military have instituted a control of offshore movements coming into Vietnam from the Philippines, Japan, Korea, Okinawa, so that ships are being scheduled and under control. That I think is primarily the reason that the situation has rapidly bettered.

IMPROVED PORT FACILITIES

Mr. McFALL. How much of the improvement in waiting time results from improvement of port facilities and how much is due to holding ships in the Philippine Islands? I presume you could accomplish this by judiciously holding all the ships in the Philippine Islands and putting them out there on schedule.

Mr. MOOT. Surely.

Mr. McFALL. Can you indicate how much of this improvement is due to improved facilities?

Mr. MOOT. I think the answer lies in the statistics that we used, Congressman. The total number of ships in January, including those being held in the Philippines for release to Vietnam, was 88.

Currently as of last Saturday we had 62. In that same time frame we were putting through the ports almost 50 percent more cargo. So obviously the capability is due to a facility increase. The other significant contribution has been the buildup on ———, which allows some flexibility as to when to call for the material. In other words, theater ships can be sent to ——— when material is needed.

Mr. McFALL. Would that also be reflected in the ship charter figures that you mentioned?

Mr. MOOT. That is right, sir.

Mr. McFALL. Do you have any figures that might show this?

Mr. MOOT. You mean in terms of total cost?

Mr. McFALL. Yes.

TONNAGES

Mr. MOOT. We have assumed that costs would be normal as soon as the situation got under control, which it did, as a matter of fact in late January and February when we got down to about 39 ships in the waters versus the 62 ships that we are talking about today. It is now with the increased tonnage that the ships are gradually increasing again. At that level of required capability we have assumed that all costs we are incurring are by and large costs that we would have to incur as an expected operating charge.

In other words, they are just cost of transit time between ports, transit time of keeping a steady pressure on the port capability.

Mr. McFALL. The other factor you pointed out is the amount of tonnage which is moving in.

Mr. MOOT. As I mentioned a little earlier the total throughput is currently running between a million and a million one hundred thousand measurement tons a month. Of that about 600,000 tons is moving from the continental United States. There is another about 350,000 moving from offshore points into Vietnam and the balance of that tonnage is moving intracoastal between the ports in the theater. This tonnage of 600,000 moving from the continental United States in the month of May or at the level of the month of May compares with 330,000 in January. It is that order of magnitude of increase.

Mr. McFALL. Those are very helpful figures. Thank you.

FOOD PRICES AND WAGES IN VIETNAM

Mr. PATTEN. I have often wondered about food prices out there. I see today's paper has a headline, "Cost of Beef Rises 21½ Percent,

Since Mid-March, 1965.' The overall food price rise in the United States is 10 percent. You were telling us before how well you did on your cost estimates. Is this increased cost of food a material factor in your experience over there?

Mr. MOOT. We are back to my friend here, Mr. Sheridan.

Mr. PATTEN. Is the food problem a serious one from your cost estimate point of view?

Mr. MOOT. I might say one thing before you answer the question, Mr. Sheridan. The question of inflation versus transportation has been very frequently and properly interrelated because of the fact that if you cannot keep enough goods flowing in, prices skyrocket under the force of demand. So we have made every effort in working together with AID to keep a free flow of not only military cargo moving but all commercial as well as AID construction and rural development type of material. This all has a tendency to dampen the inflationary trend. That does not answer the meat prices part of the question.

Mr. SHERIDAN. I would not be able to answer it, because I am not familiar with it. We could find an answer and put it in the record if that would be satisfactory.

Mr. PATTEN. No; that is not what I am after.

Mr. SHERIDAN. We are familiar with the inflation solely attributed to the construction program. I have not been working with the group that are looking at inflation as a whole. I am not familiar enough with the aspect of the price increase in meat to answer the question.

Mr. PATTEN. The reason I ask is that this morning you were talking about a little labor trouble we had over there. The question came up as to whether they should get paid higher wages. For any of us the food on the table is a big item. So rather than look for a Red under the table at every bit of agitation, I just was wondering if there was not a real problem for workers because of the inflation, particularly in food costs.

Mr. SHERIDAN. I would assume there is.

Mr. PATTEN. If there is some merit to their problems, then you have to be realistic about meeting that situation.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. PATTEN. I do not know whether you read the articles of some of the newspapers over the weekend, but they were enough to scare you. That is all.

SHIP CHANNEL TO SAIGON

Mr. McFALL. Did you have a question, Mr. Cederberg?

Mr. CEDERBERG. I notice a week or so ago a ship was grounded in the channel. Has this caused any problems? Wasn't it a cement ship?

Mr. MOOT. You do not mean by interdiction. You simply mean by overloading.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I thought sabotage by the Vietcong was involved.

Mr. MOOT. There was one incident that did not delay and did not block the channel. As you could tell from the facilities that the Navy was talking about this morning there is an intensive patrol activity

up and down both on the water and along the shore in terms of trying to keep the Saigon River clear.

Mr. CEDERBERG. If that had blocked the channel, we would have been in real trouble, would we not?

Mr. MOOR. I cannot speak with authority but it is my assumption that we have determined that we can bypass almost any area of the channel with shallow draft shipping.

We could offload at Vung Tau and move cargo up.

Mr. CEDERBERG. But this really has not been a problem?

Mr. MOOR. It has not yet been a problem.

Mr. McFALL. I would like to read several questions into the record. You may want to comment on them as I read them. Otherwise we would like to have you furnish the answer for the record with the name of the responsible respondent.

AIRFIELD CONSTRUCTION

Would you discuss with the committee the status of your airfield construction program, telling us exactly what the airfield requirements are as have been determined by MACV and the Joint Chiefs of Staff? Tell us what the status of the construction is at each location and what your estimated operational dates are.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

MILCON projects assigned to the Contractor (RMK-BRJ), to date for airfield pavement and support complexes total \$108,524,000 of this amount \$90,150,000 were funded under MILCOM programs prior to the FY 1966 Supplemental. This work included 6 new airfield and a helicopter facility, and encompasses 3,388,736 square feet of support facilities. The overall percent complete is 20%. In addition, in April and May, MACDC issued construction directives for \$18,374,000 of the FY 1966 Supplemental program. This work includes 401,373 square yds. of paving, and 752,520 square feet of support facilities. The OICC, RVN is in the process of incorporating this work into the contract by formal negotiation. The contractor has made advance procurement in so far as possible for the projects and is mobilizing at the sites to proceed with the work. It is anticipated that two runways will be included in future programs. The status of construction under way on the airfields is as follows:

Location	Service	Cost (thousands)	Scope (square yards)	Percent complete	BOD
Bien Hoa: Overrun and apron.	Air Force...	1,673	95,500	Classified...	July 1966.
Cam Ranh Bay:					
PCC runway.....	do.....	8,702	222,222	do.....	Classified.
Parking apron.....	do.....	408	343,362	do.....	Do.
Chu Lai:					
Runway.....	Navy.....	3,700	166,667	do.....	Do.
Parking apron.....	do.....	7,865	211,000	do.....	Do.
Da Nang:					
Runway.....	do.....	3,300	166,667	do.....	Do.
Parking apron.....	do.....	7,134	179,250	do.....	Do.
Nha Trang: Parking apron.	Army.....	1,739	200,000	do.....	Do.
Phan Rang:					
PCC runway.....	Air Force...	6,583	222,222	do.....	Do.
Parking apron.....	do.....	3,640	92,056	do.....	Do.
Tan Son Nhut:					
Parallel runway.....	do.....	6,400	166,667	do.....	Do.
Parking apron.....	do.....	1,482	59,867	do.....	Do.

STATUS OF AIRFIELD CONSTRUCTION

Status of engineer troop construction in support of the Army in Vietnam, Apr. 30, 1966

Base	Description	Program amount (in thousands)	Starting date	Scheduled for completion	Percent complete
AIRFIELDS, ETC.					
An Khe.....	C-130 airfield.....	\$508	November 1965.	Classified.....	Classified.
	Division Heliport.....	114	January 1966..	June 1966.....	Do.
Bao Leo.....	C-130 taxiway.....	375	Unknown.....	Unknown.....	Do.
Ben Cat.....	C-130 airfield.....	530	January 1966..	May 1966.....	Do.
	Heliport.....	636	do.....	Classified.....	Do.
Dong Ba Thin.....	C-130 airfield.....	223	September 1965.	do.....	Do.
	Heliport.....	32	January 1966..	June 1966.....	Do.
	Parking apron.....	300	December 1965.	do.....	Do.
Long Binh.....	C-130 airfield.....	840	Unknown.....	Unknown.....	Do.
Phu Cat.....	Heliport.....	150	January 1966..	Classified.....	Do.
Phu Loi.....	do.....	1,675	November 1965.	do.....	Do.
Phuoc Vinh.....	C-130 runway.....	530	February 1966.	do.....	Do.
	Heliport.....	582	January 1966..	July 1966.....	Do.
Pleiku.....	C-130 pavement.....	12	April 1966.....	do.....	Do.
Qui Nhon.....	Heliport.....	546	November 1965.	February 1966.	Do.
Saigon.....	Taxiway.....	480	May 1966.....	Classified.....	Do.
Various.....	C-130 airfields.....	1,528	Unknown.....	Unknown.....	Do.
Total.....		9,061			
OTHER					
Bien Hoa.....	Quonsets.....	14	November 1965.	May 1966.....	Do.
An Khe.....	A/C maintenance pads.....	114	October 1965.	February 1966.	Do.
	Access roads.....	246	September 1965.	July 1966.....	Do.
	Ammo storage.....	37	October 1965.	February 1966.	Do.
	Operational supply point.....	130	March 1966.....	Classified.....	Do.
Dong Ba Thin.....	Guard towers.....	55	January 1966.	do.....	Do.
	Operations buildings.....	8	December 1965.	June 1966.....	Do.
	4 hangars.....	223	January 1966.	Classified.....	Do.
	2 motor repair shops.....	8	do.....	May 1966.....	Do.
	Support warehouses.....	82	do.....	Classified.....	Do.
Pleiku.....	Parking ramp.....	210	March 1966.....	July 1966.....	Do.
Phu Loi.....	Support facilities.....	125	January 1966.	Classified.....	Do.
Qui Nhon.....	Ammo storage.....	487	November 1965.	do.....	Do.
Various.....	Road.....	180	January 1966.	July 1966.....	Do.
	AVN support facility.....	1,270	Unknown.....	Unknown.....	Do.
Total.....		3,189			

(Additional classified information was supplied to the committee.)

TROOP SUPPORT FACILITIES

Mr. McFALL. The supplemental request for fiscal year 1966 placed a major emphasis upon the construction of facilities in support of troops. What is the status of this construction program?

(The information follows:)

Contractor (RMK-BRJ) construction of troop support facilities in Vietnam has a dollar value of \$43,463,000 under MILCON programs prior to the FY 1966 Supplemental program. This work is ——— complete overall. In addition, in April and May, MACDC issued construction directives for the FY 1966 Supplemental program allocating to the contractor \$41,971,000 of troop support facili-

ties as contract work. The OICC, RVN is in the process of incorporating this work into the contract by formal negotiation. The contractor has made advance procurement in so far as possible for these projects and is mobilizing at the sites to proceed with the work. The status of contract construction under way on troop support facilities is as follows.

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Location	Service	Cost	Scope	Percent complete	BOD
Bienhoa.....	(A)	\$7,897	5,312 MN	20	March 1967.
Cam Ranh Bay.....	(AF)	2,230	569 MN	98	June 1966.
	(AF)	4,167	1,260 MN	0	June 1967.
Da Nang.....	(N)	130	1,130 MN	100	May 1966.
Nha Trang.....	(A)	681	2,065 MN	5	October 1966.
Phan Rang.....	(AF)	1,200	2,230 MN	0	Not determined.
	(AF)	2,723	320 MN	5	December 1966.
Saigon.....	(A)	810	800 MN	0	Not determined.
Tan Son Nhut.....	(A)	1,218	430 MN	0	October 1966.
	(AF)	2,754	1,697 MN	37	September 1966.
Vung Tau.....	(A)	916	1,313 MN	3	October 1966.
Base Whiskey.....	(A)	6,877	Lump sum	0	Not determined.
Various locations.....	(A)	3,285	do	28	Various.
	(AF)	8,662	do	20	Do.

Status of engineer troop construction in support of the Army in Vietnam as of Apr. 30, 1966¹

Base	Description	Program amount (thousands)	Start date	Scheduled completion	Percent complete
An Khe.....	Troop Housing	1,376	December 1965	January 1967	28
Ben Cat.....	do	423	do	do	46
Bien Hoa.....	Air defense facility	218	do	do	28
Cam Ranh Bay...	Troop Housing	1,742	October 1965	December 1966	37
	Air defense facility	654	do	July 1966	50
Di An.....	Troop Housing	593	January 1966	do	31
Dong Ba Thien.....	do	363	October 1965	January 1967	26
Long Binh.....	do	192	March 1966	July 1966	50
Long Thant.....	do	492	January 1966	January 1967	33
Nha Trang.....	do	482	October 1965	do	10
Phan Rang.....	do	549	January 1966	June 1966	32
Phu Loi.....	do	693	December 1965	January 1967	32
Phuoc Vinh.....	do	454	do	do	30
Qui Nhon.....	do	630	September 1965	October 1966	31
Vung Tau.....	do	248	July 1965	August 1966	49
Total.....		9,109			

¹ Submitted by General Rollins.

SUPPLY FACILITIES

Mr. McFALL. Another major component of the authorized program has to do with supply facilities, including essential POL requirements. What is the status of the construction of these facilities? (The information follows:)

Contractor (RMK-BRJ) construction of supply and fuel storage facilities in Vietnam has a dollar value of \$19,208,000 funded under MILCON program's funding prior to the FY 1966 Supplemental program. This work is complete overall. In addition, in April and May, MACDC issued construction directives for the FY 1966 Supplemental program allocating to the contractor \$16,908,000 of Supply and Fuel Storage facilities. The OICC, RVN is in the process of incorporating this work into the contract by formal negotiation. The contractor has made advance procurement in so far as possible for these projects and is mobilizing at the sites to proceed with the work. The status

of contract construction under way on Supply and Fuel Storage facilities is as follows:

Liquid fuel storage

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Location	Service	Cost	Scope (barrels)	Percent complete	BOD
Bienhoa.....	(AF)	\$205	20,000	Classified	July 1966.
Can Ranh Bay.....	(AF)	527	56,000	do	June 1966.
Do.....	(AF)	230	76,000	do	Classified.
Do.....	(N)	1,264	200,000	do	Do.
Chu Lai.....	(N)	3,600	50,000	do	Do.
Da Nang.....	(AF)	512	20,000	do	June 1966.
Do.....	(N)	2,070	151,000	do	Classified.
Phan Rang.....	(AF)	258	86,000	do	Do.
Tan Son Nhut.....	(AF)	226	20,000	do	June 1966.
Various locations.....	(N)	2,796	186,000	do	Various.

Vietnam RMK-BRJ contract—status of Storage facilities (includes ammunition storage)

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Location	Service	Cost	Scope (square feet)	Percent complete	BOD
Bienhoa.....	(AF)	\$135	28,000	100	September 1965.
	(AF)	600	108,000	Classified	Classified.
	(AF)	210	54,020	do	Do.
Cam Ranh Bay.....	(AF)	182	34,000	do	Do.
Chu Lai.....	(N)	551	136,000	do	Do.
Danang.....	(N)	214	38,000	100	October 1965.
	(N)	929	76,000	Classified	Classified.
	(N)	220	56,000	do	Classified.
Nha Trang.....	(A)	120	52,500	do	Do.
	(AF)	59	10,500	100	March 1966.
Phan Rang.....	(AF)	668	84,000	Classified	Classified.
Phu Bai.....	(N)	153	40,000	do	Do.
Qui Nhon.....	(A)	355	35,800	do	Do.
Pleiku.....	(AF)	146	16,700	do	July 1965.
Qui Nhon.....	(AF)	355	35,800	do	Classified.
Saigon.....	(A)	1,129	128,000	100	April 1966.
	(A)	455	46,000	Classified	July 1966.
	(A)	800	45,000	do	Classified.
Tan Son Nhut.....	(AF)	533	92,000	100	July 1965.
	(AF)	78	25,000	100	December 1965.
Various locations.....	(AF)	1,002	138,000	Classified	Classified.
Vung Tau.....	(A)	110	11,710	do	Do.

*Status of engineer troop construction in support of the Army in Vietnam as of
Apr. 30, 1966*¹

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Base	Description	Program amount	Start date	Scheduled completion	Percent complete
An Khe	Shed storage	\$85	January 1966	Classified	Classified.
Cam Ranh	do	1,292	September 1965	do	Do.
Long Binh	do	15	February 1966	July 1966	Do.
Nha Trang	do	26	do	Classified	Do.
Qui Nhon	do	84	do	June 1966	Do.
Vung Tau	do	60	September 1965	Classified	Do.
Total		1,562			
An Khe	Open storage	50	January 1966	Classified	Do.
Cam Ranh Bay	do	123	September 1965	do	Do.
Long Binh	do	30	January 1966	do	Do.
Nha Trang	do	36	do	do	Do.
Qui Nhon	do	28	April 1966	do	Do.
Vung Tau	do	20	July 1965	do	Do.
Total		287			
An Khe	Ammo storage	63	October 1965	Classified	100
Cam Ranh Bay	do	850	February 1966	July 1966	Classified.
Long Binh	do	457	November 1965	Classified	Do.
Qui Nhon	do	487	do	do	100
Vung Tau	do	500	July 1965	May 1966	35
Total		2,357			
An Khe	Cold storage	216	Unknown	Unknown	Classified.
Cam Ranh Bay	do	1,095	September 1965	Classified	Do.
Long Binh	do	689	Unknown	Unknown	Do.
Total		2,000			
An Khe	Storage ware- houses.	100	January 1966	Classified	Do.
Cam Ranh Bay	do	1,692	September 1965	do	Do.
Dong Ba Thin	do	744	February 1966	June 1966	Do.
Long Binh	do	15	January 1966	Classified	Do.
Nha Trang	do	415	March 1966	do	Do.
Vung Tau	do	50	January 1966	do	Do.
Total		3,016			
Cam Ranh Bay	POL tank farm facility.	3,177	November 1965	June 1966	Do.
Phan Rang	POL tank farm	860	December 1965	July 1966	Do.
Qui Nhon	POL tank farm facility.	1,160	September 1965	Classified	Do.
Saigon	do	600	December 1965	July 1966	Do.
Total		5,797			
An Khe	Maintenance shops.	175	January 1966	Classified	Do.
Cam Ranh Bay	do	102	October 1965	do	Do.
Total		277			

¹ Submitted by General Rollins.

HEADQUARTERS FACILITIES, SAIGON

Mr. McFALL. Another major item in the supplemental program was the construction of headquarters facilities in the Saigon area. What is the status of this program?

(The information follows:)

—Pre-engineered buildings have been procured for construction of the COMUSMACV Headquarters compound. It is estimated that the facility can be completed in about nine months from the time construction directive is received for the project. Such factors as local unrest, real estate availability, and weather conditions could modify this prediction.

PROGRAM NOT YET UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Mr. McFALL. What portion of the authorized program is not yet under construction? Why?

FIRMNESS OF REQUIREMENTS

Mr. SIKES. How firm are the locations and requirements in this program?

(The information follows:)

RECAP: VIETNAM

Portion of authorized program not under construction as of May 31, 1966

	<i>Percent</i>
Army-----	34
Navy-----	14
Air Force-----	71
Weighted average-----	56

The majority of projects not started are in the fiscal year 1966 supplemental. All should be under construction before August 1, 1966.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Requirements and construction locations for projects authorized in the FY-66 Addendum and prior programs are firm.

The bulk of the FY-66 Supplemental Program in Vietnam is firm. Minor portions of the program are now being finalized in light of recent operational plans and unit deployments.

(Additional classified information was supplied to the committee.)

ADEQUACY OF CONSTRUCTION BASE

Mr. McFALL. The committee has discussed with you from time to time the adequacy of the construction base established in Southeast Asia to meet the construction requirements in Vietnam. One of the norms used to measure the capability of this base is the monthly rate of construction in place. What is the present rate and what do you anticipate for fiscal year 1967? How is this divided between contractor and construction battalions?

(The information follows:)

The present monthly rate of Army troop construction is \$17 million. This will be increased to about \$44 million per month by January 1967.

Contractor (RMK-BRJ) Work-in-place rates actual and forecast for 1966 are as follows:

	<i>Million</i>
January (actual)-----	\$15.0
February-----	17.1
March-----	18.9
April-----	21.9
May (predicted)-----	25.0
June-----	26.0
July-----	28.0
August-----	32.0
September-----	36.0
October-----	40.0
November-----	40.0
December-----	40.0
Per month hereafter-----	40.0

\$4.9 million Navy troop construction capability through September 1966 and \$5.6 million thereafter.

(Additional classified material was supplied to the committee.)

Mr. McFALL. How does this compare to estimates you gave the committee last January and February?

(The information follows:)

The rate of buildup of troop capability in country is about as forecast last January. Completion of the funded construction projects now assigned to troops should occur — as previously forecast.

STRIKES

Mr. McFALL. At this point in the record I would like to put in the record an article from the New York Times of May 26, entitled "Bases in Vietnam Hurt by Strikes; Enemy Drive Against New Building Projects Feared."

(The article follows:)

[From the New York Times, May 26]

BASES IN VIETNAM HURT BY STRIKES; ENEMY DRIVE AGAINST NEW BUILDING PROJECTS FEARED

(By Peter Braestrup)

SAIGON, May 25.—A rash of strikes and other labor incidents has led United States officials to expect a major effort by the Vietcong to disrupt the billion-dollar program to construct bases here.

Those involved are the United States Government's prime contractor, Raymond Morrison-Knudsen, Brown & Root, and Jones, a four-company joint venture, and 38,000 Vietnamese employees on 40 sites. The rush projects include a new port outside Saigon, airfields and the vast complex at Camranh Bay.

A spokesman for the consortium explained what he thought was a shift in attitude by the Vietcong.

"The V.C., I suppose, originally figured they would let us go ahead unscathed and build all these installations, since they would get them anyway, along with victory," said Courtney Roberts, director of labor relations. "Now, with this fantastically growing program contributing directly to our war effort, they apparently have changed their minds."

During the last 30 days there have been 11 strikes, riots or other incidents on the company's sites. One involves a fatal shooting by alarmed United States security guards. Another provoked tough strike-breaking by the South Vietnamese police. All told 11,640 Vietnamese workers were involved and 23,190 man-days lost, a tiny fraction of the man-days worked during the period.

4-DAY STRIKE IS STAGED

A four-day strike began May 9 on the urgent port project, wildcat strikes, this one was highly organized and spread quickly to three of their high-priority projects.

"The agitators had already selected their representatives," Mr. Roberts said. "One day before the strike, they issued mimeographed petitions and got 150 of the 180 workers to sign. Strike committee representatives simultaneously called on us here, and on the Labor Ministry. Another fantastic thing, every worker you spoke to had exactly the same story, word for word."

The strikers demanded removal of an American supervisor who, they contended, had treated workers as slaves on five occasions. Mr. Roberts established that the complaints were largely unfounded.

"Had their charges been made against some of our other Americans, they might have been justified," he said.

"This was a high-priority project," he explained. "We transferred the American at the request of the Vietnamese Government. People went back to work."

United States sources said there was, in this case, unmistakable evidence that the Vietcong were involved. Several Vietnamese workers complained that they had been told "You're dead men if you don't strike."

One reason for a strong potential for trouble on base sites, according to United

States sources, is that Vietcong agents can operate in a vacuum. No union organization exists to represent the workers. Tran Quoc Buu, the widely respected president of the Government-approved Vietnamese Labor Federation, was unable to sign up the Vietnamese working for the American combine for lack of organizers.

Moreover, Mr. Buu has recently been busy in countering undercover efforts to stage a general strike in Saigon against the Ky regime. Such a strike would not only affect United States logistics but also deal a crucial blow to any government.

COMPANY IS RIPE TARGET

As South Vietnam's largest single non-Government employer, the American consortium presents a ripe target for labor unrest. From the general manager on down, there is little surprise at worker dissatisfaction, given South Vietnam's spiraling inflation, the irritations of wartime security and the strangeness of working for big impatient Americans who speak no Vietnamese.

"In the Saigon area where half our labor force is," one official said, "there's almost no public transportation, so a Vietnamese has to ride a bicycle across town to get to work. At the gate he has to show a security pass that he probably had to pay to get, and wait while he is searched and a guard pokes a dirty finger into his lunchbag."

Supported by its United States Government overseer, the Navy's Facilities Engineering Command, the company has for a year sought wage increases for its blue-collar Vietnamese employees. But the United States Embassy, which turned down the South Vietnamese Government proposal to increase civil servants' salaries, has also vetoed the construction raise as inflationary.

"We'll probably wind up getting a wage increase sometime," said a weary company official, "and when we do, the V.C. will probably claim the credit."

Between coping with strikes and riots, Mr. Roberts, the labor relations specialist, is trying to educate the rapidly growing American supervisory force which now numbers 3,442. Many of them old hands at tough overseas jobs, these Americans come over on 18-month contracts, and earn up to \$1,000 a month tax free, plus an 8 percent bonus if they stay the course.

"We are planning an indoctrination course," Mr. Roberts said, "to tell them about Vietnamese work habits and customs, and get them to avoid playing into hands of Communists by needlessly causing trouble with Vietnamese."

Mr. McFALL. I do not know whether you have seen this particular article or not, but undoubtedly you are familiar with the situation as it exists.

Mr. SHERIDAN. No; I had not seen this.

Mr. PATTEN. That is the situation I had reference to. I wondered if the problem of help is not a very real problem because they cannot get by on the pay.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Would you like comments on this in the record?

Mr. McFALL. I would like comments in the record or if General Dunn or anyone here has any comment he would like to give us at the present time, we would be glad to hear from him.

Perhaps you answered it when you answered Mr. Patten's question earlier. Do you have any comment on that, General Dunn? You might make it off the record and then you can put it on the record when you get a more elaborate statement.

General DUNN. I believe I would prefer to make it off the record. (Discussion off the record.)

Mr. SIKES. What have been the causes attributed to the strikes?

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Chairman, they have varied at different sites. In some cases it was a local grievance. In other cases it was dissatisfaction over wages.

Mr. SIKES. Do you consider that wages are the principal cause of strikes rather than, perhaps, some local problems which have no bearing on the general situation?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Are there other major, countrywide problems other than wages that have caused strikes?

Admiral HUSBAND. No, sir; I would say that wages and working conditions are probably the two principal factors.

ANTI-INFLATIONARY POLICY IN VIETNAM KEEPS WORKERS WAGES BELOW STANDARD

Mr. SIKES. Are we paying the workers enough, keeping in mind the increasing cost of living and the inflation within the local economy? Are we paying them a living wage?

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Chairman, ———. The contractor RMK-BRJ is still using the same wage scale which obtained in 1957. The take-home pay is much increased by the larger number of hours worked. But the wages per hour are still on the 1957 scale.

Mr. SIKES. Are the wages paid for work on U.S. bases commensurate with the wages paid in the local economy?

Admiral HUSBAND. ———.

Mr. SIKES. Of course, this is a situation that is going to become aggravated. What steps are being taken to meet this problem?

Admiral HUSBAND. ———.

Mr. SIKES. ———.

Admiral HUSBAND. ———.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Cederberg.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Are the contractors required to pay the 1957 rates?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Mr. CEDERBERG. The contractor has no choice in the matter at all. This is set by our official policy out there?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Is this policy set as far as you know in cooperation with the Vietnamese Government?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir. The Embassy is in constant conference with the Vietnamese Government.

Mr. CEDERBERG. So that there is a possibility that unless we would get South Vietnamese concurrence that it would be difficult to increase these pay scales, is that correct?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Chairman, may I ask two things?

Mr. SIKES. Yes.

Mr. PATTEN. The Embassy publicly stated in April that one of the major tasks was to fight inflation. They were trying to do somewhat the same thing as we are doing here. We had wage/price guidelines. Nobody should get an increase more than 2.9 percent, or 3.2 percent, or something like that. The second point I want to clarify was whether you pay in kind. I think the Embassy and the South Vietnamese Government through regular commercial outlets made a great effort to have available to your workers what they need to buy. To this extent you went to great trouble so that they could buy what they needed, so they would not be affected by the black market and shortages.

I read quite an article in one of the papers on this. For example, if a worker needs soap or rice, we make a great effort to see that is available. I do not know whether you have a setup like the PX where workers can buy what they need. Otherwise, on the outside, they would have to buy some items on the black market. I do not know

where the truth lies. I know they did state that they were trying to make available to the workers at a fair price commodities which the workers normally would need. That may have been through the commercial sector.

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir. This is still under study in-country. It is my understanding that we may be asked to establish such company stores that would provide these common commodities at a controlled price.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I quote from this May 26 New York Times article:

Supported by its United States Government overseer, the Navy's Facilities Engineering Command, the company has for a year sought wage increases to its blue-collar Vietnamese employes. But the United States Embassy, which turned down the South Vietnamese Government proposal to increase civil servants' salaries, has also vetoed the construction raise as inflationary.

This would indicate that it is official U.S. policy, a concern about inflation in the country as a whole, that really blocked better wages and not the Vietnamese Government. Do you know whether that is the case or not?

Admiral HUSBAND. I do not, sir.

Mr. PATTEN. May I add to that. I also read another article which said it was the South Vietnamese Government that disallowed the wage increase. Under their present budget and with the taxes that they are raising, they have a nearly impossible task to meet the inflation. This said they were the ones who were trying to hold the line more than the Ambassador. So that is contradictory to the "Times" article.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I can appreciate it as a difficult and tight rope to walk in a country where you have this kind of input of construction and other activity going on.

Mr. SIKES. Will you provide for the record a comparison at this point of the wages drawn by the Vietnamese, by third-country nationals, and by U.S. employees?

(The information was classified and was supplied to the committee.)

Mr. SIKES. Is it substantially the same as it was last December?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

WORKING CONDITIONS AND SUPERVISION

Mr. SIKES. You mentioned some difficulties with working conditions. I am surprised at that statement in view of the fact that the United States always tries to give good working conditions to people whom it employs. What types of working conditions are these which would cause strikes?

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Chairman, I would expect that it might result from a misunderstanding on the part of an American supervisor vis-a-vis the traditions and the customs of the people that he supervises.

Mr. SIKES. The problem is with the supervision rather than the actual conditions on the job?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. In that connection, and again referring to the New York Times article of May 26, entitled "Bases in Vietnam Hurt by Strikes": going to the last paragraph:

Between coping with strikes and riots, Mr. Roberts, the labor relations specialist, is trying to educate the rapidly growing American supervisory force, which now numbers 3,442. Many of them old hands at tough overseas jobs, these Americans come over on 18-month contracts, and earn up to \$1,000 a month tax free, plus an 8 per cent bonus if they stay the course.

"We are planning an indoctrination course," Mr. Roberts said, "to tell them about Vietnamese work habits and customs, and get them to avoid playing into hands of communists by needlessly causing trouble with Vietnamese."

I would have thought that sort of thing would have been done before the men were given supervisory responsibility.

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Chairman, it is the contractor's constant effort to carry out that education of his supervisors. I am sure there are examples where U.S. construction supervisors might speak to Vietnamese employees as he would do if he were on a U.S. job and this would not be acceptable in the far East.

LACK OF DIRECT EVIDENCE OF COMMUNIST INVOLVEMENT IN STRIKES

Mr. SIKES. Do we have evidence that the Communists are actively using these situations to foment trouble?

Admiral HUSBAND. I have no such evidence, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Sheridan, do you know anything about it?

Mr. SHERIDAN. I know of no such evidence.

Mr. SIKES. If they are not stirring up trouble here, they are missing a good bet. I do not think they are that stupid. How much actual time have we lost in strikes? How serious has it been to the construction effort?

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Chairman, there have been a large number of short-term stoppages on various sites.

Mr. SIKES. What do you mean by "short term"; 1 day, 3 days, a week?

Admiral HUSBAND. Frequently 1 day or less. The contractor goes aggressively into the problem and tries to solve it as soon as he can. We have had stoppages of larger duration incident to the civil unrest both in Saigon and in Da Nang.

Mr. SIKES. It is not nearly as serious a matter as those we have had in the United States, for example, at Cape Kennedy.

Admiral HUSBAND. We have not had stoppages of those durations attributable to labor problems; no, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Patten, do you have further questions?

Mr. PATTEN. I know a couple of fellows who have gone over with the Seabees. They do not know the language. I am trying to picture a fellow running a job dealing with labor when he can't even talk to

them. Is this a general condition, that they have people over them that they cannot communicate with?

Admiral HUSBAND. No, sir. The U.S. employees have a smattering of the Vietnamese language, and there are a large number of Vietnamese that act as interpreters.

Mr. PATTEN. That is all.

NEED FOR ADDITIONAL TROOP CONSTRUCTION

Mr. SIKES. I have been interested in seeing additional troop labor used in the area. I have felt that the buildup of construction forces which is now in progress should be double what it now is. I think it has been amply demonstrated that this would be possible. Certainly if we had additional troop labor there would be less a chance of crippling strikes or other serious problems arising from a dependence upon other work forces; is that correct?

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes, sir, that is correct.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF TROOP CONSTRUCTORS

Mr. SIKES. Let us discuss the capability of the troop labor now available. There have been statements that the troop construction battalions were not actually achieving the amount of construction programed for them, is that true?

Mr. SHERIDAN. No, sir, not according to the figures we have.

Mr. SIKES. What has been your experience with reference to the capability of troop labor as compared to the estimates that you have given us in the past?

Mr. SHERIDAN. The estimates that we discussed in January have been pretty well brought out by actual performance. We can insert in the record the anticipated and the actual placement of work, if you like, at this point.

Mr. SIKES. Very well, for the record.

(The information follows:)

— it was anticipated that the Army troop construction force would place work valued at approximately \$26 million in funded costs by 30 April 1966. This estimate was based on the value of construction materials which could be placed by troop units regardless of the source of funding (MCA, MCAF, MAP, PEMA and OMA) for the materials involved.

Progress reports as of 30 April 1966, including informal reports provided by the USARV Engineer and information obtained by liaison visits, indicate that the Army troop construction forces have placed construction materials valued at \$32.2 million. This includes \$16.7 million in MCA funded work, \$11.5 million of PEMA-funded airfield landing mat for the USAF, a \$2.5 million PEMA-funded De Long Pier, and \$1.5 million of MAP funded materials in facilities built for the ROKA forces in SVN. The value of materials placed by Army Troop construction units since June 1965 (when the first Army engineer units landed in SVN equates to an average of nearly \$3 million per month.

It is anticipated that Army troop construction work placement capabilities will increase in the months ahead. An improved flow of construction materials resulting from procurements made possible by the FY-66 Supplemental Appropriation will add to the ability of troop construction units to accomplish work more efficiently.

MAINTENANCE OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

Mr. SIKES. What effect has the maintenance problem had as to the effectiveness of your troop construction and engineer battalions, particularly with reference to their ability to construct new facilities?

Mr. SHERIDAN. I would like to ask General Dunn to comment on that.

General DUNN. As you are aware, Mr. Chairman, in early days before we had sufficient maintenance facilities and maintenance backup there was a high backlog of unoperable equipment. This has been steadily decreased by the introduction of new equipment, by the use of the Redball Express to bring over repair parts and by increased capability to do maintenance. In the last 6 months this represents at least a 50-percent reduction in the amount of equipment on deadline.

NEED FOR ADDITIONAL TROOP LABOR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

Mr. SIKES. Have recommendations been made, or can it be said, that steps now are being taken to further augment the troop labor forces in Southeast Asia?

Mr. SHERIDAN. Beyond that contemplated in our information that we gave you in January?

Mr. SIKES. Yes.

Mr. SHERIDAN. The answer is "No," sir.

Mr. SIKES. For the record I would like for the services to discuss in turn the troop construction capability existent in their forces outside of southeast Asia, including units of personnel now undergoing training. Also discuss the status of the Reserve components.

(The information was classified and was provided separately to the committee.)

USE OF NON-ENGINEER TROOP LABOR

Mr. SIKES. To what extent have you been able to utilize non-engineer-type troop labor in meeting immediate construction requirements? As an illustration of what I am talking about, it is my understanding that the 25th Division when deployed from Hawaii to South Vietnam worked out arrangements with Hawaiian contractors to provide certain prefabricated tent frames and other facilities which they then erected with non-engineer troop labor immediately upon arriving in South Vietnam. Was that actually the case?

General DUNN. This was the case, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Is that the only instance?

General DUNN. No, sir; the 1st Marine Division also did the same thing in Chu Lai area. We are encouraging any troop unit which moves in to do the same. Troop units who are already there, as they are in base camp between operations are also being used to improve their cantonments. We encourage and assist them through technical guidance from engineer units and by furnishing them materials to improve their own facilities.

Mr. SIKES. Where this can be done without interfering in their deployment and combat requirements, it is advantageous, of course. Is this a very broad field or is it rather limited in scope?

General DUNN. In the field of cantonments, and when I speak of cantonments I am speaking fairly broadly in everything that is needed by a unit of a brigade size, such as we saw in the picture this morning—there is a great deal that the troops can do for themselves.

We have established standard plans and will issue materials and tools to them so that they can assist themselves. All types of troops have practiced this self-help.

Mr. SIKES. Would you elaborate on that for the record?

(Additional information of a classified nature is being made available to the committee.)

CONTRACTOR CONSTRUCTION CAPABILITY

Mr. SIKES. This committee is familiar with contractor organization in Vietnam.

Would you review this at this time for the record. Tell us if any changes have been made in the organization or the procedure?

(The information follows:)

Significant changes or actions in the contractor organization and procedures since the January report to this Committee include:

1. Addition of several specialty subcontractors such as electrical, air conditioning, and well drilling to increase efficiency of production in these areas.
2. Conversion of the fixed fee contract to an incentive type cost plus award fee.
3. Standardization of types of structures to permit rapid construction and simplified material procurement. This also allows contractor to perform simple design in site adapting layouts.
4. Computers have been installed in Saigon and are rapidly picking up payroll and material inventory tasks. They will be used to improve financial controls and job status reporting for local management.
5. Continued emphasis has been placed on the decentralization of authority to permit more flexibility and speed of response at the field or job site level.

Mr. SIKES. How has the capability of the contractor been realized in terms of the estimates you contemplated last January or February?

Mr. SHERIDAN. He is on schedule, sir.

AVAILABILITY OF VIETNAMESE LABOR

Mr. SIKES. One of the key factors in the construction program in South Vietnam has been the amount of indigenous labor available. The committee is quite aware of the inadequacy of the Vietnamese labor force to meet your requirements, both as to numbers and skills. What has been your experience as to your previous estimates in this respect?

Would these estimates of the availability of indigenous labor or the numbers who could be trained be approximately correct at this time?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Has there been any step-up in the vocational training program to make more Vietnamese labor available?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Incidentally, we wrote a letter on that, Mr. Chairman, about a month or so ago to you and the committee. I would suggest if you wish to include that in the record at this point that might be helpful because that explains all the steps that have been taken.

Mr. SIKES. That is good.

(The letter follows:)

April 5, 1966.

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Military Construction, Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SIKES: In hearings before your Committee on the FY 1966 Supplemental Military Construction Program in support of Southeast Asia, questions were raised concerning the training of local workers in the construction trades in South Vietnam.

We have since looked further into the training programs for unskilled Vietnamese workers. The following actions have been taken or are underway to assist in providing this training by the agencies indicated.

1. State Department (AID program)

The AID program has been assisting the Government of Vietnam develop a good vocational education system. Four large vocational training schools have been built, equipped, and teachers trained. They were opened in 1961-62. Southern Illinois University has been assisting these schools with a contract team for five years. Skills taught are machine shop work, automotive and diesel mechanics, forging and welding, industrial electricity, woodworking and related subjects. Enrollment is over 2,300.

At present, the Education Ministry operates full-time training workshops; elementary, secondary, and advanced technical schools; and schools of applied arts. Secondary-level trade schools now enroll 6,635. Some graduates of secondary-level vocational schools will, of necessity, be used as teachers to help increase more rapidly the supply of manual skills. In addition, the vocational education plant of eight schools can be called upon for an accelerated and expanded skill training program. Seventeen 300-400 student rural trade schools now under construction likewise will provide a substantial training resource as priority demands rush their completion.

The Government of Vietnam Ministry of Labor also provides training in manual skills and is in the process of expanding its training program at the Saigon Training Center. Day courses were started for the first time last September to supplement evening courses, and new subjects are being offered. There are also about 35 private trade schools in operation.

The Agency for International Development and the Government of Vietnam are giving priority attention to the scarcity of skilled labor, now critical especially in the construction trades. All feasible means of increasing the Vietnamese supply of skilled labor through special programs of accelerated training, using private capabilities as well as the resources of the Ministries of Education and Labor, are being studied.

Mission projections for "in-country training" in FY 1966/67 include vocational training support for a minimum of 11,790 workers and students. The projection covers a wide range of skills and provides short-term vocational training as well as long-term academic training. On-the-job training is proposed for at least 3,915 workers. Regular academic vocational training will be provided for an estimated 7,875 students including those currently enrolled (see attached illustrative list). The projection notes that changing military circumstances may change some of the categories and the magnitudes. This has already occurred sharply in some skill categories, especially manual skills. Additional requirements will need to be determined and training provided.

2. Department of Defense

a. *Construction contractor.*—Vietnam Builders is conducting both formal and "on-the-job training" programs to meet its skilled labor requirements. Greater emphasis is placed on "on-the-job training" as a faster and more reliable method to produce acceptable workers. Trainees are assigned to skilled Vietnamese equipment operators, mechanics, electricians and other areas where skill and training are needed. This method is backed up with U.S. journeymen who serve both as production workers and trainers of the small groups of Vietnamese with whom they work. A representative sampling of the present total Vietnam Builders work force indicates that about 50 percent of Vietnamese tradesmen have been upgraded to better paying positions in other trades. Of Vietnamese personnel hired as apprentices, approximately 70 percent have progressed through the Vietnam Builders training program to journeyman level. Approximately 5,000 Vietnamese have been trained to the skilled or semi-skilled level, depending on the natural aptitude and/or ability of the individual trainee. The total

level of skilled and semi-skilled workers that can be trained by this method is indeterminate at present.

b. *Military troop units.*—Army engineer troop units now employ 2,500 Vietnamese workers and Navy Seabee units employ an additional 500. Initial qualifications of these people are that they are able-bodied and have a desire to work for the U.S. military. After security clearances by RVN, they go to work alongside American soldiers and sailors as labor helpers. As individuals demonstrate an ability to acquire skills through association and on-the-job training, they are promoted and used as masons, carpenters, on utilities installation, and in some instances as equipment operators. The initial goal is 10,000 Vietnamese to help in military troop units.

For practical purposes "on-the-job training" is proving to be the most effective way in South Vietnam for both the contractor and troop units to produce the thousands of skilled and semi-skilled workers required. The training is directly related to skills needed, can be undertaken on a relatively large scale, is faster and develops sooner a determination of the worker's capability.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD J. SHERIDAN,
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense
(Properties and Installations).

In-country training, USAID/Vietnam, fiscal year 1966-67 project program training projections

Project or subactivity	Type of training	Weeks of training ¹	Number to be trained ¹
Public safety telecommunications	Electronic repair	Variable	900
Electric power	System operation and maintenance	12	220
Highway equipment maintenance training school	Mechanics and machinist helpers	12	610
	Equipment operators	12	50
	Equipment mechanics	12	50
	Maintenance foremen	12	45
Ports and waterways	Dredge operations and maintenance	Unknown	Unknown
Telecommunications	Systems operation and maintenance	do	Unknown
Reconstruction and urban planning	Construction short course	do	110
Logistics management	Vehicles and equipment maintenance	do	Unknown
Agricultural resources	Maintenance and repair (for fishermen)	2	500
Civil administration: Municipal management services	Equipment maintenance	12	20
	Street maintenance	12	10
Labor institutions: Government labor services	Skills training	Variable	1,400
National information program: Vietnam Information Service	Equipment repair	Unknown	Unknown
Vocational education: ² Trade-technical education	Trade-technical teachers	4 years	90
	do	2 years	85
	Business education teachers	do	20
Engineering education	Trade students	3 years	220
	Electrical engineering	4 years	120
	Civil engineering	do	165
	Mechanical engineering	do	50
	Chemical engineering	do	90
Agricultural education	Marine navigation	do	40
	College level	3 years	80
	High school level	4 years	280
Currently enrolled in vocational and agricultural schools			6,635
Refugee program	Vocational training	Unknown	Unknown
Total			11,790

¹ Unknown: Unknown because (1) new program still in formulation stage, or (2) requirement for training is anticipated but scope and magnitude will depend on vicissitudes of military conscription and other attrition (e.g., loss of personnel to higher paying private industry).

² Number of years under "Weeks of training" denotes full-fledged academic program.

USE OF THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONALS IN CONSTRUCTION

Mr. SIKES. Will you tell us about the present status of the steps taken on the use of third-country nationals?

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Chairman, when we last appeared before you we had 1,019 free-world journeymen. At this time we have 4,101. The reservoir of these people in the Philippines and in Korea continues to provide us with high-quality journeymen.

Mr. SIKES. Have there been any incidents to show that this was not a wise action?

Admiral HUSBAND. No, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Have they been fully satisfactory in every respect?

Admiral HUSBAND. As far as I know; yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Would you tell me how much you expect to expand this program of third-country nationals?

Admiral HUSBAND. Our present target, Mr. Chairman, is to reach approximately _____ in free-world journeymen.

Mr. SIKES. At what date?

Admiral HUSBAND. By October of this year, sir.

Mr. SIKES. What is the present breakdown? Are there just the two countries involved, the Philippines and Korea?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. What is the present relative strength and what will be the breakdown in the _____ figure?

Admiral HUSBAND. May I provide that for the record?

Mr. SIKES. Yes.

(The information follows:)

The nationality breakdown of third-country employees as of May 28, 1966, was 1,630 Koreans, 2,616 Filipinos, and 130 others for a total of 4,376. (Figure of 4,101 given in testimony was as of May 21, 1966.)

(Additional information was supplied to the committee.)

ADDITIONAL U.S. LABOR

Mr. SIKES. What is being done about importation of additional American labor to South Vietnam?

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Chairman, the contractors are proceeding with their buildup as planned.

Mr. SIKES. What does that mean? Will you provide for the record figures showing the number in January, the number now, and the numbers anticipated at the peak and the date of that peak.

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

American employees will build up as follows:

January 1, 1966, 1,616 on board.

May 21, 1966, 3,442 on board.

September 1966, 5,500 target.

AVAILABILITY OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

Mr. SIKES. In times past, the availability of construction equipment and supplies, including spare parts, has been a limiting factor in your construction capability. What has been your experience in this respect since you were last before us?

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Chairman, as I noted in my opening statement we have 3,700 major pieces of equipment currently in-country.

Approximately 1,000 more are en route. We believe that this equipment spread is appropriate for the work that is currently assigned for contract.

Mr. SIKES. Do you think that will do the job?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Has the problem of deadlined equipment been materially improved since January?

Admiral HUSBAND. Speaking for the Navy contractor, sir, he has what I believe to be a very fine record. His deadlined equipment is on the order of 5 or 6 percent of his equipment fleet.

The Seabees have done not quite as well, approximately 9 to 11 percent of their equipment is deadlined.

Mr. SIKES. Will there be an additional buildup during fiscal year 1967 in the amount of equipment beyond that now contemplated and referred to in your statement of a moment ago?

Admiral HUSBAND. Not for work currently assigned, Mr. Chairman.

PROVISIONS FOR EQUIPMENT OVERHAUL IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

Mr. SIKES. What provisions have been made for the overhaul and repair of construction equipment in South Vietnam and in other areas of the South Pacific, including Okinawa and the Philippines? I am wondering whether it is going to be necessary, in this continuing construction effort, to look elsewhere for overhaul and repair of equipment.

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Chairman, the contractors are looking to the overhaul and repair of their own equipment in-country. The Seabees similarly are doing most of theirs with an assist from the contractor. With respect to the equipment that is assigned to the Naval Headquarters Support Activity, they have a separate contractor who is doing their overhaul.

Mr. SIKES. Is any of this returned to the United States for repair?

Admiral HUSBAND. No, sir.

General ROLLINS. Mr. Chairman, for the Army construction troops, everything except major overhaul is being done in-country, and for overhaul equipment is evacuated at the present time to _____.

Mr. SIKES. Would it be advantageous to make greater use of the facilities in the Philippines or Okinawa for this overhaul or can it be satisfactorily handled in-country?

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Chairman, with respect to the Navy, we think it is being satisfactorily handled in-country.

General ROLLINS. At the present time we are satisfied with the system with an improvement in the spare parts.

PRIORITY GIVEN CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT PROCUREMENT

Mr. SIKES. What priority is given to securing construction equipment in this country?

Admiral HUSBAND. We have the same procurement priority as we had when we last appeared before you in January.

Mr. SIKES. Do you consider this priority sufficient to meet your requirements?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir. With spot expediting on particular individual procurements.

Mr. SIKES. What do you mean by "spot expediting"?

Admiral HUSBAND. Whenever we have had a particular procurement that needed special treatment we have been able to expedite it in the manufacturer's plant, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Are you getting full cooperation?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

FISCAL AND PROGRAMING PROCEDURES

Mr. SIKES. This committee has pointed out in the past a tendency to utilize peacetime financial program and procedures to implement the rather dynamic military construction program in South Vietnam. When you were last before the committee, you told us that steps had been taken to broaden these procedures and provide additional flexibility in the program. For the record, tell us what specific steps have been taken to date.

(The information follows:)

MANAGEMENT OF SOUTHEAST ASIA CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

The management of the construction programs in support of Southeast Asia has been a continuing series of memoranda directed toward measures considered necessary for control and at the same time necessary to relieve the construction execution effort from the impediment of normal peace time procedures.

On February 8, 1965, attention was brought to the necessity for standard designs for all military departments and austerity in construction, consistent with functional needs for the anticipated limited use in Vietnam.

On May 27, 1965, construction standards for facilities in the Southeast Asia program were established and maximum gross space allowances for certain repetitive-type facilities were recommended.

A monthly reporting requirement was established on June 15, 1965, for construction in support of activities in South Vietnam for programs then underway.

On September 14, 1965, Department of Defense Air Conditioning Policy was modified for Vietnam — by delegating authority to the Commanding Generals to permit use of multiple air conditioning units for all facilities except personnel living spaces, which is retained in OSD.

On September 15, 1965 the space allowances were modified to suit the climatic conditions in Southeast Asia on the recommendation of medical authorities, and maximum costs for these facilities were established for the purpose of control.

On September 22, 1965 authority for advance procurement of long lead-time construction materials and construction equipment — was authorized for Vietnam.

On October 2, 1965, on the recommendation of General Westmoreland, considerable flexibility was provided for the execution of construction in Vietnam to permit the realignment of the construction program to coincide with changes in the military situation.

To simplify the build-up of facilities required specifically for the increased efforts in South Vietnam, an exception to the Department of Defense Fuel Conversion Policy was made on October 6, 1965.

On October 15, 1965, monthly reporting requirements were revised to include the military construction program for Southeast Asia in the FY 1966 Regular Construction Acts, the FY 1966 Amendment and subsequent acts.

The position of "engineer construction boss" under the Commander, U.S. Military Assistance Command was established on January 6, 1966 and the mission and functions were approved for implementation by the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff.

On January 8, 1966 authority was granted for the advance procurement of long lead-time construction equipment and construction materials to accelerate completion of projects planned for accomplishment under the FY 1966 Supplemental.

On January 14, 1966 the Secretary of Defense approved — procedures and responsibilities for management of the Military Construction Program in South Vietnam which reduced the program to broad functional categories and further increased the flexibility for program and financial management to meet requirements of operational changes.

Procedures governing funding in the above were revised in February 1966. This made the construction funds of each Military Department available in a single total amount (from the FY 1965 Supplemental, FY 1966 Amendment and FY 1966 Supplemental Acts) and the allocation of these funds through Military Service channels to COMUSMACV was streamlined.

A new monthly reporting requirement was adopted on March 17, 1966 to conform to the new management concepts and to provide information in proper format for eventual machine reporting.

Mr. SIKES. What has been your experience, and what is your experience now in operating under present regulations? Is there a need for change?

Mr. SHERIDAN. We really have not been operating under them long enough to come up with a clear-cut decision, Mr. Chairman, as to whether there should be a change or not. At the time that the regulations were put into effect, in the early part of this year, Secretary McNamara felt that the administrative regulations should be tightened up and he expects by the 1st of July to have a recommended new system submitted to him. I should not say the 1st of July, the early part of this coming month, June. We are working on that at the present time to see whether the present regulations should continue, that is, recommend that they should continue, or whether they should be tightened or liberalized.

Mr. SIKES. Will you keep this committee informed on the action which actually is taken?

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes, sir, we will.

Mr. SIKES. General Dunn, you are out in the field. You live under and operate under the regulations. What changes have you recommended since you have been there?

General DUNN. Except for some minor clarifications of what was written into the procedure, sir, I have made no recommendations for changes.

Mr. SIKES. Do you see a need for change?

General DUNN. Basically, sir, we have had 6 weeks since money was made available to us. I think it is too early for me to make any official statement on that. Right now we are getting along very well.

Mr. SIKES. Earlier this year we discussed with you the pattern of the flow of funds from Washington to Vietnam. It was pointed out that the channels in the Navy and Air Force were rather direct. The Army was sidetracked by going through USARPAC.

At that time it was pointed out that changes were being considered in Army procedures. What actually has been realized?

General ROLLINS. Changes have been made and funds are now allocated to the Navy Department and the OICC, Saigon.

Mr. SIKES. Have any changes been made in the procedures of the other services?

Admiral HUSBAND. No, sir.

AUDITING OF COST PLUS FIXED FEE CONTRACTS

Mr. SIKES. Many people are concerned about the task of final settlement and claims on CPFF contracts of the type utilized in Vietnam. For the record, what provisions are being made for the auditing of these contracts? What has been your experience with reference to these procedures and claims and other problems in the administration of these contracts?

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Chairman, as I noted in my statement, the Navy has changed the basis of these contracts ———. They are no longer cost plus fixed fee. They have been converted to cost plus-award fee basis. This means that the contractor receives a basic fee and in addition to that, depending on the quality of his performance as judged by the Government, he may earn an additional award fee.

USE OF PRISONER LABOR

Mr. SIKES. There have been recent press comments on the use of prisoner of war labor to meet construction requirements.

Reference was made in these statements only to a specific island on which this labor was utilized. It was pointed out that the rate paid exceeded the labor rates on the mainland. I think it would be well if we might have this matter discussed. Tell us what arrangements now exist for the Vietnamese Government for utilization of this type labor and whether there is to be an expansion of the POW labor force.

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Chairman, this refers, I believe, to the island of ConSon where contractor did use prisoner labor. To our knowledge there were no prisoners of war involved. These were either criminal prisoners or political prisoners and they were paid. That is to say the contractor did reimburse the Government of Vietnam at a higher rate than was being paid to individuals.

Mr. SIKES. Why was that done?

Admiral HUSBAND. A portion of the proceeds are to go to the prison welfare and betterment funds on this island of ConSon.

AUDIT OF CONTRACTORS

Mr. PATTEN. The chairman has two questions there, Admiral, to go back a minute or two. The first was whether or not the contractor's estimates and costs shown are being properly audited. This is one area where if we are not careful we will get another committee like President Truman had during the war. Somebody will be looking back at this in the years to come.

Do you feel they are being properly audited?

Admiral HUSBAND. Sir, the responsibility for audit on this contract is that of the Defense Audit Agency. They are constantly auditing the contractor's reimbursements.

(Additional information was subsequently supplied for the record.)

All procurements made by the contractor are approved in advance by the OICC who represents the Contracting Officer. The audit responsibility for the three CPAF contracts belongs to the Defense Contract Audit Agency. Auditor staffing is currently as follows:

Saigon: 6 USAF Officers, 1 Sergeant.

Other: 2 Auditors (2 More requested by NAVFAC).

San Francisco: 2 Auditors at main stateside procurement offices in San Bruno. Four additional auditors being assigned.

Mr. SIKES. Do I understand from your previous answer that there are no prisoners of war being used on the labor program?

Admiral HUSBAND. That is my understanding, sir.

ADDITIONAL REQUESTS FOR FUNDS

Mr. SIKES. The fiscal year 1967 construction program for Vietnam includes facilities in support of the military assistance program in that

country. Do you presently contemplate requests for additional funds in fiscal year 1966 or 1967 to support our own forces in either Vietnam or Southeast Asia?

Mr. SHERIDAN. I am not aware of any intention at this time.

Mr. SIKES. Do you know of any?

Admiral HUSBAND. No, sir; I do not.

Mr. SIKES. General Curtin?

General CURTIN. None for the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, PROGRAM

Mr. SIKES. For the Department of the Army, insert in the record page 137.

(The page follows:)

[Faint, illegible text and grid lines from a document page, likely page 137, are visible in the background.]

1. DATE 15 Mar 1966		2. DEPARTMENT Army		3. INSTALLATION Various Locations	
4. COMMAND OR MANAGEMENT BUREAU		5. INSTALLATION CONTROL NUMBER		6. STATE/COUNTRY Vietnam	
7. STA./US		8. YEAR OF INITIAL OCCUPANCY		9. COUNTY (U.S.) 10. NEAREST CITY	
11. MISSION OR MAJOR FUNCTIONS		12. PERSONNEL STRENGTH		STUDENTS SUPPORTED	
		PERMANENT		OFFICER ENLISTED CIVILIAN	
		OFFICER (1) (2) (3)		OFFICER (4) (5) (6) (7) (8)	
		4. AS OF			
		5. PLANNED (BWD PT)			
		13. INVENTORY			
		LAND		LAND COST (\$000)	
		ACRES (1) (2)		IMPROVEMENT (\$000)	
		4. OWNED			
		5. LEASES AND EASEMENTS			
		6. INVENTORY TOTAL (Exclpt Land Inv) AS OF 30 JUNE 19			
		7. AUTHORIZATION NOT YET IN INVENTORY (Prdtd - \$)			
		8. AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED IN THIS PROGRAM			
		9. ESTIMATED AUTHORIZATION - NEXT 3 YEARS			
		10. GRAND TOTAL (6 + 7 + 8 + 9)		TOTAL (\$000)	
				33,000	

14. LINE ITEM DESIGNATION		Page No.	SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION LINE ITEMS		FUNDING PROGRAM
CATEGORY CODE NO.	LINE ITEM TITLE	TEMANT COMMAND	UNIT OF MEASURE	AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM SCOPE	ESTIMATED COST (\$000)
a	b	c	d	e	f
149	T0100 - Military Construction in Support of Allied Forces		Dir		33,000
					33,000

Mr. SIKES. You are requesting ———. Tell the committee what you are proposing with reference to this construction.

FACILITIES FOR ALLIED FORCES

Colonel BOYKIN. This project is at ———. These facilities will be the same standards of construction and on the same basis as provided U.S. combat forces operating under similar conditions. There are no existing or alternate facilities available. ———. This is the type of construction that had previously been performed under MAP appropriations. It will be accomplished principally by troop construction in this instance. ———.

Mr. SIKES. What is the picture on additional Korean forces?

Colonel BOYKIN. I am not aware of that.

Mr. SIKES. I thought there were to be more. Does anybody know the answer?

General DUNN. ———.

Mr. SIKES. What is the story on the Philippine forces?

Mr. SHERIDAN. We have to furnish that for the record.

Mr. SIKES. Bring us up to date.

(The information is classified and was supplied to the committee.)

LAND ACQUISITION

Mr. SIKES. Does this construction involve the procurement of additional land?

General DUNN. It will involve additional land.

Mr. SIKES. What is the status of the acquisition program?

General DUNN. The land will be requested from the Vietnamese Government, just as land is requested for U.S. Forces, sir.

Mr. SIKES. That is always a problem. Good land is scarce and a great many people sometimes have to be displaced. Do you anticipate any greater problems or any greater delays than normal?

PACIFICATION OF NONSECURE AREAS

General DUNN. No, sir; we do not. Actually in the case of the Korean units and the Australian units, in effect, it is going to be taken from the opposition rather than from the local citizenry. In other words, part of this pacification program is to put these troops in areas that are not secure and, therefore, they, in effect, fight for their bivouac area. This has been done in U.S. units and will be done in these areas, too.

Mr. SIKES. I applaud this action. How much new territory will we seek to pacify by the action that we are discussing now?

General DUNN. I could not give you a quantitative figure on that, sir. It is a matter of a relatively small amount directly affected, but the presence of troops there does extend the pacification over a much larger area. That has been our experience in the past.

SIZE OF OVERALL FACILITIES REQUIREMENTS OF NON-U.S. FORCES

Mr. SIKES. Where will this appropriation and this program place you in terms of meeting the overall requirements of non-U.S. forces

either already in Vietnam or contemplated to be there during fiscal year 1967?

Mr. SHERIDAN. We have to furnish that for the record. I think it takes care of it but I want to verify that to make sure.

Mr. SIKES. All right.

(The information follows:)

Insofar as can be determined at this time, there are sufficient funds available for this purpose.

POSSIBLE NEW REQUIREMENTS FOR NEW FORCES

Mr. SIKES. What source of funds will be used if additional troops are received from other countries, such as the Korean or Philippine forces?

Mr. SHERIDAN. That would have to be decided at the time it came up. From the background of the use of the MAP money in the supplemental this year, I would assume it would be in the regular military construction or supplemental, if there were one.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY, CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Mr. SIKES. The Navy is requesting \$1,400,000 in support of the fiscal year 1967 construction program in Vietnam.

ADMINISTRATIVE FUNDS FOR MAP PROGRAM

Would you clarify first the \$933,000 requested for administrative funds to complete construction of MAP projects funded in fiscal year 1966 and prior years?

Admiral HUSBAND. Under the military assistance program the Navy has done the work and been reimbursed currently for the cost of administration. We have had over \$110 million of MAP programs and this represents the administrative costs during fiscal year 1966—excuse me, for the completion of the military assistance programs funded in fiscal 1966 and prior.

ADDITIONAL PIERS FOR VIETNAMESE NAVY JUNKS

Mr. SIKES. Tell us about the requirement for the two additional line items which are piers at two different locations.

Admiral HUSBAND. Mr. Chairman, this item represents a pontoon pier for the Vietnamese Navy Junk Division No. 22 at ——— and for a similar pontoon pier for two Vietnamese Navy junk divisions at ———.

Mr. SIKES. How is it that you can construct pontoon piers at one and at the other you must have concrete piers and pontoons?

Admiral HUSBAND. The one at ——— Mr. Chairman, is in relatively protected water. The pontoon pier will stand up there.

Mr. SIKES. That is not true at the other?

Admiral HUSBAND. No, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Does this complete all of the requirements that are expected from us in the way of facilities for the Vietnamese Navy?

Admiral HUSBAND. They are all that are known to me, sir.

OPERATION MARKET TIME

Mr. SIKES. Are you providing facilities to meet the requirements of Operation Market Time with military construction or MAP funds?

General DUNN. Military construction, sir.

Mr. SIKES. What is the status of this program? Actually, if I am correct now, Operation Market Time is basically the various elements of the patrols and searches used to blockade the coast of South Vietnam against infiltration by Vietcong, is that right?

General DUNN. That is correct.

Mr. SIKES. This would involve the use of aircraft, U.S. patrol boats, and the Vietnamese Navy, would it not?

General DUNN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. What is the status of the program now?

General DUNN. I can answer the construction part.

Admiral HULL. May I answer this off the record and provide a statement for the record?

(Off the record.)

(The statement referred to follows:)

MARKET TIME

Operation Market Time, an integrated U.S.-Vietnamese Naval patrol, was initiated in March 1965 in response to evidence that an undetermined amount of sea infiltration into the Republic of South Vietnam was occurring. Initially the operation was conducted by Commander Seventh Fleet and in late July 1965, the operation came under COMUSMACV. U.S. Forces involved in Market Time are radar picket destroyer escorts, minesweepers, 82' Coast Guard Cutters, 50' Swift boats, and patrol aircraft.

Since 1 August 1965, the U.S. Market Time forces have inspected or searched a total of 160,296 ships and craft off the coast of South Vietnam. Of this large number inspected or searched only a few small junks proved to be engaged in infiltration.

On 10 May 1966, Market Time forces intercepted and later sank a steel hull trawler attempting to infiltrate war materials into South Vietnam. The main success of Market Time has been the denial of freedom of the seas to the Viet Cong which has forced them to utilize other means to infiltrate contraband into South Vietnam.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE, CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Mr. SIKES. Turning to the Department of the Air Force, insert in the record page 546.

(The page follows:)

Mr. SIKES. There is a request for \$5,700,000 in support of certain requirements in Vietnam.

Are all of these facilities required in support of the South Vietnamese forces or are our forces also involved?

General CURTIN. My understanding is these are all for the Vietnamese Air Force.

Mr. SIKES. This was formerly handled under the MAP program. For the record, discuss with the committee the requirements of each of the locations set forth.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

VNAF PROGRAM

(a) The Air Force portion of the 1967 MAP is \$5.7 million. These are projects that were formerly scheduled for funding through the Vietnam MAP. However, in accordance with Secretary of Defense direction, MAP construction programs for Vietnam are now transferred for funding under service appropriations. Base and line item listing is as follows: (Additional classified information was furnished to the committee:)

Mr. SIKES. How firm are the requirements at these specific locations?

General CURTIN. I cannot be categorical about this, Mr. Chairman, because this listing was furnished to us in the transfer. I do have a rather specific listing which indicates to me that the bulk of the work is repair work as opposed to new construction.

Mr. SIKES. Is any additional land acquisition involved in this program?

General CURTIN. I believe not, sir. There is none listed.

CHANGES IN REQUIREMENTS FOR PROJECTS DEFERRED IN FISCAL YEAR 1966 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Mr. SIKES. Please tell us of any changes in the requirement for the projects which were deferred last year.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIKES. Are there any of significance?

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes, sir; there have been several changes which we will insert in the record.

Mr. SIKES. Provide a list of the changes for each of the services and the reasons for those changes.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

PROJECTS RELEASED

The following two projects have been released from the FY 1966 Execution Program deferments, to proceed with construction at costs as authorized and funded:

NSY Charleston, S.C.: Modernization of Dry Dock No. 2, \$5,200,000.

Chanute AFB, Ill.: Airmen Dormitory and Dining Hall (1,000 men), \$2,615,000.

CHANGES IN REQUIREMENTS FOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS DEFERRED FROM THE FY 1966 EXECUTION PROGRAM

In comparatively few cases, there have been changed conditions or circumstances which have resulted in negating the requirement for which the project

was originally authorized. The total of such cancellations is relatively minor, amounting to about \$17.8 million. The following is a list of such projects by services, with reasons for the changes:

ARMY

Location	Description	Cost
Fort Irwin, Calif.	25 pt. rifle range Requirement deleted resulting from modification of existing range.	\$110,000
Fort Buchanan, P.R.	Land acquisition Not required. Base being closed.	111,000
Army Security Agency, location 90.	Emergency power supply Deleted by using agency based on revision of criteria.	340,000
Army Security Agency, location 276.	Enlisted men barracks Requirement deleted by adjustment of station strength.	138,000
Turkey, various	Defense Communications Agency Communications Center Requirement withdrawn based on use of other facilities in same area.	152,000
Federal Office Building, New York City.	Conversion of administrative spaces Functions and personnel to occupy this building are being accommodated elsewhere in federally owned space.	636,000
Army total		1,487,000

NAVY

NS Newport, R.I.	Commissioned officers mess Facilities no longer required at the stated authorized scope due to changes in strengths and requirements.	\$387,000
NS Pearl Harbor, Hawaii	Fleet Intelligence Center Project for conversion canceled since building to be converted is no longer available due to changes in missions and increased need for continuing present use.	144,000
NS Rota, Spain	Mooring platform and road Requirements canceled due to change in operational plans.	442,000
NAS Sanford, Fla.	Airfield facilities (6) Facilities no longer required due to proposed transfer of mission to Turner AFB.	7,249,000
NAEC Philadelphia, Pa.	Steam and condensate lines Cross-connections to naval shipyard steam lines are no longer required since surplus steam will not be available due to the increase in the shipyard mission.	155,000
MCAF classified location	Airfield facilities Facilities no longer required at this location due to mission changes. Consideration is being given to development of facilities elsewhere at a site to be determined.	6,800,000
Navy total		15,177,000

AIR FORCE

Kincheloe Air Force Base, Mich.	Blast deflectors Storage, spares inert Library These three items are no longer required because of the proposed closure of this base.	\$45,000 40,000 104,000
Turner Air Force Base, Ga.	Shop, ground support equipment This item is no longer required by the Air Force because of the proposed transfer of this base to the Navy, nor is it required for the Navy mission to be assigned to this base.	119,000
Walker Air Force Base, N. Mex.	Gymnasium Theater These two items are no longer required because of the proposed closure of this base.	378,000 418,000
Air Force total		1,104,000
Grand total		17,768,000

COST INCREASES IN DEFERRED FISCAL 1966 PROJECTS

Mr. SIKES. Can you tell us what cost increases have incurred? Provide that for the record.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

Net cost increases for projects deferred from the FY 1966 Military Construction Execution Program currently are estimated by the Military Departments as follows: Army, \$8.2 million; Navy, none; Air Force, none.

ADMINISTRATION OF MAP AND REGULAR CONSTRUCTION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

Mr. CEDERBERG. Admiral Husband, do I understand correctly that you are charged with the responsibility for all of the military construction for the Vietnamese forces, for the Korean and others?

Admiral HUSBAND. No, sir. The Department of the Navy is charged with contract construction in Vietnam under General Dunn.

Mr. CEDERBERG. The construction that is done for the Vietnamese Army, Air Force, Navy, is all done by whom?

General DUNN. It is done by different people. Some of it is done by the Navy contractor. Some of it is done by troop effort.

Mr. CEDERBERG. General Dunn, do you have charge of that construction?

General DUNN. Under the new system; yes, sir. I will. In other words, in the past it has been in the MAP program. As it transfers to the military construction program I will have charge.

Mr. CEDERBERG. You have overall jurisdiction of the MAP program and of our own construction?

General DUNN. All construction; yes, sir.

CRITERIA FOR MAP AND REGULAR CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

Mr. CEDERBERG. Has there been any unusual difference of cost between the MAP program and our regular program?

General DUNN. There have been in the past because we have worked to a different standard when we were in a military aid program alone. But we have gone in the past few months to the same standard applied to all forces:

Mr. CEDERBERG. You are using the same criteria for all forces now?

General DUNN. That is correct.

TYPES OF CONTRACTS USED IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

Mr. CEDERBERG. Admiral Husband, I believe in your opening statement this morning you mentioned something about a new type contract. Was that the incentive award type contract?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Mr. CEDERBERG. What is that?

Admiral HUSBAND. It is called a cost-plus-award-fee type of contract.

Mr. CEDERBERG. What difference is this from the old type contract that we had?

Admiral HUSBAND. The former type of contract called a cost plus fixed fee contemplated a fixed fee relating to the accomplishment of a

particular unit under the contract. Under the cost plus award fee the contractor receives a basic fee and then may earn an award fee to increase his fee. That is the incentive feature.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Let me see if I understand this correctly. In other words, the contractor tells you, give us an idea as to how much it is going to cost for his particular construction item. You negotiate, as I understand it, under the old provision, a fee for the work. Is that correct?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Then after this negotiation has taken place, and you agree on a fixed amount of money, he gets a percentage as shall we say profit?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Under the incentive award fee, how does it work? Does he then get his incentive from the award negotiation rather than from the actual cost of the construction? If he negotiated a cost with you and he did it for less than that, under the old type he only received what the actual cost was plus the percentage; is that correct?

Admiral HUSBAND. Plus the fixed fee.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Plus the fixed fee. What is the difference? Where does the incentive come in?

Admiral HUSBAND. The difference is that under the cost-plus-fixed fee, the contractor, if he completed the work satisfactorily, received that total fixed fee. Under the award fee basis—

Mr. CEDERBERG. Is that the incentive, the award fee?

Admiral HUSBAND. Yes, sir. Under the award fee basis the contractor will receive a basic fee when he completes the work. The amount of the award fee that he receives depends on the quality of his performance. For example, if he did do the job for substantially less than the agreed upon estimate, this would be a creditable element toward earning an award fee or a portion of the award fee.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Do you think this is going to cost us more or less?

Admiral HUSBAND. It should cost us less.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Have you had any opportunity to have any experience with it as yet?

Admiral HUSBAND. No, sir.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I think it might be well or important to keep this committee advised as to what progress you are making under this. In other words, you are trying to give the contractor an incentive not merely to do this job up to standard but to do it better. If he does put that effort in here there is a little incentive for him?

Admiral HUSBAND. That is exactly so, sir.

Mr. CEDERBERG. This could be a good innovation if it does not raise our costs too much.

General Dunn, you came back here from Vietnam for a week, is that right?

General DUNN. Yes, sir.

Mr. CEDERBERG. What was the reason for your return?

General DUNN. I left Vietnam to go to Hawaii and there we had, with representatives of all services, of CINCPAC and of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and DOD, a working-level conference on how our construction program was going. I came back to Washington to report further to the services and DOD as to how we were doing

and to review as Mr. Sheridan said, our procedures to apply after 1 July.

Mr. SHERIDAN. He was invited back.

Mr. CEDERBERG. We appreciate the fact that you are back here and that you are available for council with us because we think it is very helpful for the committee. In a big operation like this you have a lot of dealings with everybody and there is liaison that needs to take place and you need to come back.

I was just wondering if you could enlighten the committee as to whether there are any unusual things that you are doing as a result of these conferences that might be helpful to the committee to know about as well as being helpful to your work in Vietnam.

General DUNN. First let me go off the record.

Mr. SIKES. Okay.

(Discussion off the record.)

General DUNN. If I may answer you on the record. It is a planned visit that was planned when I went out in February. I am completing that plan at the request of the Department of Defense.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I think it is probably essential that you do this periodically to keep everyone apprised of what is going on.

That is all I have.

Mr. SIKES. I have been distinctly heartened, gentlemen, by the progress report you have given us today and feel from what you have told us that the picture is much better than it was in December when members of this committee were there or in January when we had testimony on the construction program in Southeast Asia.

I commend the services for their very diligent efforts to bring this situation under control and to advance the construction program. I want to express my appreciation for your presentation here today.

Mr. McFALL. Thank you, gentlemen.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Thank you, sir.

TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1966.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND OUTSIDE WITNESSES

FORT RILEY, KANS., BARRACKS

WITNESS

HON. CHESTER L. MIZE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM
THE STATE OF KANSAS

Mr. SIKES. The subcommittee will be in order.

Congressman Mize, it is a pleasure to welcome you before the Military Construction Subcommittee. You are here to testify on the matter of adequate barracks which is of considerable interest to us, too. Much as we are concerned in this matter, I don't want to pre-empt your statement. Would you like to proceed?

Mr. MIZE. If I could, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SIKES. Very well.

Mr. MIZE. Mr. Chairman, members of the Military Construction Subcommittee. Thank you for this opportunity to appear in behalf

of what I feel is essential military construction. Authorized for Fort Riley, Kans., is a four-battalion troop housing complex. Funds were originally budgeted in fiscal 1966 in the amount of \$9,555,000 to provide for a three-battalion complex, but these funds were later deleted so that priority could be given to the four-battalion complex in fiscal 1967.

I realize that some construction did have to be deferred because of the increasing demands in Southeast Asia. I would be the last to argue against this policy, if indeed we did cut back on spending in order to give priority to the expenditures in Vietnam. But, we did not do this and we still aren't doing it. The administration has worked out priorities for domestic programs regardless of the needs in Vietnam and has pushed like fury getting them through Congress.

The point was made during the debate on the conference report last year when the \$9 million plus was deleted that there was a tendency to overlook the comfort, morale, and welfare of the troops at a time when all of these factors are so important in carrying out our defense obligations. I think this point is well taken. Our military leaders have always maintained that one of the most important morale factors in the armed services is the type of housing we provide for our troops and their families. I was surprised last year, as were many of my colleagues, when many troop housing plans were deleted or deferred.

Ft. Riley is a permanent installation. It is one of our old, established military posts. It was the home of the 1st Division which is distinguishing itself in Vietnam right now. The post is undergoing an expansion program—50,000 acres have been added. It has become the home of the new 9th Division and recruits will now be trained at Ft. Riley.

The barracks complex is important to the post and to the soldiers who will be training there. The planning has been done. Appropriations are needed to start the actual construction. As I indicated, the justification for deleting the funds for the 3-battalion complex in fiscal 1966 was so that the 4-battalion complex could be given priority in fiscal year 1967.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to note that funds in the amount of \$12,100,000 for this 10-barracks enlisted man's complex have been budgeted in the military construction appropriations this year. I hope these funds have the priority which was indicated last year. It would be false economy, in my opinion, to delete or defer the appropriation of these funds again.

I sincerely trust that the subcommittee, and the full committee, will approve the expenditure of these funds, as budgeted, so that we can move ahead with this important construction at Ft. Riley.

Thank you.

Mr. SIKES. Thank you very much for appearing here and giving us your views on this matter.

This committee took considerable pride last year in doing more than had been done in years toward improving living accommodations and working accommodations for military personnel. We feel that America can afford it. We can afford it better than some of the other things we are doing.

In any event, I feel much of the deferral we have been subjected to since the passage of this bill is unwise and has had an adverse

effect upon morale of military personnel. It seemed they were the only ones being asked to sacrifice because of the Vietnamese war and that is not a healthy situation.

We find costs are going up. It will cost the Government additional money to build the projects that have been deferred.

I know your problem at Fort Riley. I have a very strong interest in it. I have some very good friends in the area who have kept me posted on this situation for years. I know this is an important post which contributes a great deal and you have some troop housing out there that is substandard and shouldn't be tolerated. I hope we will be in a position to be helpful to you this year.

Are there questions?

Mr. CEDERBERG. I just want to agree with the statement made by the chairman of this subcommittee that this is a subject that all members of the subcommittee have had a deep interest in and I want to congratulate you for appearing here today and making this presentation in behalf of Fort Riley, which is one of the areas which we realize is in need of this kind of troop housing.

Mr. MIZE. Thank you very much.

NAVAL RECRUIT TRAINING CENTER

WITNESS

THOMAS M. BROWNLEE, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, ORLANDO AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. SIKES. The committee is now prepared to hear from Mr. Thomas M. Brownlee, executive vice president of the Orlando Area Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Brownlee, I am an admirer of the very fine work you do for Orlando and of the great progress which Orlando makes in so many worthwhile endeavors. Let me welcome you and say we will be very glad to hear your testimony on the proposed Navy recruiting training center.

Mr. BROWNLEE. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, thank you so much for this opportunity. I know you are busy and I will be very brief. First, let me assure you that the citizens of central Florida would enthusiastically welcome the Navy recruiting training center.

With a metropolitan population of 400,000, we believe we are large enough to support and absorb this facility.

The transportation picture is good with 42 flights daily and with interconnecting interstate highways.

Even with a rapidly growing population, our housing situation is good and more than adequate to supply housing for naval families. There was an overbuilding of FHA homes following the establishment of the Martin Co. and with continuously new construction starts, this backlog has not as yet been absorbed.

You undoubtedly expect this statement from me—and I would be negligent if I were not to briefly state that Florida's climate offers many advantages to the Navy. First, the recruits can train outside

year 'round. We have some 2,000 lakes within 10 miles, 3 of which are on the present airbase which would be ideal for rowing purposes.

The recreational facilities are outstanding—both for the permanent support personnel and the recruits. These include swimming, boating and fishing, to mention a few. The world's most famous beach—Daytona Beach—is just an hour away and 60 percent of Florida's major attractions are within an hour's drive.

Also, your construction and maintenance costs would be lower and your living costs would be lower to the Navy personnel.

You gentlemen are used to dealing with figures, but there is one intangible which should be mentioned which can be translated back to figures and a monetary saving for the Navy. We would have to say that Florida is a magic, glamorous State. The recruits' initial impressions of the Navy would be accented by favorable Florida pluses. I definitely feel this would be translated into a higher retention rate and therefore lower training costs to the Navy.

Most of you probably don't know Orlando and it is a bit different from the rest of Florida. Therefore may I take just 3 minutes to show you some color slides which will give you a better knowledge of this area.

This is a beautiful spot. Many of the homes are on lakes, providing all kinds of boating opportunities. Thirteen golf courses. The Navy would like all of the atmosphere in Florida. There is excellent fishing on all of the lakes.

(Slide.) A typical shot of citrus groves and many lakes in the area.

There are all types of recreation from the raceway to pro football. The Minnesota Twins train here. Jai alai, dog tracks and so forth.

(Slide.) There is the symphony in outdoor band shells around the lakes. There is art work: there are homes of all prices and in all categories which would be available in sufficient quantity for the Navy.

There are excellent school systems. We have a new 4-year institution of higher learning coming in. This is a junior high school.

(Slide.)

We have fine churches and many of them. We have talked about our excellent transportation setup with highways in the area. (Slide.)

There are many motels and resort facilities for the families of the Navy recruits. There are lots of things going on down there in this area from Walt Disney to Roy Rogers to you-name-it, and it is going on in Florida today.

(Slide.) More water. (Slide.) More water. (Slide.) More water.

We think it would be an ideal site for the Navy. We could have made this presentation last for several hours, but I know you are busy and I won't take any more of your time.

Mr. SIKES. Your slides show a great many recreational and cultural advantages which would not be available at most of the other sites that have been under consideration. I am sure that has been taken into consideration by the Navy.

AVAILABILITY OF LAND FROM THE CITY

Let me ask you particularly about one aspect of the proposed training program. The Navy has testified there is enough land at each

site to meet its requirements. However, these facilities have a way of growing. It has been pointed out that land in Florida is much more expensive than land in other parts of the world. Of course, it is worth more and more people also want it, which pushes the price up.

It has been called to my attention that the city owns some land adjoining this base and the city has given some indications that it would make additional land available if it were required. Are you familiar with the situation?

Mr. BROWNLEE. Mr. Chairman, I am sorry, I am not acquainted with this. I have been told there is ample area on the base itself. I am not aware of these conversations with the city or the land that you refer to.

Mr. SIKES. I have been told that the city does have, adjacent to this base, some 400 acres and the city has made the statement that if this land is needed, that such of it as is needed will be made available at a nominal figure which would be in line with costs elsewhere, and not at the high prices which have been quoted for Florida land in the Orlando area.

Now, will you see that this committee is officially notified whether that is the case or not?

Mr. BROWNLEE. Yes, sir, I will be delighted to.

Mr. SIKES. We will need that right away.

Mr. BROWNLEE. I will be delighted to supply that.

(The information follows:)

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, D.C., June 8, 1966.

Mr. FRANK P. SANDERS,

Staff Assistant, Subcommittee on Defense, Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SANDERS: Attached are two copies of a telegram which I have received from Mayor Carr of Orlando which indicates their willingness to work with us any time in the future should we require additional land for the proposed naval training center at Orlando.

If we do require land, and at the moment we see no probabilities of this case, there is land available in the old airport area which we could lease at nominal value. Furthermore, we still own about 100 acres of land in the airport area which the city would be willing to exchange for land that they would acquire contiguous to the Orlando Air Force Base property. Under these circumstances and with this understanding with the city of Orlando, we don't foresee any problems in the future should the unexpected arise and we should require some additional acreage.

We hope that this will satisfy the request that Mr. Sikes placed upon the President of the Chamber of Commerce of Orlando.

If we can provide further data, please call.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM H. POINT,
Director, Real Property Management.

[Telegram]

ORLANDO, FLA., June 6, 1966:

WILLIAM H. POINT,
Director, Real Property Management, Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense,
Pentagon, Washington, D.C.

Pursuant our conversation, should naval installation Orlando Air Force Base need additional land in future, city will gladly consider means of making such land available through exchange of properties, leasing of properties or sale at reasonable price.

ROBERT S. CARR,
Mayor, City of Orlando, Fla.

Mr. SIKES. The committee has been very pleased to have you appear and testify. You have given a good outline of the assets offered by Orlando. I assure you this committee will give very careful and thoughtful consideration to the subject.

STATUS OF AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

There is the problem which now is shaping up which may or may not be resolved, in that the Senate Committee, while authorizing an expenditure of funds for a third naval recruit center, has not designated a site.

Now, this committee doesn't like to work that way. This committee believes it is the responsibility of Congress to specifically designate the sites at which money is to be expended and to designate the purposes for which money is to be expended.

If there should be a blank space left in the authorizing bill, I don't frankly know what the attitude of this committee would be. We will not have a guideline to follow. This committee historically has not appropriated money in blank check form. That is a problem that will have to be resolved when markup time comes.

Mr. MCFALL. This is a beautiful place, Mr. Chairman, and I wish I were there right now.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I think the Chairman has stated the perplexing problem that could face this subcommittee and it is one I hope will be resolved by the authorizing committee because really this is the place where the designation should be made. I have been to and around Orlando. It is a beautiful area but there is some competition involved in this whole problem that I am sure you are aware of. It is a difficult decision to expect the subcommittee to make and it should be handled in authorizing legislation.

Mr. JONAS. Did I understand you to say they have available civilian housing in Orlando?

Mr. BROWNLEE. Yes, sir; there is ample supply.

Mr. JONAS. I understood you didn't have a vacant house in Orlando.

Mr. BROWNLEE. That is not true.

Mr. JONAS. Why do you have a housing surplus?

Mr. BROWNLEE. There are many active, ambitious contractors building.

Mr. JONAS. It is overbuilt?

Mr. BROWNLEE. It was overbuilt a few years back and we have not yet absorbed this backlog.

Mr. SIKES. The Martin Co. formerly employed 3,000 to 4,000 more people than they do now at Orlando and that has created a surplus in the housing picture and, as Mr. Brownlee stated, when emphasis was given to the economy by the Martin Co. coming in, plus other activities in the area, it generated a great deal of house construction and they simply overbuilt. Isn't that about the size of it?

Mr. BROWNLEE. Yes, sir.

There are up to 2,200 available houses there.

Mr. JONAS. Will this Disney operation complicate your problems any?

Mr. BROWNLEE. No, sir.

Mr. JONAS. How far is that out of Orlando?

Mr. BROWNLEE. Those are the kinds of problems we like.

Mr. JONAS. How far out of Orlando is that?

Mr. BROWNLEE. About 11 miles south. They will build their own residential and commercial community.

Mr. JONAS. Where is that with reference to the Martin Co?

Mr. BROWNLEE. It would be about 7 miles further southwest from the Martin Co., near Kissimmee on I-4. Their entire community may be under glass. They will furnish their own restaurants, hotels, and the whole works. It is quite unbelievable.

RETENTION

If I may make one more comment, I gave you the kind of presentation you would expect from the chamber of commerce, but there is a magic in Florida. There really is. If you can visualize a Navy recruit saying to his friends, "I am going into the Navy and we are going to Orlando," and when they consider extending their Navy career, going out of the service school, or having an opportunity to sign up again and go to Orlando, I think they will do it. It will pay off in positive dividends in holding men in the Navy.

Thank you very much.

Mr. SIKES. Thank you very much for being here. You have given us a good outline on Orlando. The committee, of course, has a great deal of interest in this.

NAVAL RECRUIT TRAINING CENTER

The committee has received a statement from our colleague, Representative Rogers C. B. Morton, of Maryland. Mr. Reporter, will you insert this in the record at this point.

(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT BY REPRESENTATIVE ROGERS C. B. MORTON OF MARYLAND BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ON H.R. 13715, JUNE 1, 1966

Mr. CHAIRMAN, and members of this subcommittee, I appreciate your letting me present my views for the record pertaining to the portion of H.R. 13715 dealing with funds for a proposed new Naval Recruit Training Center.

Briefly stated, my interest in this matter stems primarily from the fact that the Navy now wants to locate its proposed new Recruit Training Center for men at Orlando, Florida, rather than at its existing Bainbridge, Maryland, base—the location it had favored only a few months ago.

The Bainbridge base is located in Cecil County, Maryland, at the Northern end of the Chesapeake Bay and is located in my Congressional District.

I would like to make it crystal clear at this point that I have always held the United States Navy in the highest regard and do so today despite the fact that I did my service with the Army.

However, I dispute the Navy's plan to locate its new Recruit Training Center at Orlando and its companion plans to strip Bainbridge of several key training functions that are now carried out there.

If these functions at Bainbridge are moved to Orlando, as is now proposed by the Navy, the result will be severe economic blow to the economy of Cecil County and adjacent areas that include part of Pennsylvania and Delaware.

The Bainbridge base, like any major military installation, generates civilian jobs, demands for locally supplied goods and services and off-base spending by personnel stationed there.

It came as a surprise to me and the other members of the Maryland Congressional Delegation to learn that the Navy had suddenly changed its mind about expanding Brainbridge and instead wanted to drastically cut its existing functions.

We had hoped Bainbridge would play a vital role in helping to meet the Navy's increased manpower demands as it had in World War II and the Korean War.

But instead of an 8,000 man boot camp training school being added to Bainbridge, we are told that the approximately 4,000 officers and enlisted personnel of the Navy's WAVE Recruit Training Center, Nuclear Power School and Service School Command will be taken away.

Quite frankly, I am alarmed at how such sudden and complete reversals of planning and policy are decided upon and how such steps can produce wasteful results and unwise spending of military construction dollars.

I hope you will share some of this alarm and question to yourselves the logic of such a move.

An example of the waste I am thinking about is this: what will the Navy do with the \$1.2 million WAVES barracks that is now under construction at Bainbridge?

The money for that project—which was authorized by Congress—was approved in good faith because the Navy said it needed a new, modern WAVES barracks at Bainbridge. Will this barracks now become a "Navy Grey" elephant?

This should be considered while weighing the Navy's economic arguments in its proposal to move to Orlando as should admittedly increased travel costs for the recruits and moving expenses for the facilities and personnel of Bainbridge's existing schools.

Another factor to be considered, and one that perhaps may not have already been discussed in your hearings is the desirability of Orlando's supposed "better health" conditions.

The Navy has made this a keystone argument in its case for Orlando. It might be fine to train recruits in a super healthy climate but is this good policy when it is known that once the recruits are trained many thousands of them will do their active service in not-so-ideal climates?

In Maryland's Chesapeake Bay country we like to believe we have a good climate and one that hasn't kept generations of Marylanders from the high seas as Navy men and mariners.

The climate at Bainbridge is the same as the climate at the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland. There have been many criticisms about Annapolis but I have never heard an unhealthy climate listed as one of them.

It might be the Navy has decided it can toughen up its officers to be by having them breathe Chesapeake Bay air but thinks its enlisted men should be conditioned to Navy life in Florida's golden sunshine.

Another "climate" factor that should be considered as long as the Navy's planners are on the subject is the community climate at Bainbridge.

The people of Cecil County, Maryland, love the Navy and like Bainbridge. They have sent delegations to Washington to tell Navy Secretary Nitze that they love the Navy and want it to stay there and grow with Cecil County.

In conclusion, I would like to ask you to ask the Navy to talk economics about what it plans to do with its "Old" base at Bainbridge.

Does it have a plan for its Bainbridge investment? Or will it just let it sit there until someone comes up with a plan in the future for a 1,220-acre base in which millions and millions of dollars are already invested?

It may well be that the latest Navy plan is the one that will be allowed by Congress and the new recruit center will go to Orlando along with the three existing schools at Bainbridge.

But I should hope that serious considerations about the investment in and usable future function of Bainbridge will be given at the same time any authorization is made for the beginnings of a new \$81 million investment by the Navy at Orlando.

Thank you.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION, EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

Mr. SIKES. The committee has received a statement from our colleague Ed Reinecke of California. We will place it in the record at this point.

(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. ED REINECKE OF CALIFORNIA TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY CONSTRUCTION OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS RE: ROAD CONSTRUCTION PROJECT AT EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

Mr. Chairman, for several years the civilian and military personnel assigned to Edwards Air Force Base, California, have suffered from the congestion,

traffic hazards, and impassability due to flooding of an existing crude road between the west boundary of the Base and an existing four-lane segment of the highway well within the Base.

The necessary improvements in the road have been designed and the Department of the Air Force has requested appropriation of \$529,000 for fiscal year 1966, as a part of the Military Construction Program.

The present proposal is to construct a two-lane road immediately south of an existing two-lane road and parallel to it, for a distance of about 8.2 miles (43,137 feet). The construction would begin at the west boundary of the Base, connecting there with an existing four-lane highway, and proceed in an easterly direction on Edwards Air Force Base property to a point (8.2 distant) where connection would be made with another four-lane highway.

Traffic volume reaches 850 vehicles per hour during peak periods. The additional two lanes are needed immediately to alleviate the increasing traffic and to break up the traffic "bottle-necks" which now occur at the points where the four-lane roads narrow to two lanes.

In just a short time the new Antelope Valley Freeway, just outside the Base will be completed. This will bring more traffic, traveling at speeds of 75 miles per hour, right into the gates of the Base—only to be piled up on a two-lane crude road.

During rainy weather the road, which is one of the only two roads leading into the Base, is impassable due to the flooding of an adjacent dry lake.

Edwards Air Force Base is very concerned with the safety of its personnel. They are some of the most highly skilled and exceptionally qualified scientists, engineers and test pilots in our military service. They are involved in the X-15, and XB-70, and other programs. We take every conceivable means to ensure the safety of these men when they are on their jobs. It only seems reasonable that we do something to insure their safety as they cross Federal property on the way to work.

The Secretary of Defense has temporarily deferred this road construction. His statement in doing so was, "all projects that are essential immediately for the combat support of the Armed Forces and those which are urgently required for safety, health, or other compelling reasons will proceed as scheduled."

Mr. Chairman, I am convinced that the construction of this 8.2 mile road is essential to the health and safety of our Armed Forces at Edwards Air Force Base. This is one of the only two access roads into Edwards. When this road becomes impassable due to flooding, our Armed Forces cannot get to work. And that prevents them from carrying out their military missions.

The present condition of the road endangers the health and safety of military personnel and it could impede the fulfillment of their assigned mission. This seems enough reason to proceed with the construction project as designed.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for this opportunity to present these facts for the record. I am corresponding with the Secretary of Defense and urging him to remove this road project from the deferred category.

APPENDIX

The following information was requested on page 7.

Summary of adjustments to fiscal year 1967 Army budget submission

[In millions of dollars]

Submission to OSD Oct. 1, 65-----	\$648.4
Added items and withdrawal (net)-----	-70.9
Revised submission to OSD-----	577.5
OSD adjustments (net)-----	-390.1
Reclamas and restorations:	
Total of Army reclamas-----	172.0
Total restored by DOD-----	+3.2
Total-----	190.6

FISCAL YEAR 1967 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY PROGRAM
 Department of Army request of OSD, Oct. 1, 1965, and subsequent actions

[Dollars in thousands]

Item No.	Item description	DA request Oct. 1, 1965	Added items and/or withdrawals	DOD adjustments	DA reclaims	Restored by DOD	Price and program adjustments	Fiscal year 1967 budget request
1st Army:								
Fort Devens, Mass.:								
6	4 tactical equipment shops and facilities	1,057		-1,057	1,057			
16	5 EM barracks complex	6,935		(2)			+182	7,117
Fort Dix, N.J.:								
148	Specialist training school	6,128		-6,128	6,128			
58	Training ranges	2,714		-800				1,914
172	Personnel center complex	14,188		-14,188				
23	EM service club	780		-780				
Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.:								
16	Bachelor officer quarters	186		-186				
17	Sanitary storm sewer	445		-445				
2d Army:								
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.:								
124	Welding training building	2,109		-2,109	2,109			
132	Automotive instruction building	2,291		-2,291	2,291			
Fort Belvoir, Va.:								
97	Gas turbine classroom addition	209		-209	209			
114	Generator instruction building	534		-534	534			
340	Tactical equipment shops and facilities	938		-938	938			
Carlisle Barracks, Pa.:								
5	Post equipment shop and facilities	180		-180				
24	Electrical distribution system improvement	499		-499				
Fort Eustis, Va.:								
205	Airfield complex phase I	861		-861				396
14	Aviation engine instruction facilities	396						
212	Transportation school addition	400		-400	400			
230	Hanger heating system addition	40						49
234	Consol maintenance shop addition	853		-853				
193	Support services center	1,122		-1,122				
72	Support facilities for enlisted men's barracks	1,264		-664			-88	512

FISCAL YEAR 1967 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY PROGRAM—Continued
 Department of Army request of OSD, Oct. 1, 1965, and subsequent actions—Continued

[Dollars in thousands]

Item No.	Item description	D A request Oct. 1, 1965	Added items and/or with-drawals	DOD adjust-ments	DA reclama	Restored by DOD	Price and program adjust-ments	Fiscal year 1967 budget request
2d Army—Continued								
Fort Knox, Ky.:								
63	Classroom addition and improvements	450		-450				
76	Noncommissioned officers' academic building	595		-595				
148	Regimental classroom	277		-277				
152	Auto instruction facilities	2,092		-2,092	2,092			
158	Live engine training building	1,623						1,623
253	Division training building	807		-807				
134	Training ranges modifications	847						847
160	Hangar No. 5220 rehabilitation	288		-288				
157	Tactical equipment shop and facilities	1,492		-1,492	1,492			
Fort Knox, Ky.:								
229	Bachelor officers' quarters, alteration	216		-216				
71	Commissary store	1,290		-1,290				
235	Laundry waste disposal	66						66
238	Water supply addition	716		-716				
Fort Lee, Va.:								
55	3 tactical equipment shops and facility	1,011		-1,011	1,011			
67	Dental clinic, 18-chair	387		-387				
Fort George G. Meade, Md.:								
146	Air Force operations building addition	172		-172				
79	Tactical equipment shop and facilities	558		-558	558			
171	Hospital addition	1,585		-1,585	1,585			
154	Army headquarters building improvement	2,664		-2,664	2,664			
176	Administrative facility, NSA	462		-462				
36	Officers' open mess	965		-965				
83	Water and sewage improvement	197		-197				
Fort Monroe, Va.:								
38	Hangar, Langley AFB	420		-420				
43	Renovate barracks	782		-782				
44	Electric distribution system conversion	103		-103				
30	Storm drainage system 2d increment	481		-481				
8	CONARC headquarters building	4,950		-4,950	4,950			

FISCAL YEAR 1967 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY PROGRAM—Continued
 Department of Army request of OSD, Oct. 1, 1965, and subsequent actions—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item No.	Item description	DA request Oct. 1, 1965	Added items and/or withdrawals	DOD adjustments	DA reclama	Restored by DOD	Price and program adjustments	Fiscal year 1967 budget request
4th Army—Continued								
Fort Hood, Tex.:								
118	Exclusion area facility.....	371						354
205	4 battalion headquarters and classroom buildings.....	615		-615			-17	
300	Armo storage facility.....	905		-905				
85	Warehouse.....	465		-465				
59	Division headquarters.....	692		-692				
84	5 EM barracks complex.....	8,381		-8,381	8,381			
8	Fieldhouse.....	1,640		-1,640				
69	Bachelor officer quarters.....	1,287		-1,287				
132	Water system improvements.....	1,669		-1,669				
71	Street extension and improvements.....	1,618		-1,618				1,517
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.:								
25	ADP and communications center.....	731		-731				
Fort Polk, La.:								
82	Training ranges.....	1,214		-814	314	314	-353	861
80	Refrigerated storage.....	961		-961				
Fort Sill, Okla.:								
98	Academic building target acq.....	3,247		-3,247	3,247			
222	Tactical equipment shops and facilities.....	1,243		-1,243	1,243			
222	Medical supply building.....	280		-280				
78	Dental clinic, 24 chair.....	551		-551				
711	Dispensary.....	147		-147				
221	Convert building 690, post office.....	168		-168				
70	Electric substation.....	223		-223				
Fort Wolters, Tex.:								
19	Academic building.....	1,014		-1,014	1,014			
18	Rotary wing stage field No. 6.....	906					3	906

FISCAL YEAR 1967 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY PROGRAM—Continued
 Department of Army request of OSD, Oct. 1, 1965, and subsequent actions—Continued

[Dollars in thousands]

Item No.	Item description	DA request Oct. 1, 1965	Added items and/or withdrawals	DOD adjust-ments	DA reclama	Restored by DOD	Price and program adjust-ments	Fiscal year 1967 budget request
Military district of Washington: Fort Belvoir, Va.								
80	Improvements, Davison Field.....	807		-807				
Fort McNair, D. C.:								
12	Post equipment shop and facilities.....	126		-126				
42	Bachelor officer quarters.....	510		-510				
Fort Myer, Va.:								
42	Post equipment shop and facilities.....	629		-629				
64	E.M. barracks and material maintenance.....	623		-623				
58	Bachelor officer quarters with mess.....	3,100		-3,100				
1	Band auditorium.....	558		-558				
26	Community facilities.....	1,123		-1,123				
63	Convert electrical distribution system.....	888		-888				
U.S. Army Materiel Command:								
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.:								
90	Ballistic instr. lab.....	1,381		-1,381				
179	Human factors engr. res. lab.....	1,270		-1,270	1,270			
225	Electr. Distr., Gunpowder Neck.....	225		-225	225			
Aeronautical Maintenance Center, Tex.:								
8	Aircraft maintenance shop addition.....	591					3-591	
27	Welding shop expansion.....	311		3-311				
16	Flammable material storehouse.....	102		3-102				
20	Administration and ADPS building.....	816		3-810				
14	Vehicle parking area.....	61		3-61				
Anniston Army Depot, Ala.:								
65	Modify building 118, section calibration lab.....	132		3-132				
55	Ammunition maintenance facility.....	916		-916	3 916			
61	Ammunition maintenance supply facility.....	844		-844	3 844			
Army Pictorial Center, N. Y.:								
15	Rehabilitate buildings 1 and 6, P.H.2.....	266		-266				
6	Rehabilitate buildings 1 and 2.....	572		-572				
Atlanta Army Depot, Ga.:								
41	Telephone exchange addition.....	60		-60				
42	Fire and rescue station.....	102		-102				
8	Bachelor officer quarters rehabilitation.....	131		-131				
45	Industrial waste treatment plant.....	217					1-20	237

Fort Belvoir, Va.:								
318.....	1,759	-1,759						
366.....	855					3 -855		
Fort Bliss, Tex.:								
290.....	745	-313						432
9.....	49					3 -49		
28.....	490							
45.....	118							200
Dugway Proving Ground, Utah:								
211.....	67	-67						
Edgewood Arsenal Md.:								
114.....	7,876	-7,876						
159.....	651	-651						
161.....	604							721
118.....	2,572	-2,572						2,572
Fort Eustis, Va.:								
235.....	203	-203						
Frankford Arsenal, Pa.:								
39.....	3,117	-3,117						
49.....	195	-195						
55.....	4,200	4,200						249
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.:								
103.....	6,500	-6,500						
102.....	531	-531						
Joliet Army Ammo Plant, Ill.:								
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73.....	1,130	-1,130						
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15.....	620							620
70.....	49	-49						
74.....	316	-316						

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Watertown Arsenal, Mass.: 28	Army Mat. Res. Agency, facility	3,650	-3,650	3,650		
Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.: 20	Convert 115, 120, and 124 to labs	955				955
White Sands Missile Range, N. Mex.: 216	Range facilities II	2,500	-200		+36	2,336
Fort Wingate Army Depot, N. Mex.: U, 25	Fuel conversion, coal-gas	144	-144			
Air Defense Command: Chicago Defense Area, Illinois: 89	Stairwells U/G mags	224	-224			
Los Angeles Defense Area, California: 79	Tactical equipment shop, LA 04	29	-29			
80	Mechanical vent, LA 96	89	-89			
New York Defense Area, New York: 75	Relocate 1 fire unit, NY 49	2,102	-2,102			
Richards-Gebaur AFB, Mo.: 1	Aircraft maintenance hangar, FW	139	-139			
St. Louis Defense Area, Illinois: 34	Tactical equipment shop and facility	60	-60			
33	Administration building, SL-20	270	-270			
32	EM barracks, SL-20	128	-128	128		
Army Security Agency: Two Rock Ranch Station, Calif.: 45	Post chapel	200	-200		+11	145
46	Headquarters and storage building	134				
67	Operations building addition	474	-474			
U.S. Army Strategic Command, CONUS: East Coast Radio Transmitting Station, Virginia: 28	USASCC headquarters building	3,900	-3,900			
Fort Lewis, Wash.: 297	Communications maintenance facility	916				916
Fort Ritchie, Md.: 31	Post exchange	485	-485		+8	263
48	Electric power generating site R	255			+39	131
49	Dual power distribution system	92			+14	172
46	Water treatment plant	168				225
47	Fire alarm system site R	225				
USASCC-Suitland, Md.: 1	General purpose warehouse with office	235	-235			
Combat Development Command: Fort Belvoir, Va.: 351	CDC headquarters building	3,445	-3,445			

See footnotes at end of table.

FISCAL YEAR 1967 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY PROGRAM—Continued
 Department of Army request of OSD, Oct. 1, 1965, and subsequent actions—Continued

[Dollars in thousands]

Item No.	Item description	DA request Oct. 1, 1965	Added items and/or withdrawals	DOD adjustments	DA reclama	Restored by DOD	Price and program adjusts	Fiscal year 1967 budget request
Combat Developments Command—Con.								
Fort Bliss, Tex.: 288	Air Defense Agency Building.....	667		-667				
Fort Eustis: 236	Transportation Agency Building.....	413		-413				
Hunter-Liggett Military Reservation, Calif.: 22	Instrumentation Facility CDEC.....	438		-438				
36	Troop housing and support.....	13,240		-14,034			-794	
U.S. Army Military Academy: 86	Indoor rifle and pistol range.....	386		-386				
96	Refrigerated storage.....	237		-237				
16	Cadet Union Building.....	13,241		-13,241				
89	Relocate Thayer Rd.....	1,611		-1,611	1,611			
Army War College: 20	Gymnasium.....	1,250		-1,250				
Defense Language Institute: Presidio of Monterey DJL, Calif.: 7	Academic complex No. 4.....	1,337		-1,337				
Surgeon General: William Beaumont Army Hospital, Tex.: 17	Hospital.....	15,106		-15,106	15,106			
Brooke Army Medical Center, Tex.: 29	Radiology Service facility addition.....	216		-216				
30	Modify building 2640, administrative space.....	75		-75				
13	Administrative and classroom building, MFSS.....	8,300		-8,300				
Fitzsimons General Hospital, Colo.: 11	General purpose warehouse.....	717		-717				
38	Repair parking area.....	62		-62				
Madigan General Hospital, Wash.: 36	Hospital modification.....	114		-114	114			
Valley Forge General Hospital, Pa.: 20	New flooring, hospital.....	142		-142				

Walter Reed Army Medical Center, D.C.:									
66.....	Labs A-FIP, 5th floor.....	159	-159						
70.....	Fire protection.....	278	-278						
Tripler General Hospital:									
19.....	Medical laboratory.....	729	-729						
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16.....	Clean test rooms.....	414	-414						
Army Map Service, Md.:									
16.....	NCO open mess.....	460	-460						
Mil. Traf. Management and Term svc.	Officers open mess.....	537	-537						
Oakland Army Terminal, Calif.:	Widen Maritime St.....	251	-251						
23.....									
51.....									
62.....									
U.S. Army, Alaska:									
Alaska General, Alaska:	Whittier Anch. POL pipeline.....	4,990	3 -4,990						
55.....									
106.....	Communications center.....	778	-778						
107.....	Electric power plant addition.....	613	-613						
Fort Richardson, Alaska:									
187.....	Airfield pavement and lighting.....	2,786	-1,886						1,200
228.....	Air defense control facility.....	633	+150						783
196.....	Ammo storage facility.....	212	+6						218
207.....	Dental clinic addition and alterations.....	64	-64						
207.....	Bachelor officer quarters alterations.....	83	-83						
229.....	Fuel conversion.....	83	-83						
			+660						
Fort J. M. Wainwright, Alaska:									
121.....	Air defense control facilities.....	682	-120						802
114.....	Maintenance shop, NIK E sites.....	450	-450						
122.....	Emergency power, hospital.....	110							110
107.....	Water supply improvement.....	64	-64						
USARPAC, Hawaii:									
Helemano, Hawaii:	AMS storage facility.....	500	-500						
32.....									
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii:									
23.....	3 post equipment shops and facilities.....	762	-752						
49.....	2 EM barracks and mess.....	3,469	-3,469						
Department of Defense:									
Classified projects:									
T77000.....	Classified DOD project.....	21,898							21,898
USARPAC, Japan:									
Camp Zama, Japan:									
112.....	Mooring facility, Koshiba.....	1,271	-800						
109.....	15 filter separators, POL.....	179	-179						3 -471
101.....	Air condition medical lab.....	102	-102						
101.....	Elementary school addition, Sagamihara.....	313	-313						
USARPAC, Korea:									
Korea Army:									
350.....	121st Evacuation Hospital.....	3,167	-3,167						3,176
327.....	Troop housing facilities, 1st Inc.....	8,166	-8,166						8,166
359.....	Artillery operations facility, ORI.....	1,312	-1,312						1,312

See footnotes at end of table.

FISCAL YEAR 1967 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY PROGRAM—Continued

Department of Army request of OSD, Oct. 1, 1965, and subsequent actions—Continued

[Dollars in thousands]

Item No.	Item description	DA request Oct. 1, 1965	Added items and/or withdrawals	DOD adjustments	DA reclama	Restored by DOD	Price and program adjustments	Fiscal year 1967 budget request
USARPAC, Okinawa:								
Okinawa, various:								
634	Dehumidified storage warehouse.....	1,774						1,774
24	Dispensary/dental clinic, Sukiran.....	740		-740				
595	Bachelor officer quarters.....	2,210		-2,210				
540	High school 2d increment.....	1,101		-1,101	1,101			
USARPAC, other:								
Pacific, various:								
10	Ammo storage.....	5,681		-5,681				
USAREUR, Germany:								
Frankfurt Post:								
16	Hospital improvements.....	1,150		-1,150	1,150			
18	Elementary school.....	212		-212				
14	Junior high school addition.....	635		-635	635			
Germany:								
81	Intelligence data facility.....	300		-300				
80	Improvements, basic load sites, PHI.....	1,893		-1,893				
77	Controlled humidity storage.....	3,725		-3,725	3,725			
79	Resite HA WK Bus.....			+10,000				10,000
Hannu Post:								
	High school.....	4,024		-4,024	4,024			
Nurnberg Post:								
25	High school addition.....	2,445		-2,445	2,445			
Italy:								
	Reorganization, SETAF.....		+1,727	-1,727				
U.S. Army Forces Southern Command:								
Panama Area, C.Z.:								
6	Security fence ammo area.....	65		-65				
4	Power project.....	430						
			+3,600	-3,600	3,600			629
Quarry Heights, C.Z.:								
23	Headquarters building addition.....	914		-914				
26	Central air condition plant.....	255		-255				
25	BOQ and mess rehabilitation.....	89		-89				
29	Security facilities, A noon Hill.....	58		-58				

FISCAL YEAR 1967 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY PROGRAM—Continued
 Department of Army request of OSD, Oct. 1, 1965, and subsequent actions—Continued

(Dollars in thousands)

Item No.	Item description	DA request Oct. 1, 1965	Added items and/or withdrawals	DOD adjustments	DA reclama	Restored by DOD	Price and program adjustments	Fiscal year 1967 budget request
Army Missile Command O/S: Kwajalein atoll:								
81	NIKE X facilities R. & D. support	26,628						26,628
82	do	3,280						3,280
83	Test site supporting facilities	6,579		-5,154	2,800			1,425
Department of Army, various:								
3	Southeast Asia support	81,171	3-81,171	-14,700				
1	Survival measures	15,557		+33,000			-857	
	Military construction support of allied forces Vietnam							33,000
General authorization:								
TO1000	Planning	26,625	+4,600	-21,325	8,100			9,900
TO2000	Access roads	1,000		-500				500
TO3000	Minor construction	10,000						10,000
Barracks adjustment				-1,735			+1,735	
Totals		+648,435	-70,857	-390,154	+171,902	+3,139	1 +37	190,600

¹ Price and program adjustments made prior to the submission of the President's budget required to reflect the latest cost changes, and other program actions.

² The Army's total request for barracks was \$101,200,000. DOD allowed a total of \$50,000,000 for barracks construction in the fiscal year 1967 MCA budget. Fort Devens, Fort Gordon, and Fort Riley were selected for this construction at a total cost of \$31,735,000. The additional cost, \$1,735,000, was made up by price and program adjustments.

³ Included in fiscal year 1966 supplemental MCA program.

⁴ Base closure.

(The following information was requested on page 288.)

The following tabulation provides information on the building numbers, size, capacity, type of construction and use of all existing berthing, messing, training and warehousing facilities at Selfridge Air Force Base :

Facility category	Bldg. No.	Size (square feet)	Individual capacity	Construction category	Remarks
Dormitories ¹	301	30, 813	² 150	Permanent..	Retain.
Do.....	302	30, 813	150	do.....	Do.
Do.....	305	30, 813	150	do.....	Do.
Do.....	325	25, 259	144	do.....	Do.
Do.....	326	25, 259	144	do.....	Do.
Do.....	711	9, 440	50	Mobilization.	To be razed.
Do.....	722	9, 440	44	do.....	Do.
Do.....	737	9, 440	48	do.....	Do.
Do.....	738	9, 440	59	do.....	Do.
Do.....	740	5, 310	35	do.....	Retain and upgrade or replace.
Do.....	745	9, 345	40	do.....	Retain as transient quarters.
Do.....	750	9, 440	63	do.....	Retain and upgrade or replace for WAF.
Do.....	752	10, 620	80	do.....	Retain and upgrade or replace.
Do.....	756	10, 620	80	do.....	Do.
Do.....	758	9, 440	63	do.....	Retain and upgrade or replace for WAF.
Do.....	1012	5, 710	36	Permanent..	Retain.
Do.....	1013	5, 710	36	do.....	Do.
Do.....	1014	5, 710	36	do.....	Do. ³
Do.....	1015	5, 710	36	do.....	Do. ³
Do.....	1016	5, 710	36	do.....	Do. ³
Do.....	1017	5, 710	36	do.....	Do. ³
Do.....	1060	8, 550	92	do.....	Do.

¹ Dorm capacities based on minimum adequacy of 72 SF/MN per AFR 30-16.

² IAF-Z-17 report of June 1966 will be changed to reflect these capacities.

³ Made available by Air Force for exclusive use of the Naval Air Reserve Facility to berth weekend Reserve personnel.

NOTE.—Above figures show 1,046 spaces available in permanent dorms and 562 spaces in mobilization dorms. Of the 562 mobilization spaces, 201 are scheduled for razing as soon as possible, 40 are required for transients (Bldg. 745) and the balance 321 are needed to meet the end position base and support requirement of 1,390 spaces including Bldgs. 1014, 1015, 1016, and 1017 for Naval Reserve space and all other assigned units:

End position requirement..... 1, 390 men+50 transient (Bldg. 745) 1,440.

End position available..... 1, 367 men.

End position deficiency..... 23

From the above information, it is evident that all usable barracks at Selfridge will be fully occupied and that no additional berthing space can be provided the Navy. Therefore, it is necessary for the Navy to construct the 292 MN barracks requested in this program to accommodate permanent party, recruit training and rate training personnel.

Facility category	Building No.	Size (square feet)	Capacity per AFM 86-4	Construction category	Remarks
Dining hall -----	410	2,010	¹ 164	Permanent	In existing permanent BOQ. Only active adequate dining facility (AM) in main cantonment area.
Do-----	327	16,502	1,200		
Do-----	720	8,328	750	Mobilization	Building in poor condition, stripped of all kitchen and dining equipment. Planned for use as BX toyland and garden shops in season. Forms 123 for this purpose have been initiated.
Do-----	726	4,566	² None	Mobilization	
Do-----	1011	5,741	³ 540	Permanent	

¹ Former field mess in BOQ not now used.

² Building formerly scheduled for razing; has not been used as dining hall since 1946; is in process of being converted to warehouse for use by base housing. Not feasible to rehabilitate as dining hall.

³ This dining hall in good condition; located at 661st A.C. & W. radar area where it presently serves the U.S. Army and Air Force personnel located there.

NOTE.—Airman requirement for dining hall at end position for permanent party is 1,390+50 transient or 1,440 total. Each weekend there will be additional requirement to serve 316 enlisted naval and marine reservists participating in training who are not reflected in the permanent barracks strength. Existing adequate and operating dining halls are 327 (1,200 MN) in the 300 building area on the east side of the base and 1,011 (540 MN) in the 661st area on the north side of the base. The messing requirement at end position (1,440+316=1,756 MN) essentially equals the capabilities of these 2 facilities (1,740 MN). Officer dining is handled at the Officers Club.

On the basis of the above information, no messing capacity is available for the 372 Navy personnel to be berthed in the new barracks contained in this program. The line item for a new 372 man mess hall will meet this requirement.

Facility category	Building No.	Size (square feet)	Capacity	Construction category	Remarks
Bachelor officer quarters, women.....	372	9,642	17	Mobilization.	Building in fair condition. Facilities do not meet AFR 30-16 minimum standards for bachelor officer quarters and are inadequate. Building in good condition. Quarters do not meet AFR 30-16 minimum standards and are inadequate. Quarters do not meet minimum standards in fair condition. Quarters do not meet minimum standards of AFR 30-16 and are inadequate. Building in fair condition. Quarters do not meet minimum standards of ARP 30-16 and are inadequate. Building in good condition. Will berth Naval Reserve Officers on weekend duty.
Bachelor officer quarters, men.....	410	34,720	32	Permanent..	
Do.....	602	7,670	16	Mobilization.	
Do.....	604	7,670	16	---do-----	
Ready crew building.....	1,407	13,848	99	Permanent..	
Total.....			180		
Academic classroom.....	1,007	531		Permanent	NOTE.—Bachelor officer quarters end position requirement is 178 spaces including Naval Reserve Officers on weekend duty. Existing bachelor officer quarters spaces even when made adequate will only handle assigned permanent party and weekend trainees. Used by 661st Radar. ADC F-106 Ft Sim Bldg. Former KC97 SIM Bldg to be used by Navy. A small indoor range in basement of Hq Bldg 304, 8 firing points. Used by F7TD in support of assigned flying missions. Razed in April 1966. Used by AFCS detachment for administration and maintenance. NOTE.—All of the above training facilities are being fully utilized and are of such a nature that they cannot be given to support other missions. All are programmed for continued use through current end position by existing users.
Flight simulation training.....	40	4,504		---do---	
Oper MRS training.....	1,403	4,874		---do---	
Range, small arms.....	304	3,438		---do---	
Training, general.....	350	10,692		---do---	
Do.....	547	248		Temporary..	
Do.....	728	3,100		Mobilization.	

Building 1403 is not suitable for conversion to meet the Navy's technical training requirement and will be used for administrative purposes by the Navy. Accordingly, no training facilities are available for use by the Navy.

Facility category	Building No.	Size (square feet)	Construction category	Remarks
Warehouse	103	10,054	Permanent	
Do	107	13,800	Semipermanent	
Do	108	4,130	do	
Do	112	9,266	do	
Do	113	9,266	do	
Do	118	30,508	Permanent	
Do	126	6,555	do	
Do	173	7,200	Semipermanent	
Do	880	17,615	Permanent	
Do	1001	1,546	do	
Total		109,940		

NOTE.—The end position warehousing requirement for Selfridge based on aircraft and personnel assigned is 114,470 square feet. The current deficiency is 4,530 square feet. The end position requirement is based on supporting ADC and miscellaneous units fully and supporting only certain common supply items for the Naval Air Reserve facility.

The General Warehouse line item contained in this program provides 14,800 SF for Navy aircraft aviation supplies and 9,024 SF for other-than-aircraft supplies. About one-half of the latter type space serves to eliminate the warehousing deficiency noted above.

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